

J. Cammilton Bunning

64 Elizabeth St.
MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

Manual of Seeds Bulls

HORTICULTURAL
SUNDRIES &c &c

1906



Registered Cable Address—

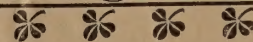
"MYOSOTIS," Melbourne.

A.B.C. Code, 5th Edition, used.

IMPORTANT!

Should be Read by Everyone

Before Sending in their Orders.



TELEPHONE

328.

Brunning's

Incomparable

Seeds



Have now been before the Public for 54 years
And still TAKE THE LEAD for

The Prices . . .



Mentioned in this Manual are for Seeds
of the Best Quality, and we never attempt
to compete with so-called cheap Seeds.

Germination = Purity = Quality.

. . . OUR MOTTO is . . .

"Once a Customer, always a Customer."

. . WHEN SENDING YOUR ORDERS . .

Note.

**NOTHING IS
GUARANTEED**

as we send out only
the best of Seeds,
and spare no expense in procuring
them from the most reliable sources,
and take every possible care to
protect our Customers; but it must
be borne in mind that we give no
Warranty as to description, quality,
or productiveness, and we accept no
responsibility in regard to the Crop,
or failure of the Crop, there being
too many causes, known and un-
known, which prevent good Seeds
from germinating, and it is only
under these conditions that all
Seeds are sold.

If the Purchaser does not accept
the Seeds on these terms, they
must be returned at once.

F. HAMILTON BRUNNING Pty. Ltd.
1st March, 1906.

PLEASE NOTE *the following*:—

NEW CUSTOMERS are requested to forward Cash with their orders, or otherwise give a reference to any well-known Melbourne firm, as a guarantee of good faith.

OUR CREDIT TERMS are Three Months from date of invoice, and Without Discount.

ALL ORDERS should be written separately from general letters, or letters of enquiry, and your Address should be written in full; also nearest Station or Shipping Port to which you wish your goods consigned.

ALWAYS REMIT by Cheque (crossed), Bank Draft, Postal Note, or Post-office Order. Exchange must be added to country cheques. For small amounts, Postage Stamps of any State will be accepted.

DISCOUNT of 2½ per cent. is allowed off all Bulb, Vegetable, and Flower Seed orders, if paid for within One Month from date of invoice.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE should be Addressed to the Proprietors—

F. HAMILTON BRUNNING PTY. LTD.,

Victoria Seed Warehouse,

64 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.

SOLE MELBOURNE AGENT for

G. BRUNNING & SONS,

Nurserymen, Brighton Road, ST. KILDA.

Plant and Fruit Tree Catalogue for 1906 Ready in April. Post Free on Application.

Novelties in Vegetables

FOR 1906.

NOTE.—These are Imported from the Best Firms, and the Descriptions are those of the Raisers or Introducers.

NEW PEA—"BUTTERCUP."

A VERY fine and robust main crop Pea, bearing long, handsome well-filled pods of a rich green colour, produced in pairs, and averaging nine Peas in each. We have counted as many as twenty-two pods on a single plant ready to gather at one time. The plants are of particularly robust habit, growing to a height of about 2 feet. The large, deep-green seed, which is almost round, retains the sweet marrowfat flavour when cooked.

9d. per packet; per post, 1s.

NEW RHUBARB—"STONE'S EVERBEARING RUBY."

HAVING thoroughly tested the merits of this wonderful new Rhubarb, for which we are sole agents, we do not hesitate to recommend it as the finest variety either for winter or summer use, it being literally everbearing. The enormous stems, which are of a beautiful ruby colour, grow to a height of from 2 to 2½ feet, and average about six inches in circumference. Although large, it is not coarse, but is very fine grained. It has a delightful flavour, very much superior to other varieties, and when cooked is equal in colour to cherry pie. It requires less sugar than the common

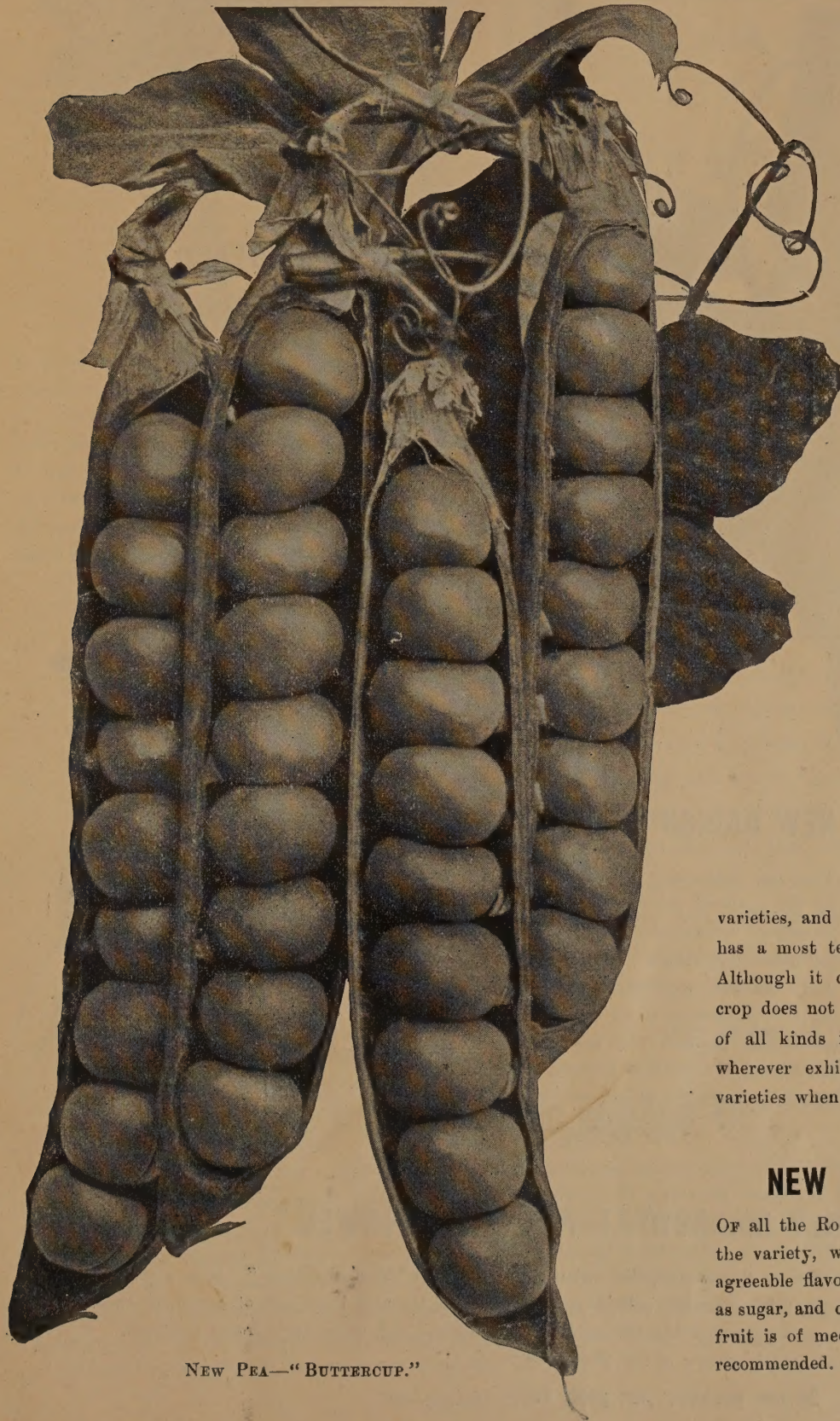
varieties, and when properly cooked, a dish of this new Rhubarb has a most tempting appearance on account of its lovely colour. Although it can be pulled throughout the whole year, the main crop does not come in till June and July, the months when fruit of all kinds is very scarce. This new variety has taken prizes wherever exhibited, and we are sure it will supersede all other varieties when better known.

Roots, 3s. 6d. each.

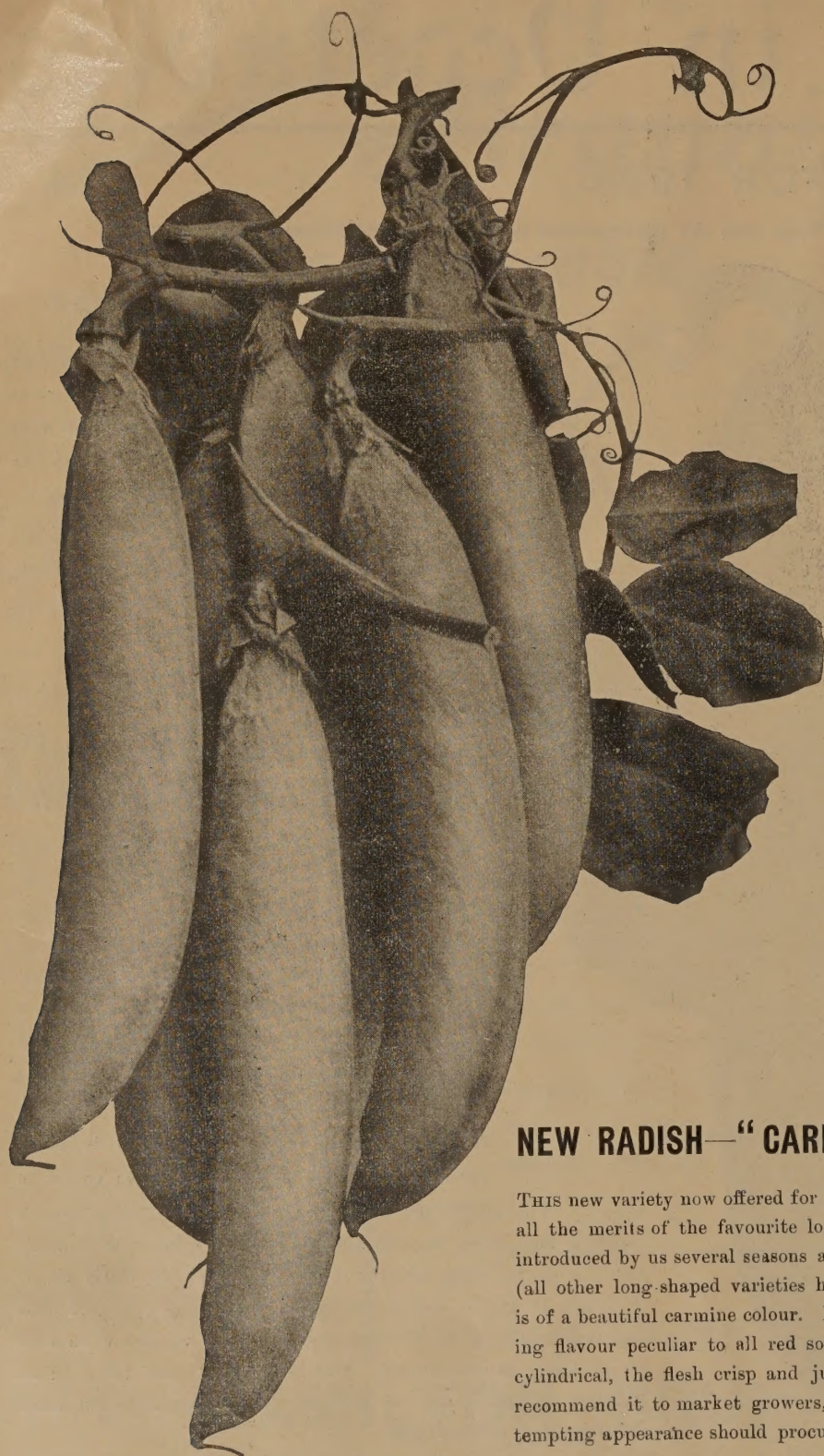
NEW ROCK MELON—"SACHALIN."

OF all the Rock Melons hitherto known, "Sachalin" is decidedly the variety, where a beautiful form is combined with the most agreeable flavour. The beautiful orange-coloured flesh is as sweet as sugar, and can be eaten entirely, the shell being very thin. The fruit is of medium size, round, and the colour silver-grey. Highly recommended.

Per packet, 1s.



NEW PEA—"BUTTERCUP."



NEW EARLY PEA—"MAYFLOWER."
Photographed from nature.



NEW MUSTARD—"CHINESE LACINIATED."

NEW MUSTARD— "CHINESE LACINIATED."

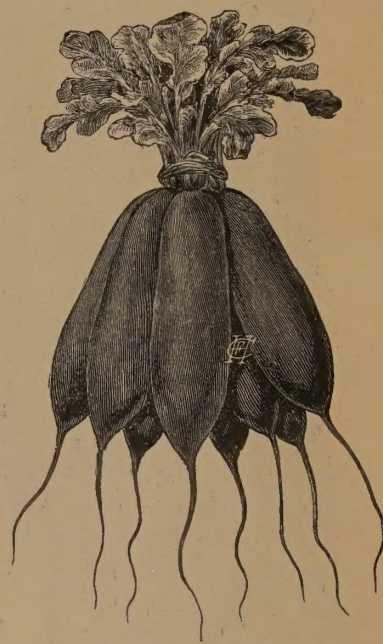
THIS variety, which was introduced from China recently, is quite distinct from the curled-leaved Mustard, the leaves being deeply cut or lacinated, and bordered with red. It is an excellent well-flavoured vegetable, and should be boiled like Spinach. The cultivation is very easy; the seed, if sown at the end of summer, will produce an abundant crop, which may be cut in succession from six weeks after sowing. The beautifully cut and coloured leaves will also be found very serviceable for decorating dishes, etc.

Per packet, 1s.

NEW RADISH—"CARMINE ICICLE."

THIS new variety now offered for the first time possesses all the merits of the favourite long white Icicle Radish introduced by us several seasons ago. It is short-leaved (all other long-shaped varieties have long foliage), and is of a beautiful carmine colour. It also has the refreshing flavour peculiar to all red sorts. It is finger-long, cylindrical, the flesh crisp and juicy. We can highly recommend it to market growers, as its fine flavour and tempting appearance should procure for it a ready sale.

Per packet, 1s.



NEW RADISH—"CARMINE ICICLE."

NEW FIRST EARLY MARROWFAT PEA—"MAYFLOWER."

THIS splendid new and prolific first early Pea is a cross between the two popular varieties, "Daisy" and "William Hurst." It is a grand thing, the robust healthy plants producing abundantly their long well-filled pods, the individual Peas of which are very large and of extremely sweet flavour. The plants grow to a height of about 18 inches. The pods are TWICE the size of "William Hurst," and much more freely produced. Everyone should try this fine introduction, which is but very inadequately shown in the photograph.

9d per packet; per post, 1s.



NEW DWARF WAX POD BEAN—"BRITTLE WAX."

NEW DWARF WAX POD BEAN—"BRITTLE WAX."

THE introducers say: This is the earliest of all Wax Pod Beans, and is of such superb quality that it might well be called "Best of All." The bushes are remarkably hardy and extremely prolific, while the handsome fleshy pods are entirely stringless and of the finest quality. The prize bush grown in Canada bore 176 pods. We are sure that those who plant it, whether for family use or for market, will thoroughly appreciate its unequalled merits.

Per Packet, 1s.

Per Post, 1s. 3d.

NEW BRUSSELS SPROUTS—

"ONE AND ALL."

THIS is without doubt the finest variety ever raised, the fine solid heads practically covering the stem from top to bottom, producing an immense crop of Sprouts of the sweetest flavour. We can with confidence recommend "One and All" to market growers, as it produces large solid Sprouts, very much superior to the loose stuff generally sold, and should always command a good price, as they have not only a more tempting appearance, but are by far sweeter than any other variety. Owing to their solid compact heads, they withstand the attack of green fly much better than other varieties.

Per Packet, 1s.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS—"ONE AND ALL."

GRAND NEW TOMATO—"KING EDWARD VII."

THIS grand new Tomato is the earliest, best, and most productive of all the round, smooth large Tomatoes up to date. The flesh is firm and of excellent flavour, and unlike the majority of the large fruiting varieties, it is very productive, producing its large, beautifully shaped firm fruits all through the summer till late in autumn. The bright scarlet fruits weigh, on an average, 16 ounces each. This novelty has proved itself to be the most disease resisting variety ever introduced, a circumstance which will be greatly appreciated by market gardeners and other large growers who have lost so heavily through fungoid and other diseases in recent years. This is certainly the best Tomato that we have ever grown.

Per packet, 1s.

NEW EARLY TURNIP-SHAPED BEET.

"BLACK-RED BALL."

"THIS splendid New Beet is of perfect globe shape, and entirely free from side roots. The flesh is extremely dark red, which makes it the handsomest pickling beet I have ever seen. For flavour it is unsurpassed, being very tender, sweet, and juicy. It retains its crispness and freedom from woodiness throughout the entire season. It produces very little foliage, which is of a straight or upright growth, and of a handsome purple colour. With us the forepart of the season was very wet, and the latter very dry, but climatic conditions did not seem to affect this new beet, either as to growth or quality, while other varieties were very noticeably affected."

Per packet, 1s.

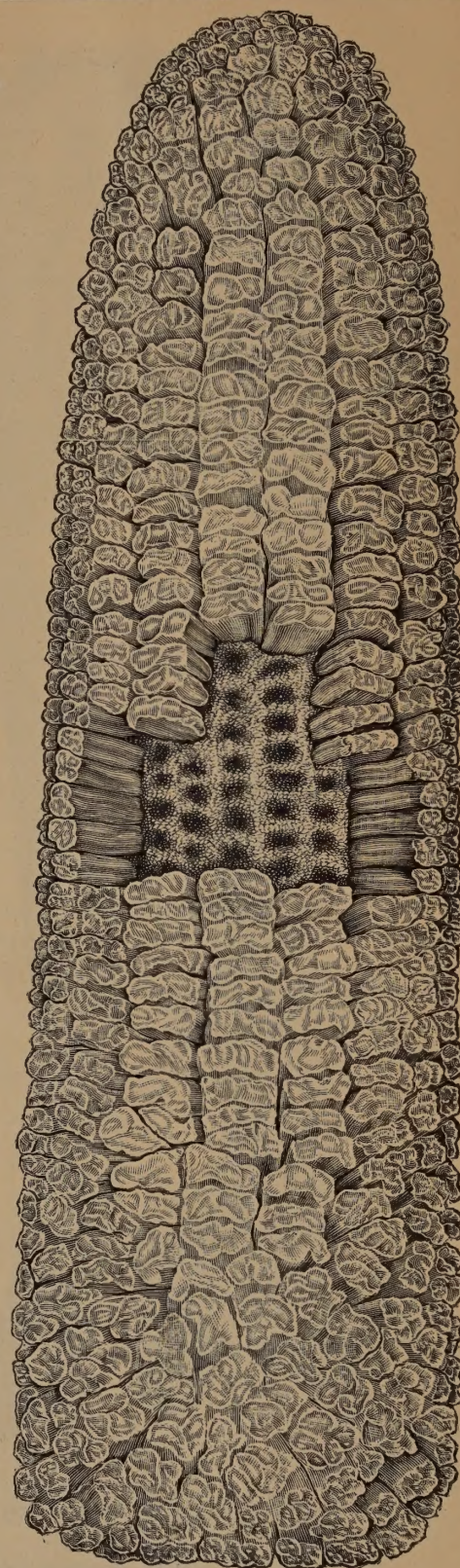


NEW EARLY TURNIP-SHAPED BEET,
"BLACK-RED BALL."

NEW WHITE EVERGREEN SWEET CORN.

THE introducers say—"We have never introduced any novelty which has met with more general approval than this WHITE EVERGREEN SWEET CORN. Hundreds of reports unite in describing it of strong, vigorous growth from the start, and that it yielded more ears to a given area than any other large-eared variety. It is most attractive in appearance, producing handsome ears, well filled with deep grains of a *pure snowy whiteness*, entirely free from glaze, and of *the most delicious sweetness*. The ears are very large, and on account of their beautiful appearance '*sold on sight*,' even when the market was oversupplied with the ordinary sweet corns. Another point brought out by the reports is that *the husk grows tightly over the tips of the ears* and affords an effectual protection from the greenworm. One report from Denver, Colorado, states that this corn succeeded and made a fine crop one mile above the sea level; it produced 'the whitest, sweetest, and best tasted ears.' In fact, the reports are practically unanimous in describing it as *succeeding well under all conditions*, and a number speak of the remarkable proportion of stalks which produce *two large ears*, and some even *three large ears to the stalk*."

6d. per packet; per post, 9d.



WHITE EVERGREEN SWEET CORN.

NEW CAULIFLOWER—"EARLIEST OF ALL."

THE earliest and best quick-growing Cauliflower ever introduced. The plants are of strong growth, with erect, pointed dark green leaves growing closely about the head. It is remarkable for the extreme earliness and certainty with which the plants produce fine heads. In good soil they measure from 8 to 10 inches across; they are snowy white, very close and compact, and of extra fine quality; so extremely solid and deep are the nearly globe-shaped heads that they weigh much heavier than other heads of equal size. We can with confidence recommend it to market gardeners growing Cauliflowers on a large scale, as it can be grown either for early or late crops, with full assurance that it is the choicest and most reliable strain that can be procured.

Per packet, 1s. 6d.



BORECOLE OR KALE—"DRUMHEAD,"

**NEW
BORECOLE OR KALE—
"DRUMHEAD."**

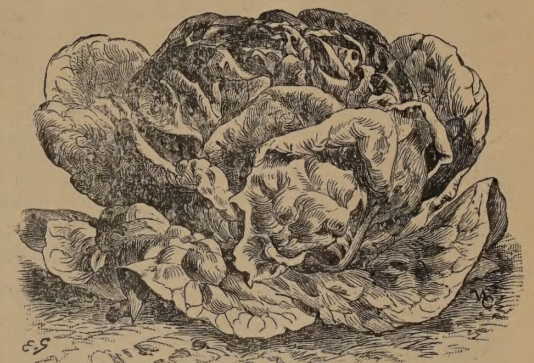
THIS New Kale, which grows close to the ground like a Drum-head Cabbage, is quite distinct from the old varieties, but is a true Kale. It is of excellent flavour and will thrive well on poor soil. When cooked the delicately-flavoured mid-ribs of the leaves compare favourably with the delicious asparagus. This is a new and distinct type of vegetable, deserving of extended cultivation. We predict it will be included in all seed orders after it has once been given a trial.

Per packet, 1s.

NEW CABBAGE LETTUCE—"BROWN SUMMER."

A **SPLENDID** new variety either for market purposes or private use. The leaves are of a dark brown colour and very crisp, the heads are round and very firm. We can highly recommend it for a summer crop as it stands the heat remarkably well, producing fine heads when most other varieties have failed. We do not know of any other variety that can be compared with it for summer or autumn use, either as regards flavour, productiveness, or reliability.

Per packet, 1s.



NEW CABBAGE LETTUCE—"BROWN SUMMER."

NEW ROCK MELON—"RED POCKET."

THIS is a very interesting novelty, the size of the fruit scarcely exceeding that of a large-sized apple. It is globular in shape, of a light green colour, with faintly-marked ribs. The skin is very thin, the flesh a beautiful red colour, very sugary, exquisitely flavoured; it is a prolific bearer, is fairly early, and easily grown. The vines should not be pinched but allowed to run without restraint, when a large quantity of fruit will be produced in succession for at least two months. The great advantage this new Melon offers is that several of these small Melons may be sent to table almost daily, instead of the large fruit, ripening irregularly and sometimes too bulky for small families. Per packet, 1s.



NEW "SUGAR STICK" WATERMELON.
From a Photograph.

NEW WATER MELON—"SUGAR STICK."

THE introducers say—This new variety was produced by crossing "Florida Favourite" with "Sweet Heart." The result is a melon that has the fine flavour of "Florida Favourite" united with the tough rind of "Sweet Heart." The Melons, produced abundantly, measure from 20 to 25 inches long by 10 to 14 inches in diameter, and average about 30 lbs. in weight. The flesh is bright red, entirely free from stringiness and of very fine flavour, while the heart is very thick owing to the black seeds being placed close to the rind. The rind is tough but not thick. The skin is a light green mottled with a greenish white. This should prove an ideal market variety, combining as it does fine flavour and a most handsome appearance.

Per packet, 1s.

THE WONDERFUL NEW AND SENSATIONAL POTATO— “ELDORADO.”

**The heaviest cropping and most disease-resisting
Potato ever raised.**

No Potato has ever caused such a sensation all over the world as “Eldorado,” it realising the enormous price of £160 for a single pound, and as much as £50 was paid for a single tuber weighing under 4 ozs., this being the highest price ever paid for a single tuber. “Eldorado” was raised by Mr. A. Findlay, Mairsland, Auchtermuchty, Scotland, the famous potato grower, who has raised so many first-class varieties, including “Northern Star,” “Up-to-date,” and many other varieties of sterling merit. Mr. Findlay says: **“This Potato is the most prolific and disease resisting variety which it has been my good fortune to offer.”**

“Eldorado” is a mid season variety, the tubers are beautifully white, and of a handsome elongated or oval shape, with very shallow eyes. It is of robust habit of growth, with dark green foliage. “Eldorado” has proved itself during the last season to be an enormous cropper, and the best disease resister ever sent out.

[Extract from *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, England.]

POTATOES.

Express Culture by an Amateur.

An “Eldorado” tuber weighing 2 oz. produced over 3,717 times its own weight.

‘THE fame which this variety has attained is, I consider, thoroughly well deserved, as I am sure my readers will agree when I have related my own experience in the art of propagating them.

In January, 1904, I purchased an ‘Eldorado’ tuber weighing barely 2 oz. from Messrs. Dean Bros., of Dowsby Hall, near Bourne, Lincs., for which I paid £20. It was a beautifully-formed little tuber (about proper seed size), and had seven eyes. I kept it in a room with plenty of air and daylight until the beginning of March; then I placed it in the greenhouse and left it in gentle heat to throw out sprouts for about three weeks. When each eye had commenced to grow, I cut the tuber into six pieces (two of the eyes were too close together to divide), and set each piece into a 6-inch pot in leaf-mould and sand, and placed them in a small propagating frame which I had built in the greenhouse. These very quickly commenced to grow, and in two or three days’ time I took off their first sprouts, and kept taking off sprouts every other day until the middle of July, when the cut pieces of potato suddenly collapsed and were gone in a day, leaving only the dry skin, not a bit of substance being left.

I had procured by this time 179 sprouts and twenty-eight cuttings, and I took other rooted cuttings which the plants threw up from their roots until 10th August, and so I obtained 250 plants altogether. I commenced to plant out in the garden on 3rd June, when I set forty-four sprouts; on 11th June, forty-four; 16th June, twenty-six; 21st June, twenty-six; 26th June, twenty-six; and kept on setting late plants until 20th August. I had 150 really fine plants, but from the remaining 100 I expected very little, as some went wrong and the others were so very late. I have found that neither the earliest nor the latest plants grew and produced so much as those set between the two—that is, those that were grown straight ahead and were not checked in growing did far and away the best.

My best fifty plants averaged in weight about 4 lbs. of tubers each, and the best 150 plants averaged nearly 3 lbs., the last plants, being so very late, averaged little over $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per plant. Anyway the total produce of the 2 oz. tuber weighed 4 cwt. 1 st. 2 lbs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.—that is, the produce of one tuber yielded over 3,717 times its own weight of beautiful potatoes. The best root yielded 6 lbs. 6 ozs., and the heaviest tuber weighed 1 lb. 2 ozs.



NEW POTATO—“ELDORADO.”

I was surprised that the cuttings did so well. I only took twenty-eight (in the same way as you take pelargonium cuttings, without any root), and they averaged $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per plant. I could have taken scores more, but I thought they would do very little good, and I was afraid of injuring my plants, but I feel sure it would have paid me well to have done so.

I think the above testifies to the value of this variety, and it is a fine, handsome and prolific sort. Its foliage, flowers and habits are very distinct from any other variety. It is a marvellous producer, rapid grower and a disease resister; it is of fine quality, I am told, as a cooker. What more can one want?

My readers will, I feel certain, agree that my results were not bad for an amateur; and if I, an amateur, can attain such good results, what should a professional gardener achieve? I have heard of one in this neighbourhood who produced nearly 35 stones of ‘Eldorados’ from a tuber weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and of another who dug a root which weighed over 12 lbs., and this a sprout.

It has been said that potatoes raised from sprouts are not so good as those grown from the tuber, but I fail to see this, as in all other plants the higher they are cultivated the better they become. For example, the budding of roses and the grafting of apples, the results of which are acknowledged as finer and better than when grown on their own stocks. The only advantage, I think, in growing from tubers is, the plants get a rather better start, as they have something to feed on in their earliest stage; but when sprouts once start no one could tell the one from the other, as I had both growing side by side.

My garden is not good land for potato-growing, but I gave it a fair dressing of farmyard-manure, and at the rate of 12 cwt. of artificial to the acre, composed of three parts superphosphate of lime, two parts kainit, and one part sulphate of ammonia.

I think my ‘Eldorado’ was a very good investment, as although they have come down in price lately, I shall get a very good percentage on my original outlay of £20.

In my opinion nothing can equal the ‘Eldorado,’ and if this last season had been a bad potato year, as the previous two seasons were, there would have been a great demand for it, even greater than there is. In time, when it is cheaper, it must come to be the chief main crop, and take the place of the Up-to-date, as I feel certain its own merits will obtain for it the first place in the crops of potato-growers.” —REV. G. W. RIDLEY, Bratoft Rectory, Burgh R.S.O., Lincs.

[Extract from *The Gardener*, England.]

A MARVELLOUS POTATO YIELD.

Forty-three cwt. from 1 lb. of Eldorado.

In February, 1904, I purchased 1 lb. of tubers, eight in number, which I placed in a box of sandy soil, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the surface, and kept them in a hothouse at a temperature of about 70 degrees. In a few days the sprouts appeared, and when they were about 2 or 3 inches high I raised the tubers and rubbed off the growths, etc., placing the tubers in the soil. I repeated this process as many times as the tubers would send up sprouts, some of them doing so four or five times.

I then separated the plants and potted them in prepared soil, in 5-inch pots. These soon began to grow, and when about 4 inches high, I cut them down to two or three joints, placing the cuttings in boxes of sand and covering them with glass. In ten or twelve days these cuttings were rooted and began to grow upward, when I potted them the same as the plants taken from the tubers, and from these, as soon as possible, I took cuttings, and repeated the process. In the meantime the plants from which I first took cuttings were throwing up two or three shoots each, which I cut down again. The first cuttings, growing in the same way, were cut down, and in that way my plants multiplied amazingly.

When I started, I thought that I might raise 400 plants, but was doubtful; I soon saw that I could do much more. I continued taking cuttings until July, planting the first lot in the open ground about the middle of June, and the last about 18th July. The first planted each yielded from 2 lbs. to 8 lbs. of potatoes, some of them weighing 1 lb. each; the last planted had about two handsome potatoes to each plant.

Towards the end of the season I took hundreds of cuttings at a time, which I planted closely together in sand in a frame. I had many narrow escapes from disaster from mildew and scorching sun, and had to exercise excessive care in watering and shading, etc., but finally managed to raise 3,633 plants, and after selling about twenty-five plants at prices varying from £2 to £4 each, have over 43 cwt. of tubers, which I shall be glad to show to any representative of your paper.

NOTE.—A Special Price List of New and other Potatoes will be published in June.

Floral * Novelties

... For 1906 ...

Imported from the best English, American, and Continental Firms.

NEW WINTER-FLOWERING CRIMSON CUM.

Eucalyptus Ficifolia Warneri.

THIS new variety produces magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage. It starts to flower in May, and continues blooming till late in July; thus producing its very useful flowers during the months when flowers are very scarce.

Per packet, 1s.

NEW BUSH DOLICHOS.

OBTAINED by us from Japan. This remarkably attractive novelty comes always entirely true to the distinct bush habit of growth,—see illustration from a photograph. Those who have grown our Daylight Dolichos can readily imagine the extremely attractive appearance of these compact bushes surmounted by equally enormous spikes of pure white flowers, which are succeeded by large creamy-white pods. The plants proper average only ten inches in height, with large bean-like leaves, but the magnificent flower spikes grow from ten to fifteen inches above the foliage. The flowers are snowy white, about one inch across, and resemble those of the flowering pea.

When the topmost flowers are fully opened the silvery pods begin to form at the bottom of the spikes. The pods measure two inches in length, and are nearly an inch in breadth, with thick creamy-white skin of velvety texture.

It makes a most showy plant when grown singly or interspersed with other plants. It can be raised easily from seed planted in the open ground after danger of frost is past. Growing always in compact bush form it does not require the space nor the supports needed for the running type, and has the advantage of flowering much earlier in the season. A first-class novelty.



SCABIOSA JAPONICA.

Per packet, 1s.



NEW BUSH DOLICHOS.—From a Photograph.

SCABIOSA JAPONICA.

A NEW hardy perennial Scabious from Japan, forming large and many-branched bushes of about 2½ to 3 feet in height and breadth, with elegant light green foliage. The flowers, which are of a beautiful mauve colour, vary in size from 2 to 2½ inches across, and are produced on long wiry stems which make it exceedingly valuable as a cut flower for table decoration, etc. The plants are extremely free flowering, producing their countless lovely flowers continuously all through the spring and summer months.

Per packet, 1s.



COLEUS—HYBRIDUS SALICIFOLIUS NANUS.

COLEUS HYBRIDUS SALICIFOLIUS NANUS.

THIS new Coleus, which produces plants of regular dwarf and compact growth, comes perfectly true from seed. It can be either grown in the open border or as a pot plant. The long, narrow, and gracefully overhanging leaves, which are irregularly curved and undulated, possess so many lovely shades and designs that it should prove a great acquisition for decoration or bedding purposes.

Per packet, 1s.

AQUILEGIA—NEW LONG-SPURRED MIXED HYBRIDS.

THIS new strain is a splendid addition to these beautiful flowers. The seed offered is saved from blooms selected for their exquisite shades of colour and great length of spur. They present many beautiful shades, including yellow, dark and light blue, white, etc., etc., all being of the long-spurred type and sure to give the greatest satisfaction.

Per packet, 1s.

PAPAVER NUDICAULE (ICELAND POPPY).

New Varieties—Mixed.

A **SPLENDID** new strain of the popular Iceland Poppies, now offered for the first time; a mixture of many new and beautiful colours, including salmon pink, coral pink, rose, salmon, lemon, orange, pink, etc., etc., which we are sure will prove a great acquisition and be greatly appreciated by all lovers of this useful and beautiful flower.

Per packet, 1s. 6d.

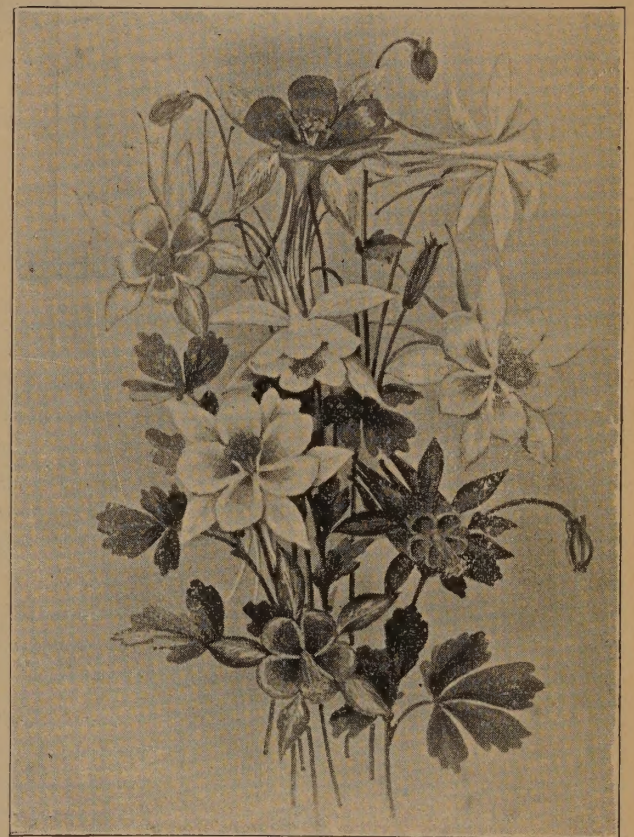


NEW DAHLIA—"COLLARETTE."

NEW DAHLIA—"COLLARETTE."

THIS Dahlia, which was exhibited on several occasions last season, proved a great attraction on account of its quite distinct and novel appearance. The flower possesses round its disc a series of florets, producing a highly ornamental effect, hence the name "Collarette." The seed offered has been gathered from the two varieties, "President Viger" and "Joseph Goujon," and comes fairly true from seed.

Per packet, 1s.



AQUILEGIA—NEW LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM—"KING EDWARD VII."

THIS is undoubtedly the finest and handsomest of all the C. Maximum varieties—a very large pure white flower with fine form. It is the first time seed of this new variety has been offered.

Per packet, 1s.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM—"ROBINSONI."

THIS new variety we are also able to offer seed of for the first time. The flowers of this have finely cut petals, like a single Japanese Chrysanthemum—pure white and very distinct and striking.

Per packet, 1s.



"C. ROBINSONI."

"C. KING EDWARD VII."

SCHIZANTHUS RETUSUS TRIMACULATUS.

A BEAUTIFUL new and interesting variety, with bright attractive blossoms, differing greatly from those of the typical species. While the type is garnished with but one yellow spot on the central upper petal, our new variety bears on each of the three upper petals a large bright golden yellow, dark-veined blotch, edged with purplish carmine, presenting thus a three-blotched flower, of a characteristic marking.

This new variety is of great effect in a mass. They are also very handsome individually.

Per packet, 1s.

NEW RED PERENNIAL SUNFLOWER.

A REMARKABLY showy and perfectly distinct New Perennial Sunflower. If sown early in a frame or greenhouse the plants will bloom the first season, but they do not attain perfection until the second year. The plant attains the height of five or six feet, and is covered with beautiful red flowers, varying in size from four to ten inches across, which are excellent for cutting and various



SCHIZANTHUS RETUSUS TRIMACULATUS.

ornamental purposes, owing to their long stems of 1½ to 3 feet in length. This is one of the most sensational novelties we have had the pleasure to offer for some time and predict a great future for it.

Per packet, 1s. 6d.

DIANTHUS LACINIATUS—"VESUVIUS."

A SPLENDID new annual Pink, the nicely-fringed flowers of which are of the most intense orange scarlet imaginable, a really dazzling colour in full sunshine, and perfectly new and distinct amongst the annual Pinks.

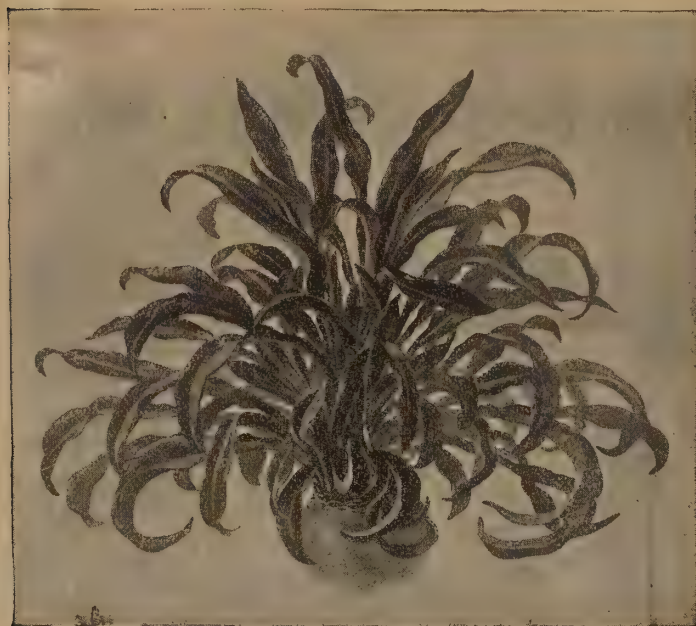
The plants attain a height of 10 to 12 inches.

The flowers are splendid for table decoration, as they last well when cut.

Per packet, 1s.



DIANTHUS LACINIATUS—"VESUVIUS."



BEET, DROOPING CRIMSON, WILLOW-LEAVED.

BEET—DROOPING CRIMSON, WILLOW-LEAVED.

THIS is by far the most ornamental foliated Beet for bedding, a selection out of the *Dracæna* Leaved, which we have been improving in our ground for several years. The leaves are long and narrow like a willow, but of the darkest crimson bronze, of bushy elegant form, with leaves drooping over. We can strongly recommend this new improvement as the most suitable crimson foliage for bedding purposes. We have proved this to be very suitable for edging or bedding contrasted with either *Pyrethrum* or *Lobelia*, and far superior to *Perilla* or *Iresine*.

Per packet, 9d.

NASTURTIIUM— "QUEEN OF TOM THUMBS." (Silver Variegated Foliage.)

THIS charming novelty is a very welcome addition to the already popular Dwarf Nasturtiums. The flowers are a rich bright crimson which forms a very pretty contrast to the silver variegated foliage, and is a strikingly handsome and useful bedding or pot plant, even before coming into bloom. It is a very free flowering variety, and unlike most variegated plants, comes very true from seed; producing 90 per cent. with true variegated foliage. It is very dwarf and compact, and will be found a great acquisition as a bedding plant. Award of Merit

—Royal Horticultural Society.

Per Packet, 1s.



FRANCOA GLABRATA.



NASTURTIIUM—"QUEEN OF TOM THUMBS."

FRANCOA GLABRATA.

A VALUABLE hardy perennial from Chili. The plant forms dense tufts of broad light green, entirely smooth leaves. The flowers, which are three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and of the purest snowy white, are very freely produced all around the stems on long branched spikes, and form excellent material for bouquets, etc.

Per packet, 1s.

GAZANIA SPLENDENS HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA.



GAZANIA SPLENDENS HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA.

canary, golden-yellow, and orange are the predominating tints, but white and delicate heliotrope shades are also represented. While some of the plants produce self-coloured blooms, most of them show narrow black or purplish rings or dots round the disc. Per packet, 1s.

MOST BEAUTIFUL NEW TALL SWEET PEAS.

Scarlet Gem—“This is undoubtedly the greatest advance in colour ever made, and has already become famous. The colour is almost dazzling scarlet, beautiful, bright, and clear, a colour much to be desired both for home table decoration and for exhibition; for the latter purpose it is absolutely indispensable. It also shows well in artificial light, which is an immense advantage. It is strong in growth, with sturdy stems and wonderfully free flowering, so that it should be planted at least six inches apart.” 1s. per packet. (See illustration on cover.)

Dorothy Eckford—The grandest pure white yet produced. The pure white flowers are beautifully shell shaped, of extra large size, and borne three on a stem; while of beautiful hooded form, yet (unlike most other hooded varieties) it never curls badly. It is very robust in growth, and the vines produce an enormous mass of bloom. 6d. per packet. (See illustration on cover.)

King Edward VII.—The best red sweet pea up-to-date. The magnificent large flowers are of open form, with a well-shaped round standard. The wings are a trifle brighter in colour than the standard; in this respect it resembles “Firefly.” While the colour is, perhaps, slightly lighter than “Salopian,” the flowers are larger and borne upon longer stems, there is very little difference in the general tone of colour. Most highly recommended. 6d. per packet. (See illustration on cover.)

Countess Spencer—A grand large flower of finest form and most beautiful colouring. This novelty, which is a distinct innovation in Sweet Peas, originated in England with the gardener to the Countess Spencer, whose name it bears. The flowers are not only of extremely large size and beautifully expanded form, but are distinct from the usual “grandiflora” type in having the outer edges of the standard and wings beautifully crumpled or waved; the tissue being so full that there is not room for it to lie flatly expanded or smoothly rolled as in other large-flowered kinds. The standard is both broad and tall, stiffly erect and boldly expanded; the wings are broad, well spread, and held erect by the keel. The colouring is a silvery white, suffused and tinted with soft rose-pink, which deepens at the outer edges and becomes still deeper and richer or more heavily suffused in cool weather, or where this variety is grown in a cool location. The size, form, and colouring of “Countess Spencer” are simply exquisite and beyond the power of words to describe. The plant is a strong vigorous grower, and the large flowers come in threes on a long stiff stem. 1s. per packet. (See illustration on cover.)

Mrs. Knights Smith—This grand new variety is an entirely new shade of pink, quite a refined flower, well advanced in size, and nearly a self-colour; the standard, which is edged, has a slight inclination to curl, which adds considerably to the dainty appearance of the flower. It is a strong grower, with good stems, beautiful for the table, and will have a telling effect on the show bench. 6d. per packet.

Mrs. Walter Wright—This is one of the largest and finest of the lavender-coloured varieties. The flowers are self-coloured, of a pinkish cream tint when first opening, changing to mauve, and then to a reddish violet when fully opened. The standard is both tall and broad, with the edges heavily rolled; the wings are of the largest size, widely spreading, with the outer edges heavily rolled or incurved, and are held nearly erect by the keel. 6d. per packet.

The Set of 6 Varieties post free for 3s.

NEW DOUBLE ROYAL PINKS.

(*Dianthus Heddeewigi Nobilis*, fl. pl.)

This double flowering Royal Pink represents the ideal of all the Chinese Pinks. The plants grow much more vigorously and begin to flower about three weeks earlier than other varieties. The foliage is bluish grey, the white flowering kinds having lighter leaves. Despite their large size the flowers appear light and elegant and have shapely split, singularly and confusedly-twisted petals. Their brilliant colours, varying from scarlet to dark blood-red and from rose to white, are always pure, without shadows, lines, or spots. This quality, as well as the long, strong stalks make *Dianthus Heddeewigi Nobilis* fl. pl. an excellent plant for cutting, which will be much appreciated. Per packet, 1s.

STOCK, EARLY LARGE FLOWERING— “CRIMSON KING.”

We can now add a magnificent new variety to these two splendid stocks, “Beauty of Nice” and “Queen Alexandra,” introduced by us last year and the previous year. In this as in the fore-named sorts, both the central stem and the numerous side-shoots are loosely covered with uncommonly large and very fragrant flowers, but the colour of this novelty is a brilliant fiery crimson, a strong and very effective shade. It produces a high percentage of doubles, and possesses also the other good qualities of its predecessors, of which we consider the rapid development of the plant the most important. Experiment has shown that from sowings made in summer the blooms appear in eight or nine weeks, so that the “Crimson King” may be grown with equal success as a summer or a winter stock. Per packet, 1s.



DIANTHUS HEDDEEWIGI NOBILIS, FL. PL.

Novelties in Vegetables of 1905.

NEW "BRITTLE-ICE" LETTUCE.

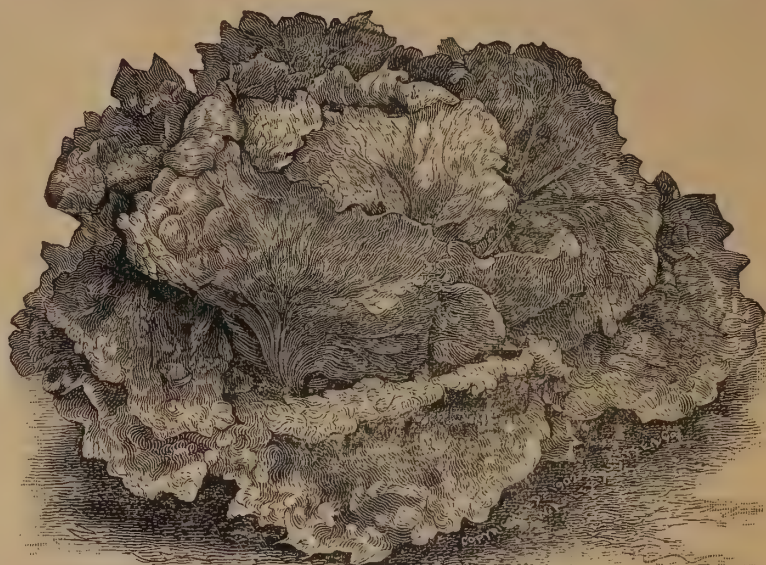
IN good soil, with ordinary cultivation, the plants grow twelve inches across and make large closely folded heads fully eight inches across. The large outer leaves are a light green, and grow closely about the head. The large heads are slightly flattened at the top and closely folded, so that the interior leaves are blanched to a pure white, and are always crisp and brittle. The heads resemble quite closely a summer flat-head cabbage.

6d. per packet.

NEW CABBAGE LETTUCE—"MAY KING."

THIS remarkable variety has proved itself capable of satisfying the most exacting requirements that could be made on an early Lettuce. It is not in the least affected by cold or wet weather; grows very quickly, and produces even in poor soil splendid, globular heads, which are ready ten to fourteen days before any other, and stand a long time before running to seed. Externally of a yellowish green with light brownish tinge, the leaves inside are of a golden yellow shade, and in point of flavour unexcelled by any sort.

6d. per packet.



NEW "BRITTLE-ICE" LETTUCE.

NEW EXTRA EARLY FRENCH WATER MELON—"RODOSTO."

THIS is a small-fruited but exceedingly early variety, and one that should suit this State admirably. The fruit is globular, measuring from 6 to 7 inches in diameter; the skin is dark green with faintly marked ribs, and the flesh is thick, red, melting, extremely sweet, and of a very agreeable flavour.

6d. per packet.

NEW EARLY "GOLDEN BANTAM" SWEET CORN.

THIS new Sweet Corn is the earliest and best of all extreme earlies, and is the very sweetest and richest Corn ever introduced. It can be planted thickly; every stalk bears from two to three perfect ears. Most highly recommended to all lovers of Sweet Corn.

6d. per packet (4 ozs.); per post, 9d.



NEW EXTRA EARLY WATER MELON—"RODOSTO."

NEW EXTRA EARLY ROSE-COLOURED ONION—"SAINTE-MARIE."

A VERY interesting new variety, remarkable for its great earliness—no doubt the earliest of all the coloured Onions grown, for it produces marketable bulbs as quickly as the White Queen Onion, but they are considerably larger than the latter. It is a very handsome Onion, flat in shape, with a very fine neck and light foliage. Highly commendable.

6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.



NEW EARLY "GOLDEN BANTAM" SWEET CORN.



NEW EXTRA EARLY ROSE-COLOURED ONION—"SAINTE-MARIE."

NEW CABBAGE—DANISH SUMMER BALL-HEAD.

DANISH Summer Ball-Head is equally as hard as the original type, and its keeping qualities are not surpassed by any warm weather Cabbage. It is to be regarded as a second early sort coming to maturity long in advance of the parent type. It closely resembles the original Danish Ball-Head in all respects except that it is a little smaller and matures more quickly. Its earliness will make it available for commercial purposes all summer, and I believe it will prove to be extremely profitable. If it has the same experience as the original true Danish Ball-Head Cabbage it will make its way irresistibly into almost every market garden, and hold a place from which nothing can dislodge it. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

NEW CAULIFLOWER— “EXTRA EARLY DWARF SNOWBALL.”

THIS is without doubt one of the best strains of Cauliflowers ever offered. It must not be confounded with other varieties offered under the name of “Snowball.” It is extremely early, very dwarf and compact in its habit of growth, the surest headed, and produces the largest snow-white and clean heads, and is without doubt the best of all Cauliflowers. Highly recommended.

Sold only in packets, 1s. each.

NEW “GIANT EXTRA EARLY” ASPARAGUS BEAN.

THE word giant, as applied to this variety, is by no means an exaggeration; on the contrary, it conveys a correct idea of the really extraordinary length of the pods of this Dolichos, which sometimes measure fully 33 inches.

The pods are numerous, perceptibly broader than those of the ordinary Asparagus Bean; they are filled with a number of seeds that easily reach maturity in all temperate climates. When young the pods are very fleshy, of a delicate agreeable flavour, resembling somewhat that of the Asparagus.

A vigorous growing plant, attaining 9 to 12 feet in height; very productive, and especially recommendable for its exceptional earliness.

NOTE.—This Bean will not succeed in the very cold districts of this State, and should be sown not earlier than September.

6d. per packet; per post 7d.

ILL.”

thickly spined Paris Pickling and the popular White Spine. As a result we have a thicker and more symmetrical fruit, retaining the spineness, crispness, and delicacy of flavour of the Paris Pickling. The straight young fruits possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles. The large fruits average nine to ten inches in length, two and a half inches in diameter, with full rounded ends, and are of excellent quality for slicing.

6d. per packet.



NEW “CUMBERLAND” PICKLING CUCUMBER.

NEW ROCK OR MUSK MELON—BOMB-SHAPED.

A VARIETY which originated in the vicinity of Paris a few years ago, and has been selected and improved upon for several seasons. Its name is a sufficient indication of the shape of the fruit. The skin is dark green, slightly ribbed, sometimes faintly warted and very thin; the flesh is firm, thick, truly red, juicy, sweet and perfumed. Remarkably productive. 9d. per packet.



NEW ROCK OR MUSK MELON—BOMB-SHAPED.

TWO SPLENDID NEW AMERICAN POTATOES.

Vermont Gold Coin—This new Potato is the hardiest, most vigorous, most productive, and best in table quality, of all the main crop varieties. We have grown it in our own trial grounds this year, and have found it to be a real good thing. It was one of the few varieties tried in England which escaped disease. Planted with other main crop Potatoes, it starts more quickly and grows more vigorously than any other. The haulm is strong and healthy, and the tubers are all of good size and lie closely together. In form the tubers are slightly oblong, rather broad and thick, eyes small, skin smooth, thin, glossy, and with just sufficient tint of cream to distinguish it from a white skinned Potato. Flesh is white, and cooks perfectly dry and mealy. Flavour is superb. Altogether it is a Potato of handsome and attractive appearance, and one that can be recommended to growers for market, as it is sure to crop well and sell well.

Carmen No. 3—The “Carmen No. 3” is, like the “Carmen No. 1,” a seedling from seedlings raised through several generations. It resembles the “Carmen No. 1,” except that the tubers are a little more elongated. The eyes are very shallow, and but few in number. It is of the shapeliest form, and even in droughty seasons its perfect shape is retained. Without any approach to an exception, it is the greatest yielder ever introduced. It may fairly be claimed that it does not yield any small tubers at all in ordinary seasons. It bears its tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every Potato. It is a perfect keeper. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness. The foliage is heavy and of a dark-green colour, and the vines are always strong and vigorous. The tubers set while the vines are quite small, but do not ripen until late. This gives all the advantages of continuous growth for the entire season, making it very valuable for the main field crop. The claims for the “Carmen No. 3” are—1st. It is the handsomest large Potato ever produced. 2nd. It will outyield any other Potato whatever. 3rd. Practically every Potato is of marketable size. 4th. Its table qualities are fully up to the highest standard.

A Special Price List of New and other Potatoes will be published in June.

FLORAL NOVELTIES OF 1905.

NICOTIANA SANDERÆ—NEW HARDY ANNUAL.

AMONG *Nicotianas* we know nothing approaching this variety in point of floriferousness, nor in its graceful and copiously-branching habit. The whole plant is laden with flowers from base to summit—literally ablaze with most handsome carmine red blossoms. Its combined hardiness and character of producing flowers continuously under all circumstances in every kind of soil and situation are undeniable recommendations, and we certainly know of no plant that produces such an abundance of blossoms for the little care that is necessary to bestow on it. It possesses all the best qualities of *Nicotiana affinis*, but bears myriads of lovely *Calanthe*-like blossoms and is decidedly much more branching in habit, and of far greater floriferousness than any other *Nicotiana*. Although the scent of *N. Sanderæ* is not so powerful as that of its white parent, it yet possesses a decidedly sweet odour. This hardy plant, with its rosy carmine flowers, produces a startlingly beautiful effect, and is charming either in flower beds, shrubby borders, or in the wild garden, whether in the background or in the open. 9d. per packet.

SCHIZANTHUS WISETONENSIS.

THIS wonderfully showy plant deserves to be widely known and cultivated. Attaining a height of about 16 inches, branching freely and yet of compact pyramidal form, it throws well above its charming feathery foliage a multitude of large panicles of beautiful blossoms. Of great effect in the mass, these are also most handsome individually; the ground colour is mostly white dotted with delicate rose, while the upper lip is adorned in the centre by a spot varying in shade between golden yellow, carmine, rose, and bright brown. These lovely *Schizanthus*, literally covered as they are with their dainty little flowers, make excellent pot and market plants, and are unsurpassed for the decoration of apartments or cool greenhouses, so much the more as they remain a very long time—6 to 8 weeks—in bloom. 1s. per pkt.

SINGLE BLACK-LEAVED DAHLIA—"LUCIFER."

By reason of the uncommon colouring of its foliage, this variety takes quite a unique place among single Dahlias, the leaves, especially on the upper surface, being of a metallic black-brown hue, while the flower stalks are absolutely black. The shapely medium-sized flowers of a glowing dark scarlet merging towards the centre into deep blood red, are produced in great abundance and thrown well clear of the dark foliage, forming a most brilliant contrast with it. While single Dahlias have ordinarily rather a concave form, both graceful and striking. Growing about 2½ feet high, the plant is so when several are grouped together on a lawn. The Dahlia "Lucifer" also makes an excellent long-keeping cut flower and the magnificent colouring shows up especially well under artificial light. It comes almost entirely true from seed.

1s. per packet.

BOLTONIA GLASTIFOLIA.

THE *Boltonias* resemble very much the Perennial Asters, in habit as well as in the shape of the flowers, etc. The variety which is now introduced is of fair size, sometimes attaining six feet in height. It has lanceolated leaves and white flowers nearly one inch in diameter, which are produced in immense quantity during the whole autumn. For decorating borders running along large walks, this plant will be found unsurpassed.

9d. per packet.

NEW WINTER STOCK—"QUEEN ALEXANDRA."

THE beautiful winter Stock, "Beauty of Nice," which we introduced recently, gave general satisfaction, and we have therefore great pleasure in offering under the name "Queen Alexandra," a splendid new variety of the same type with flowers of a delicate rosy lilac, a tint of incomparable beauty, and for cut bloom, market, and bouquet work, of exceptional high value. The plant throws up a strong centre spike about one foot in height, surrounded by numerous side shoots all loosely clad with beautiful large blossoms. The percentage of doubles is also very high, and a most valuable feature is that the seedlings come very quickly into bloom, thus rendering this sort of equal excellence either as a summer or winter Stock. 9d. per packet.

NICOTIANA SANDERÆ—NEW HARDY ANNUAL.

flat petals, this new variety is characterised by 8 to 12 petals of ghly effective even as a single specimen, but naturally much more excellent long-keeping cut flower and the magnificent colouring



SCHIZANTHUS WISETONENSIS.



BOLTONIA GLASTIFOLIA.

FOR 1906

To _____

F. HAMILTON BRUNNING

Pty. Ltd.

It is a condition of sale of all the Seeds sent out by us, that while we have used all reasonable care in the selection, we give **No Warranty**, either as to description, quality, or productiveness—and we accept **No Responsibility** in regard to the crop or failure of crop. If the Seeds are not accepted on these terms they are to be returned **at once** unopened, and it is **only under these conditions that the Seeds are sold to you.**

F. HAMILTON BRUNNING PTY. LTD.

Victoria Seed Warehouse.

64 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.

Date, 1906.

Please send me the Goods mentioned in this Order Form, per*

* State here how to be sent—Rail Boat, or Post.

to.....and in payment for which I enclose—

YOUR NAME.

(In Full—Plainly Written.)

YOUR POSTAL ADDRESS

(In Full—Plainly Written.)

Post Office Order

Postal Note

Stamps.

Cheque.

Bank Draft.

Cash - Notes or Silver.



Customers unknown to us, and not having a Ledger Account, must send Cash with Order. If this Rule is not complied with, no notice will be taken of the Order.

NOTE.—All Vegetable Seeds **POST FREE** (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted). For Parcels Post Rates, see Page 3.

TERMS—NET CASH.

F. HAMILTON BRUNNING'S FLOWER SEED ORDER FORM

FOR 1906.

**NO
HALF-PACKETS
SUPPLIED.**

In ordering Flower Seeds, please give **Numbers** only.

**NO
HALF-PACKETS
SUPPLIED.**

ALL FLOWER SEEDS POST FREE.

 We shall consider it a special favour if you will furnish us with the full names and addresses of any of your friends or neighbours who have gardens, and are likely buyers of Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants, so that we may send them a copy of our Seed Manual.

SUNDRIES.

Sole Australian Agents for Murchison's Weed, Tree, and Scrub Exterminator.

MONTHLY CALENDAR

For the _____
Vegetable Garden.

Showing what Seeds may be sown in each Month,
from January to December, in the vicinity of
Melbourne.

For full particulars regarding the Cultivation of Vegetables, &c., see "The Australian Gardener,"
16th Edition (Copyright Registered). Thoroughly revised and corrected to date. Price 2s., per post 2s. 6d.

Acknowledged by the Press to be the best work issued on Gardening in Australia.

JANUARY.

Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely, to use in June.
Broad Beans—Sow a few, to ripen about May and June.
Borecole or Kale—Sow largely, to use from June.
French or Kidney Beans—Plant medium crops, for use in April and May.
Brocoli—Sow a few early sorts, to use in May and June. Finish planting out late sorts early this month.

Cauliflower—Sow largely towards the end of this month.
Carrot—Sow a few early sorts, to use in June and July.
Celery—Sow a few seeds of an early variety, to use from the end of July; plant out former sowing, as they advance.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Lettuce—Sow a few to remain until fit for use in six or eight weeks.

Onion—Sow a few for salads, to use from April.
Peas—Sow a medium crop of early varieties, to use in April and May.
Potatoes—Plant out Kidneys or other early varieties, to use in April and May.
Radish—Sow a few of the long sort, to use in four or six weeks.
Savoy Cabbage—Sow a medium crop.
Turnips—Sow largely, for use from March to May.

FEBRUARY.

Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few, to use from July to September.
Cabbage—Continue sowing early sorts, to use in June and July.
Cauliflower—Sow largely, to use in June and July.
Celery—Plant out largely, as the plants advance, for Winter supply.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.

Endive—Sow for use in Autumn.
French Beans—Sow for a succession.
Leek—Transplant largely into drills for a Winter supply.
Lettuce—Continue to sow, for using in six or eight weeks.
Peas—Sow a few early varieties, to succeed the former sowing.

Potatoes—Plant out largely of early varieties to use in May and June.
Radish—Continue to sow, for use in four or six weeks.
Spinach—Sow a medium crop for Autumn use.
Savoy Cabbage—Sow a few early in the month, if not done last month.
Turnip—Continue sowing a few for Winter use.

MARCH.

Brocoli—Sow a few of early varieties, to use in Spring.
Cabbage—Sow a few of early varieties, to use in July and August; transplant largely.
Cauliflower—Sow a few to succeed former crops; transplant largely about the end of the month.

Celery—Finish planting out in shallow trenches for the last crop.
Cress and Mustard—Continue sowing fortnightly.
Endive—Sow a few for Winter use.
Lettuce—Continue sowing, to succeed former crops.
Onion—Sow for Spring green Onions.

Peas—Sow a few of the earliest sorts early in the month, in a warm situation, to use in May.
Radish—Continue sowing, to keep up a regular supply.
Spinach—Continue sowing Winter varieties, to succeed the others.
Turnip—Sow a few for Winter use; also Swedes for Winter and Spring.

APRIL.

Asparagus—Cut the stems down to the surface as they decay; top-dress and manure with horse-droppings.
Borecole or Kale—Sow a good supply for Spring use.
Cabbage—Sow early sorts for Spring supply.
Celery—Remove the side shoots from the crowns of advanced crops, earthing up only a few for immediate use.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.

Corn Salad or Lamb's Lettuce—Sow for use in Spring.
Carrot—Sow Early Horn, for use in the end of Winter.
Endive—Sow largely.
Garlic and Shallots—Plant.
Lettuce—Sow largely and transplant, when ready, to use in June and July.
Onions, Potato and Tree—Plant out largely for the first Spring Onions.

Onion—Sow largely, to use green in Spring, and to transplant in June for early Summer bulbing.
Peas—Sow a few of early sorts towards the end of the month, for the first supply in Spring.
Radish—Sow again.
Spinach—Sow largely of Winter varieties for Spring supply.
Turnip—Sow a few on trial if not done last month.

For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special pages.

MAY.

Asparagus—Clear away and top-dress as recommended last month.

Borecole or Kale—Sow a few early, if not done last month.

Cabbage—Finish planting out early, to head before the Spring growth, or else they go to seed.

Cauliflower—Sow a few towards the end of the month, to use in September.

Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.

Endive—Sow largely.

Garlic and Shallots—Plant out a few.

Herbs—Divide and re-plant.

Horse Radish—Divide the roots and re-plant, storing for use all the fine, clean sticks.

Lettuce—Sow for succession.

Onion—Continue sowing.

Peas—Sow largely of early sorts for Spring use.

Parsnip—Sow a few for Spring use.

Radish—Sow for a succession.

Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Make young plantations towards the end of the month.

Spinach—Sow a little, to use in Spring.

JUNE.

Asparagus—Plant out.

Broad Beans—Sow for a successional crop.

Carrot—Sow the Early Horn variety, for September use.

Celery—Earth up advanced crops finally in dry weather; remove all side shoots from the young ones.

Cucumber—Sow for forcing in a hot-bed frame.

Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting.

Horse Radish—Continue planting out, keeping in store the long, straight pieces.

Leek—Sow for Summer use.

Lettuce—Sow for a successional crop.

Onion—Sow largely for Summer bulbing; transplant early from thinnings of former crops.

Parsnip—Sow a few for Spring use.

Peas—Sow largely all commendable sorts for Spring use.

Radish—Sow for a succession.

Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Plant as recommended last month.

Spinach—Sow a few Winter varieties for a late crop.

JULY.

Asparagus—Plant out.

Broad Beans—Sow largely for use in October and November.

Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few, to use in December.

Borecole or Kale—Sow a few, to use in the Summer months.

Carrot—Sow largely of early and late sorts, to use in October and November.

Cabbage—Sow early and medium sorts, to use about the end of the year.

Cauliflower—Sow a few, or, if not done last month, sow largely early.

Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting early.

Herbs—If not yet done, divide the old roots and re-plant.

Horse Radish—If not yet done, finish planting out early.

Kohl Rabi—Sow in a bed for transplanting.

Lettuce—Sow for a succession.

Leek—Sow largely late this month for Autumn and Winter Supply.

Onion—Continue sowing largely.

Parsnip—Sow a few, to use in November.

Peas—Sow largely all good sorts, to use in October and November.

Potatoes—Plant out a few early Kidneys in a dry, warm situation.

Radish—Sow for a succession.

Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Finish planting out.

Savoy Cabbage—Sow a few, to use from November.

Spinach—Sow of Winter sorts for the last time this season.

AUGUST.

Asparagus—Plant out, if not already done, and top-dress established plants.

Beet—Sow largely, to use in January.

Brocoli—Sow largely, early and late varieties, for Autumn and early Winter use.

Broad Beans—Sow largely all good sorts, to use in November.

Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely for Mid-summer use.

Cabbage—Make a good sowing of early sorts for Summer, and late sorts, including the red, for Autumn; transplant former sowings.

Cape Gooseberry—Sow in hot-bed frame.

Carrot—Sow largely of early sorts, for end of Summer.

Cauliflower—Sow largely, to use from end of November; plant out the former sowings as the plants are ready.

Celery—Sow in a hot-bed frame for early use.

Cucumber—Sow a few in a warm frame for planting out in October.

Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting.

Herbs—Sow largely all pot herbs, such as Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, Savory, &c.

Leek—Sow largely for Winter use; transplant June sowing.

Lettuce—Sow largely.

Melons, Rock and Water—Sow a few along with the Cucumber seeds.

Onion—Sow largely for Winter keeping; transplant early from former sowings.

Parsley—Sow largely for Summer supply.

Parsnip—Sow largely for Autumn use.

Peas—Sow largely, as directed last month.

Potatoes—Plant out largely early and late sorts in high ground.

Radish—Sow every third week.

Rhubarb—Sow largely; gently force a few established roots.

Salsify and Scorzonera—Sow largely for Autumn use.

Savoy Cabbage—Sow largely early varieties for Summer use.

Sea Kale—Sow largely and blanch.

Spinach—Sow largely of the round variety, to use in October.

Tomato—Sow in a hot-bed frame.

SEPTEMBER.

Asparagus—Sow seed in drills and top-dress established plants, if not already done.

Basil—Sow in a hot-bed frame.

Broad Beans—Sow for successional crop.

French Beans—Sow a few in warm situation.

Beet—Sow largely, if not done last month.

Brocoli—Sow largely, if not done last month.

Brussels Sprouts—Sow towards the end of month for succession; transplant former sowings.

Cabbage—Sow twice in the month; plant out former sowings.

Caper of Commerce—Sow in hot-bed for transplanting in October.

Cauliflower—Plant out largely in a low situation.

Capsicum—Sow a few in the Cucumber frame.

Carrot—Sow largely of late sorts for Autumn and Winter use, and a few of early sorts for Summer, if not done last month.

Cardoon—Sow largely.

Celery—Sow a few towards the end of the month in the open ground, and under protection, for the Autumn crops.

Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.

Cucumber—Sow a few again in the frame to plant out in October.

Egg Plant—Sow in hot-bed for transplanting.

Garlic—Plant out early, if not done.

Herbs—Plant early, if not done last month.

Kohl Rabi—Sow in drills to remain.

Leek—Sow early, if not done last month.

Lettuce—Sow largely, to use early in December.

Melons, Rock and Water—Sow early along with the Cucumber seeds.

Okra—Sow on hot-bed for transplanting.

Onion—Sow thickly for pickling, bulbs to ripen in January.

Parsnip—Sow largely for Autumn and Winter use.

Peas—Sow largely, chiefly late sorts, to use from December.

Potatoes—Finish planting early on high grounds; commence for a full crop in low grounds.

Radish—Sow every third week.

Rhubarb—Sow early, if not done previously.

Salsify and Scorzonera—Sow early, if not done previously.

Savoy Cabbage—Sow early and late sorts for Autumn and Winter supply.

Sea Kale—Sow early, if not done; continue blanching established plants.

Spinach—Sow largely, if not done in August.

Turnips—Make a good sowing towards the end of the month, to use from November.

Tomato—Sow with Capsicum.

Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash—Sow in the open ground at the end of the month, and transplant from the frame if the weather is mild.

OCTOBER.

Asparagus—Sow seed in drills if not already done.
French Beans—Sow largely for use in December.
Beet—Sow largely for Autumn and Winter use.
Borecole or Kale—Sow largely, to use in Winter; transplant former sowings.
Brocoli—Sow largely for successional Winter use; transplant stout young plants.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely for successional Winter use; transplant stout young plants.
Cabbage—Make a good sowing for Autumn supply; transplant stout young plants.
Capsicum—Sow for full crop in a warm border; transplant those raised in heat.

Cardoon—Sow for a full crop in trenches; to remain so.
Carrot—Make a good sowing of late varieties.
Celery—Sow largely in the open ground; prick out young seedlings.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Cucumber—Sow largely in the open ground; plant out seedlings from under cover.
Herbs—Sow a few still, if not already done.
Leek—Sow a few to plant out in January for late crop; transplant.
Lettuce—Sow a few, to remain until fit for use in November.
Maize—Sow Sweet Corn in the beginning and end of this month.

Melon—See CUCUMBER.
Peas—Make a good sowing of large podding varieties for successional crop.
Radish—Sow a few Long and Turnip Radish.
Rhubarb—Remove the forcing materials; gently tear away for use the outer stalks.
Spinach—Sow a few of the round variety.
Savoy Cabbage—Make a good sowing, to plant early in Autumn for Winter use.
Sea Kale—Continue blanching.
Turnip—Sow largely, to use from December.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash—See CUCUMBER.

NOVEMBER.

French Beans—Sow largely.
Borecole or Kale—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
Brocoli—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.

Cabbage—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
Celery—Sow largely, to plant in Autumn for late crop.
Chinese Cabbage—Sow for Autumn and Winter use.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Cucumber—Sow largely early in the month, and plant out from under cover.

Lettuce—Sow largely where it is to remain if the situation is low and moist.
Melon—See CUCUMBER.
Peas—Sow largely of large sorts.
Radish—Sow a few.
Turnip—Sow largely twice in the month.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash—See CUCUMBER.

DECEMBER.

French Beans—Sow for a succession.
Borecole or Kale—Sow largely for Winter use.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely for Winter use.
Cabbage—Sow a few, to plant in Autumn for Winter use.

Cauliflower—Sow a few.
Chinese Cabbage—Sow for Autumn and Winter use.
Celery—Sow for Winter use; remove side shoots from, and earth up advanced crops if required for immediate use.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.

Kohl Rabi—Sow in drills for Winter use.
Lettuce—Sow largely if in a low situation.
Peas—Sow early and late sorts.
Spinach—Sow a few of the round variety.
Turnip—Sow a few.

Conveyance of Goods per

Parcels Post and Passenger Train.

For the convenience of our Customers residing at a distance, and who, when sending for goods such as PEAS, BEANS, AND OTHER HEAVY SEEDS, can have them sent direct to their addresses by Parcels Post or Passenger Train, we have subjoined copies of the rates:—

PARCELS POST—RATES OF POSTAGE.

Destination.		Rates of Postage.									
		On a Parcel not Exceeding—									
		1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	6 lb.	7 lb.	8 lb.	9 lb.	10 lb.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria	...	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9
Inter-State	...	0 8	1 2	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 2	3 8	4 2	4 8	5 2

PASSENGER TRAIN RATES.

Miles.	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	28 lb. extra.	Miles.	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	28 lb. extra.
25	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 3	250	1 0	1 2	1 9	2 9	4 3	5 6	7 0	8 3	2 0
50	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 10	1 3	1 9	2 3	2 6	0 6	300	1 2	1 4	2 0	3 3	4 9	6 0	7 6	9 0	2 0
75	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 2	1 9	2 3	3 0	3 6	0 9	350	1 4	1 6	2 3	3 6	5 0	6 6	8 3	9 9	2 3
101	0 6	0 8	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	1 0	400	1 6	1 8	2 6	3 9	5 6	7 0	8 9	10 6	2 6
125	0 7	0 9	1 0	1 9	2 6	3 6	4 6	5 3	1 3	450	1 8	1 10	2 9	4 3	5 9	7 6	9 3	11 3	2 6
150	0 8	0 10	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	1 3										
175	0 9	1 0	1 3	2 3	3 6	4 6	5 9	6 9	1 6										
200	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	1 9										
										Ov'r 450	1 10	2 0	3 0	4 6	6 3	8 0	10 0	12 0	2 9

Melbourne to Sydney.—3 lb., 2s.; 7 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 4s. 6d.; 28 lb., 6s.; 56 lb., 10s.; 84 lb., 12s.; 112 lb., 14s. 6d.; 28 lb. extra, 2s. 6d.
Melbourne to Brisbane.—3 lb., 4s.; 7 lb., 6s.; 14 lb., 8s. 6d.; 28 lb., 12s.; 56 lb., 20s.; 84 lb., 25s.; 112 lb., 30s.; 28 lb. extra, 5s. 8d.
Melbourne to Adelaide.—7 lb., 1s. 6d.; 14 lb., 2s. 6d.; 28 lb., 4s. 6d.; 56 lb., 8s. 6d.; 84 lb., 11s.; 112 lb., 12s.; 28 lb. extra, 2s.



General List of—

For NOVELTIES,
see Special Pages.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

For Season 1906.

OUR PACKET SEEDS

are now obtainable from the principal Store-keepers in nearly every town in Victoria. The Packets are stamped with the year of issue, as a guarantee of freshness.



ALL RETAIL ORDERS

for Vegetable Seeds, excepting PEAS, BEANS, and SWEET CORN, are POSTED FREE to any of the States. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus officinalis.

CULTIVATION—Sow in September in rich, light soil, in rows eighteen inches apart, and when large enough thin out to nine inches. Care should be taken to keep down all weeds for the first year, else they will choke and destroy the young seedlings. To have the young plants strong for transplanting plenty of water or liquid manure should be given during dry weather.

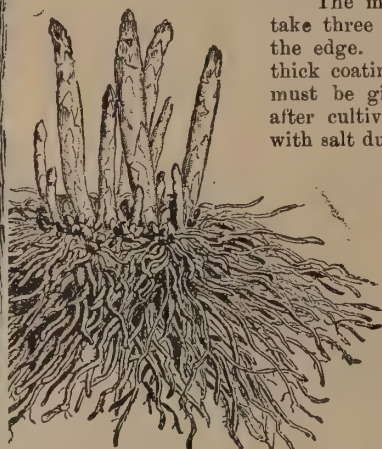
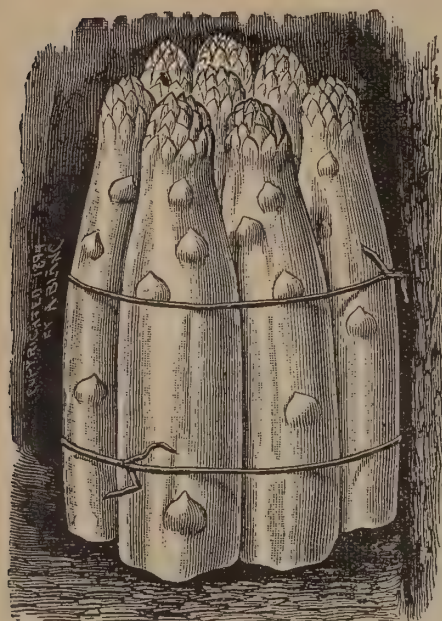
The most economical width for an Asparagus bed is five feet, which will take three rows, one down the centre and one on each side, about a foot from the edge. When planting is finished, the ground should be mulched with a thick coating of good stable dung, and when the weather becomes dry, water must be given, and that in abundance, if complete success is desired. The after cultivation consists simply in keeping the ground clean, and in dressing with salt during the Spring.

For fuller particulars see "THE AUSTRALIAN GARDENER" (16th Edition). Price, 2s.; Per Post, 2s. 6d.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Argenteuil Purple—It retains the head close until the stalks are quite long, is of uniform colour, while for tenderness, quality, and size, it is unparalleled. 6d. per oz.

Asparagus Plants (obtainable from May to August).—Conover's Colossal and Argenteuil Purple. Three year-old plants, 7s. 6d. per 100. Two-year-old plants, 5s. per 100. Special quotations for 1000 lots and upwards.



ASPARAGUS, and Plant showing habit of growth.

Columbian Mammoth White—A variety producing pure white shoots, and said to require no artificial blanching. It is a very strong grower. 6d. per packet, or 1s. per oz.

Conover's Colossal—A well-known variety, of large size, tender, and of good quality. 6d. per oz.

Palmetto—A desirable bright green variety. Exceedingly early; one of the best. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.

 All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

ARTICHOKE.—*Oifnora scolifmus.*

CULTIVATION—Sow in Spring in a row where they are to remain; thin to a foot or eighteen inches apart, and transplant the following season, allowing each plant four feet on all sides.

Jerusalem—Not produced from seed. For tubers, see page 30.

Large Green Globe—Large globular heads, of good flavour; the best for ordinary use. 6d. per packet. Strong plants, 1s. each, or 10s. doz.

Large Purple Globe—The favourite French variety. 6d. per packet. Strong plants, 1s. each, or 10s. doz.

BEET.—*Beta vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION—Red Beet is not so much grown as its merits deserve. It requires a deep, open soil. The ground should be dug at least two spits deep; and if manure is necessary, it may be turned in with the bottom spit, so as to bury it ten or twelve inches below the surface. This will cause the top roots to descend, and prevent forking. Seed may be sown in August and September for Summer crops, and in November and January for early Autumn and Winter crops. Sow the seeds thinly in drills drawn eighteen inches apart, making the drills two inches deep in the light soils, and one inch in the heavy soils. When the plants are fit to handle, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the surface stirred from time to time in dry weather to promote growth.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

NEW BLACK RED BALL—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages).

Selected Blood-red—Flesh deep red excellent quality. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Crimson Globe—An extremely handsome Beet, with richly-coloured flesh of superb quality. The Beets are of medium size, slightly oblong form and entirely free from fibrous rootlets, having only a slender tap-root. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Dell's Black-leaf—Roots dark red; splendid flavour. From its beautiful dark foliage it is admirably adapted for borders. 6d. per oz.

Eclipse (Turnip-shaped)—Flesh fine dark blood colour; very sweet. An excellent variety. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Egyptian (Turnip-shaped)—Very distinct; flesh deep red. Valuable for Summer use, as it comes early. 6d. per oz.

Improved Silver—Dwarf, with dark green leaves, and very broad white ribs. 6d. per oz.

Nutting's Dwarf Improved—A fine dwarf dark red variety. 6d. per oz.

Swiss Chard, Silver, or Sea Kale—Habit erect and vigorous. The midribs are silvery white and very large. They should be served as Asparagus, and the remainder of the leaves makes a valuable dish, dressed as a Spinach. This Beet is reproductive, and will bear frequent cutting, but the roots are not edible. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

BROAD BEANS.—*Faba vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION—Sow in April for the earliest crops, and again in July and August, and for the latest crop, in September. Sow the seed in drills three to three and a half feet apart, and twelve inches in the rows. Cover the seeds to the depth of about two inches. As soon as the crops come into bloom, the top of each stem should be pinched off to increase the advancement of the pods. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

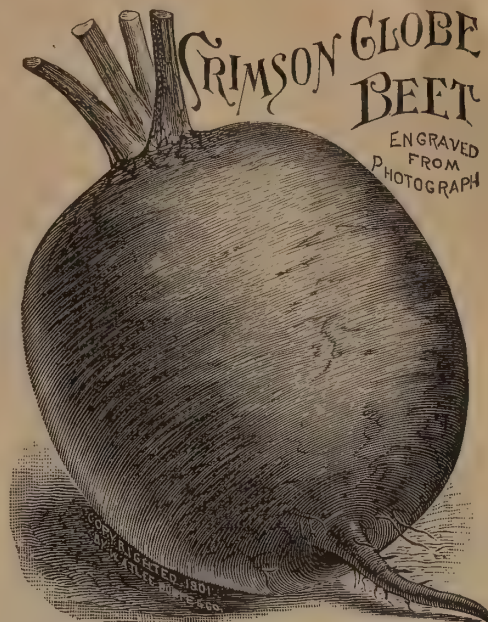
Broad Windsor—Very productive. 6d. per lb.

Green Windsor—Beautiful green colour. 6d. per lb.

Harlington Windsor—A very superior variety; very prolific. 6d. per lb.

Leviathan—The longest-podded Broad Bean in cultivation; very prolific. 6d. per lb.

Triumph—A most distinct and valuable variety, and the finest Broad Bean in cultivation. It is remarkably early and an enormous bearer, the dwarf bushes being literally covered with large handsome pods, containing as many as eight beans in each, and of a most delicious flavour. 1s. per lb.



BEET—ECLIPSE.



BEET—SWISS CHARD, SILVER OR SEA KALE.



BEET—BLOOD RED.

NOTE.—FOR SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GARDENERS AND LARGE GROWERS, SEE PAGE 31.

FRENCH BEANS.—*Phaseolus vulgaris*.

CULTIVATION.—For the earliest crop sow in September, in the warmest and most sheltered part of the garden; later crops may be sown in damper and more exposed situations. Successional crops may be sown once a month until January. Sow the seed in drills two feet apart, and two inches in depth, or less in heavy soils, and four inches between the seeds. If the weather becomes dry, the ground may be mulched, and soakings of water should be frequently given.

The Climbing Varieties should be sown in drills four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on strings or trellises; otherwise sticks five or six feet in length should be stuck in the rows, one to each plant. For Parcels Post Rates on Beans, see page 3. **6d. per packet; per post, 1s.**



FRENCH BEAN—CANADIAN WONDER.

DWARF VARIETIES.

8d. per lb.

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

Canadian Wonder.—One of the most productive Beans in cultivation. Pods very fleshy, and exceedingly tender when cooked. Grown very largely by market gardeners. (See cut.)

Negro Long Pod.—A great cropper, of excellent quality.

Pale Dun.—An excellent early variety.

Giant Stringless Green Pod.—Acknowledged by all the best authorities to be the earliest and best of all the Dwarf Beans. It is a prolific bearer, and of excellent quality; the pods are stringless, similar to the wax-pod varieties. A great acquisition; highly recommended. **1s. per lb.**

CLIMBING VARIETIES.

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

July Runner.—A variety of recent introduction. It is a great cropper, very early, and of superior flavour. As it does not grow very tall, twigs can be used instead of stakes. Highly recommended. **1s. per lb.**

Scarlet Runner.—A remarkably heavy cropper, having extra long pods. **1s. per lb.**

White Dutch.—Fine long pods, of excellent flavour; very prolific. **8d. per lb.**

Zebra.—A fine variety. **8d. per lb.**

Snake or Yard Long.—This variety, which is a Climber, produces long, narrow, stringless pods about twelve to eighteen inches long, of very delicate flavour. It is an immense cropper, and bears in bunches. It succeeds best in warm districts. Sow at the same time and in the same manner as recommended for the French Bean. **6d. per packet; per post, 8d.**

NEW GIANT EXTRA EARLY ASPARAGUS—(See Novelties of 1905, special pages).

THE WONDERFUL TONGAN BEAN.

The Poor Man's Vegetable.

A STRONG evergreen and perennial climber, producing immense quantities of large flat beans of excellent quality, which are used like French Beans. It is estimated that, in a moderately warm situation and good soil, two plants of this Bean will supply a small family with this delicious and wholesome vegetable for nine months in the year. The plant is also very ornamental, and may be utilised for covering unsightly objects. **It requires to be sown rather late in the spring.** The Beans should be picked very young, and boiled whole. Although it is a perennial, it is advisable to sow one or two Beans every year, for though the old plants come into bearing much earlier than the young ones, still they do not bear such heavy crops nor the best beans. As the seeds are very slow to germinate, they should have boiling water poured over them and allowed to soak for, say, 12 hours before sowing.

Price, 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.

WAX POD OR BUTTER BEANS.

STRINGLESS FRENCH BEANS.

Phaseolus vulgaris.

THE Wax Pod or Butter Beans are perfectly hardy. The pods are stringless, and can be cooked whole; the flavour is excellent. When they become better known they will take the place of the ordinary French Beans. Sow at the same time and in the same manner as recommended for the French Bean. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3. **6d. per packet; per post, 1s.**

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

NEW BRITTLEWAX (Dwarf)—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages).

Climbing Golden Butter Wax.—Black-seeded, yellow pods; very tender. **9d. per lb.**

Improved Golden Butter Wax (Dwarf).—A splendid variety, of exquisite flavour; very productive. **1s. per lb.** (See cut.)

Startler (Dwarf).—A very prolific variety, bearing perfectly stringless pods, about 6 inches long, of a delightful buttery flavour. One of the best Wax Pod Beans in cultivation; highly recommended. **1s. per lb.**



BEAN—IMPROVED GOLDEN BUTTER WAX.

☛ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).



LIMA BEANS.

CULTIVATION.—Lima Beans should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in (say end of October). The tall variety requires stakes or poles about five feet high. They are shelled and cooked like Broad Beans, which they somewhat resemble in flavour, but far more nutritious, and served with butter. In America they are very largely grown, and highly esteemed. For Parcel Post Rates, see page 3. **6d. per packet; per post, 9d.**

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent **PER POST**, add **9d. per lb. extra.**

Henderson's Bush Lima—A dwarf variety, growing about eighteen inches high; very productive, and requiring no support. (See cut.) **1s. per lb.**

King of the Limas—One of the best of the tall sorts; very prolific, and bearing large handsome beans. The pods are produced in large clusters. **1s. 6d. per lb.**

Thorburn's Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain)—A dwarf form of the famous Challenger Lima—the finest of the Limas. It possesses the flavour of the genuine Challenger Lima, thus differing from all other Bush Limas. It is exceedingly productive, bearing from 50 to 60 pods on the bush. **1s. 6d. per lb.**

BORECOLE, KALE OR CURLED GREENS.—*Brassica oleracea acephala.*

CULTIVATION.—Sow the seed from December to February for the main crop, and again in July, and plant out as soon as ready in rows two feet apart, and eighteen inches to two feet between the plants. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

NEW DRUMHEAD—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages).

Dwarf Green Curled—A useful, hardy variety. (See cut.) **9d. per oz.**

Improved Garnishing—Produces several varieties equal in colour to the Coleus, varying from rich crimson to white; laced and fringed. **6d. per packet.**

Ragged Jack—An extremely hardy variety, very tender and delicious when cooked. **9d. per oz.**

Kale Plants—**1s. per 100** (in bundles of 50).



BORECOLE OR KALE—DWARF GREEN CURLED.

"I am very pleased with the seeds I got from you last season. They all proved true to name and description. The Tomatoes, Melons, Peas, and Onions that I got from your seeds are all first-class.—ARCHD. J. FRASER, Wedderburn. 7/2/05."

"The Vegetable and Flower Seeds you sent recently have proved most productive, all that were planted to date having come up splendidly.—A. HALSCHIER, Tataila, via Moama, N.S.W. 12/4/05."

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.—*Brassica oleracea bullata minor.*

CULTIVATION.—Esteemed as the best of the Cabbage genus. Sow the seed in June or August for use in Midsummer, and again in November, January, and February for early and late Winter use, and plant out in rows two feet apart. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

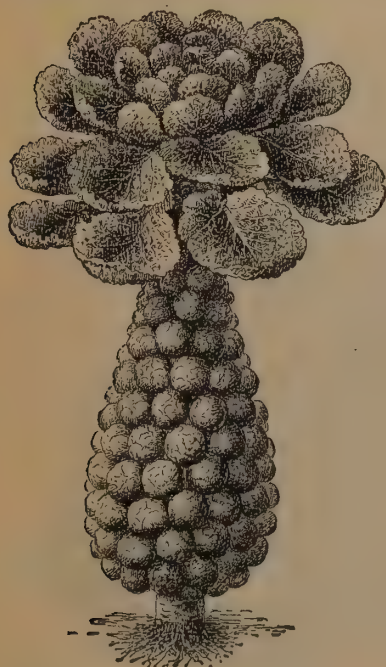
Dalkeith—Medium height, closely filled with compact, richly-flavoured sprouts. **9d. per oz.**

NEW "ONE AND ALL"—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages).

President Carnot—Produces very large sprouts of good quality. **1s. per oz.**

Hercules—A new, semi-dwarf variety, of very quick growth, being thickly covered with sprouts often to the number of 70 on a single plant. The well-developed sprouts are arranged spirally, in rows of six, around the stem, giving the plant a peculiar pyramidal shape. (See cut.) **6d. per packet. 1s. per oz.**

Brussels Sprouts Plants—**1s. per 100** (in bundles of 50).



BRUSSELS SPROUTS—HERCULES.

BROCOLI.—*Brassica oleracea botrytis asparagoides.*

CULTIVATION.—Brocoli does well on soil that has been manured for a previous crop, and if the soil be light it need not even be dug for the young plants. For a Winter crop the seed must be sown in October, and the plants put out about the end of the year. For the chance of a crop to succeed cauliflowers in Summer, seed may be sown in January or February, and planted out in April. When the plants are sufficiently large, transplant into rows about two to two and a half feet apart.

6d. per packet.

Adam's Early White—A fine white variety. **1s. 6d. per oz.**

Perfection—One of the finest Brocoli yet introduced. Of strong and robust habit, with large handsome heads, which are close, and perfectly white. (See cut.) **2s. per oz.**

Walcheren—A valuable kind for general use. **1s. 6d. per oz.**



BROCOLI—PERFECTION.

"I wish to tell you the seeds I have got from you have in every instance turned out splendidly, a result I could not obtain from any other seedsmen, although I have tried several.—P. J. KAVANAGH, Moorah, Mount Gambier, South Australia. 30/3/05."

CABBAGE.—*Brassica oleracea capitata*.

CULTIVATION—This is one of the most important of vegetables, as it may be had in use every day in the year. A little seed may be sown once in every month, except in May and June. When the plants are large enough to handle, transplant into rows from two to two and a half feet apart. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz. except where otherwise priced.**

Danish Roundhead—This variety is an earlier, shorter-stemmed type of the famous "Danish Ballhead," but has large heads and matures much earlier. 1s. per oz.

DANISH SUMMER BALLHEAD—(See Novelties of 1905, special pages).

Drumhead—A very large variety; useful for cattle feeding.

Early Winningstadt—An early pointed-head variety; a first-class sort. 1s. per oz.

Early York—A well-known early sort.

Eastham—An old and useful sort.

Express—The earliest variety in cultivation. The heads are uniform in size and shape, exceedingly solid and firm, and of fine mild flavour. 1s. per oz.



CABBAGE—VICTORIA MAIN CROP.

Flat Parisian, or Henderson's Early Spring—A splendid new early Cabbage, with round, flat, solid heads of uniform size, with few and small outside leaves. It is of fine texture and delicate flavour. This variety is highly recommended. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Schweinfurt—Large, early white variety.

Victoria Main-Crop—An up-to-date variety for all seasons. This variety produces remarkably uniform, very hard, firm heads, fine in texture, and weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. each, and even up to 20 lbs. It is very sweetly flavoured, and has very few loose leaves; for withstanding dry weather there is no variety to equal it, and it will head when most other varieties fail. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz. (See cut.)

Large St. John's Day—A popular market variety; not so large as Woodmason's strain.

Succession—A splendid variety either for medium early, main crop, or late use. It is of large size, perfect in shape, of handsome colour, and of the finest quality. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.



RED CABBAGE—NIGGERHEAD.

Glory of Enkhuizen—Of all the early white sorts there is none to equal this variety. The heads are very compact, of nice yellow green colour, and possess very few leaves, which permits of close planting. The heads are large. This is a great advantage in comparison with other early sorts which mostly yield only small heads. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz. (See cut.)

Improved Enfield Market—Valuable Winter variety, largely grown by market gardeners.

Niggerhead—This variety is endowed with all the good qualities desired in a Red Cabbage. The head is solid and heavy, and is stone hard, and of good appearance until late in the season, when all others are out of the market—an item worth the notice of farmers and market gardeners. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz. (See cut.)



NEW EARLY CABBAGE—"GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN."

CABBAGE—Continued.

GIANT OF AUVERGNE—
A Splendid Winter Variety.

A distinct short-stemmed variety of recent introduction, the head almost resting on the ground. It is exceedingly firm and close, measuring often twenty inches in diameter, and weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. Excellent for Autumn and Winter use. A magnificent variety. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Little Pixie—Small, sweet, comes in early. Well adapted for small gardens. 1s. per oz.

Sugar-Loaf—A distinct and excellent variety.

Stockley's Select Giant Red—An excellent Cabbage, which has been very carefully selected, with large and solid heads. The best and largest Red Cabbage for pickling known. 1s. per oz.

Red Dutch—For pickling; good colour. 1s. per oz.

Lamb's Earliest of All—A remarkable early variety, of recent introduction, with very few outside leaves; grows a short stem, with a compact conical head of average size; most useful early Cabbage, coming in fully a week or ten days before Early York; very superior to any other variety. Highly recommended for small gardens. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.



CABBAGE—GIANT OF AUVERGNE.

Champion Early All-Head—Ever since this variety was introduced by us, some years ago, it has become year by year more popular—so much so that our sales each season have exceeded those of the past one by nearly twofold. It is acknowledged by connoisseurs to be a really first-class Cabbage, whether for private use or for market purposes, as it withstands the most severe drought. It is distinct from, and superior in every respect to varieties offered under the name of Sure-Header and Heat-proof Sure-Header, and is the very best Summer variety ever introduced. Being a rapid grower, it comes into use quickly, and is in consequence very tender and sweet. The heads are heavy, solid, and fine grained. On account of its compact habit of growth and absence of loose leaves, a much larger number of plants can be obtained to the acre than of most of the varieties of this type. To those who want a Cabbage for size, combined with earliness, quality, and yield, the Champion Early All-Head is the one to grow.

(See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

Cabbage Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).



CABBAGE—LAMB'S EARLIEST OF ALL.

"I write congratulating you on the excellent quality of the garden seed supplied by you. I have used no other for several years, with every satisfaction. I have won six first prizes this week at the local show, including the "Collection of Vegetables," all grown from your seeds. Your "Victoria Main Crop" cabbage is undoubtedly the best cabbage I have ever grown. I had a splendid crop this summer, some of them turning the scales at 24 lbs., which, considering the trying season, is an excellent test. I am positive that for quality, size, and drought-resisting, it cannot be beaten.

WM. MARTIN,
Head Gardener to
D. Mitchell, Esq.,
Cave Hill,
Lilydale."



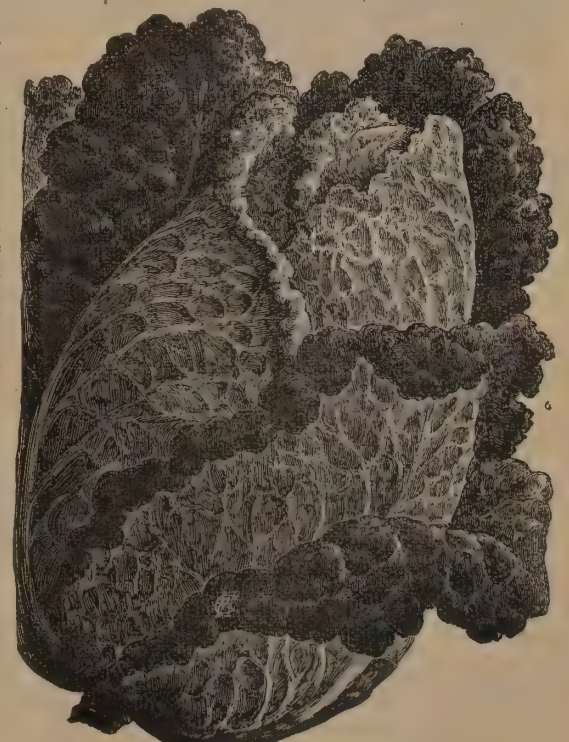
CABBAGE—CHAMPION EARLY ALL-HEAD.

SAVOY CABBAGE.—*Brassica oleracea bullata*.

CULTIVATION—The general cultivation of Savoy is very similar to that of the Cabbage. The best time to sow the seed is from December to March. Savoy is generally preferred for Winter use, being of better flavour, and not so rank when grown large.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

All-Head—A new variety of recent introduction, with solid heads of a conical shape, of a beautiful yellowish-green colour. It is delicious in flavour, like that of Brussels Sprouts. Owing to its shape it can be planted very closely. 6d. per pkt.; 1s. 6d. per oz. (See cut.)



SAVOY—"ALL-HEAD."



SAVOY CABBAGE—DWARF GREEN CURLED.

SAVOY CABBAGE—Continued.

Drumhead—The largest variety; very useful and hardy. 9d. per oz.

Dwarf Green Curled—A well-curved, compact, early variety, which hearts well. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

Little Pixie—The smallest Savoy grown. Hearts compact and very delicate in flavour. For small gardens it is especially useful, as it may be planted a foot apart each way. 1s. per oz.

Victoria Drumhead—Produces very large crinkled heads, which are very tender and crisp, and of excellent flavour. A fine sort for exhibition purposes. 9d. per oz.

Savoy Cabbage Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

CHINESE CABBAGE.—Pe-tsai.

CULTIVATION—Similar to that of the Cabbage.

New Improved—Large loose leaves, highly esteemed by the Chinese, and also by Europeans. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

"Your Cabbage turned out well, especially the Giant of Auvergne, some of them weighed as high as 28 lbs., grown without water, last summer.

18/9/05.

ERNEST HUTCHINSON, 'Heathcote,' South Portland."

CARDOON.—Cynara cardunculus.

CULTIVATION—This vegetable is little known, and less cultivated, in the State, though it is extensively grown and much esteemed on the continent of Europe, where it is used in soups and for stewing. The leaf-stalks are the parts used, and the mode of culture is almost exactly the same as for Celery.

Large Spanish—Grown for the mid-rib of the leaf, which is blanched like Celery. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.



CHINESE CABBAGE—NEW IMPROVED.

CAPER OF COMMERCE.—Capparis spinosa.

CULTIVATION—The Caper is a trailing shrub, which grows freely on dry, rocky soil, and might become an article of commerce, as it succeeds well in this climate. The flower buds are the parts used, forming the Caper of Commerce. Plants may be raised from seed in heat in Spring, and planted out when strong. They may also be raised from cuttings. The roots of the plant are particularly strong and vivacious, and if they can get deep enough even among rocks or stones, they will continue to grow for an indefinite period. It is considered advisable to cut the plants over every third or fourth year.

Caper of Commerce.—6d. per packet.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

Physalis edulis.



CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

be thoroughly ripe, as previous to ripening they contain a deleterious principle.

True Cape Gooseberry.—6d. per packet.

CAPSICUM OR PEPPER.

Capsicum annuum; *Capsicum frutescens*.

CULTIVATION—The varieties of Capsicum or Chili require light, rich soil and a warm situation. For the earliest crop sow in the beginning of September in heat. When the plants are large enough to handle, prick into pots or boxes, and after they have become well established and hardened-off, plant out in October, when the weather is fine. Seed may be sown in the open ground in the beginning of October. They may stand two-and-a-half to three feet apart. The plants must be duly watered while young, and shaded from the hot suns until established. The best situation is at the foot of a wall or fence, on the sunny side.

6d. per packet.



CAPSICUM—CHINESE GIANT.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

Collection of Six Varieties of Capsicum, 2/-.

- Celestial**—A very ornamental and useful Pepper, creamy white, changing to vivid scarlet.
- *Cherry**—Small, round, smooth variety, of dwarf growth.
- Chinese Giant**—A mammoth variety of recent introduction, producing fruits averaging four inches in breadth at the top, and of equal length of a brilliant, glossy scarlet. The flesh is unusually thick and extremely mild, as sweet as an apple, and makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. (See cut.)
- Golden Dawn**—A most beautiful and distinct Pepper, of a splendid golden yellow.
- *Kaleidoscope**—So called because the fruits are constantly changing colour, through all shades, from light yellow to intense scarlet.
- Large Bell**—Early variety, of mild flavour; rind thick and fleshy.
- *Long Red**—Fruit three to four inches in length, bright red; very productive.
- *Long Yellow**—Similar to Long Red in shape and appearance, except in colour.
- *Dwarf Chili**—A very useful variety for pickling.
- *Red Cluster**—Small, thin red Peppers, clustered together in bunches at the top of each branch.
- Ruby King**—Beautiful bright red; large fruit; one of the best.
- Sweet Spanish**—Earliest of all the varieties; flesh sweet and mild.
- The Giant**—Produces very large fruit, of a brilliant scarlet colour.
- *Tabasco**—Of tall, bush-like growth, three to four feet in height, producing an immense quantity of small, slender, very hot, and fiery fruits, one inch in length, and vivid scarlet in colouring. This is the true variety, from which the famous Tabasco Sauce is made.

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are hot and pungent in flavour.

CARROT.—*Daucus hortensis*.

CULTIVATION.—The most suitable soil for the Carrot is a deep, rich, light, loamy or sandy soil, which has been enriched at the previous cropping; but should the soil be poor, a dressing of well-decomposed manure should be given, and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The seed should be sown in shallow drills, which may be a foot apart for the Early Horn, and fifteen inches for James' Intermediate and similar varieties, and from eighteen inches to two feet for Field Carrots. The soil should be made very fine, and if in a dry state, or very loose, should be pressed very hard after the seeds are sown. The ground should be kept loose on the surface by frequent stirrings with a hoe. When the seed is sown in cold weather, and not likely to vegetate before hoeing becomes necessary, it is useful to drop a few seeds of radish or turnip to mark the position of the rows. The Horn varieties may be left three to four inches apart; other varieties at greater distances, up to eight inches for Field Carrots. Make large sowings from August till February. 4 lbs. required to sow an acre.

3d. and 6d. per packet.



CARROT—GUERANDE OR OX-HEART.

Early French Forcing Short Horn—The small roots are round in form; very early, smooth, tender, and of fine flavour; excellent for forcing. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Early Short Horn—A favourite variety; much esteemed for table use. Medium size, beautiful colour, and remarkably tender. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Guerande or Ox-Heart—This new stump-rooted Carrot is a decided advance in shape. It is intermediate as to length, between the Half-long varieties (such as Danvers') and the Short-Horn Carrot, but much thicker than the latter, attaining at the top from three to four inches in diameter. It is of very fine quality for table. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

James' Scarlet Intermediate.—The best Carrot for the main crop in shallow soils, producing roots of good size and excellent flavour and rich colour. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Long Blood Red.—A new long Carrot, with a short top and light foliage, the stalks of which are faintly tinged with purple. The root is of a rich blood-red colour; the flesh is deep orange-red, of very fine quality, tender and sweet. The introducers say:—"Wherever much stress is laid upon the deep red colour of Carrots, this new variety will be found unrivalled." 6d. per oz.



CARROT—EARLY FRENCH CARROT—EARLY SHORT FORCING SHORT HORN.

Sutton's New Red Intermediate.—A splendid new type of intermediate Carrot, which is said to have quite superseded the ordinary variety. It is earlier, finer in shape, and the roots grow to nearly double the size. Skin clean and bright in colour with very small core. 6d. per oz.

The Gem.—A splendid variety. The roots average four to five inches in length, and about three inches in diameter, although they have been grown to nearly double these dimensions. Quality first-rate, being very tender, with almost an entire absence of core. 6d. per oz.

White Belgian
Sinclair's Champion
Altringham
Long Yellow Stump-rooted

See Root Crops (Agricultural Seeds).



CARROT—JAMES' SCARLET INTERMEDIATE.

CAULIFLOWER.—*Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora*.

6d. and 1s. per packet.

CULTIVATION.—Cauliflowers may be obtained in this climate during at least half the year under ordinary treatment, and in cool situations, or where water is plentiful, nearly the whole year round. The soil for them should be equally rich as for Cabbage, and where that for Winter crops happens to be damp it may be formed into ridges and the Cauliflowers planted on the top. The distance between the plants must be regulated by the size of the heads required; heads of the largest size may be obtained from plants thirty to thirty-six inches apart, but for private use small or middle-sized heads are the most suitable. Of course the Summer crops must have the greatest amount of space, but plants put out in Autumn need not be more than two feet or eighteen inches apart. For the first, or Autumn crop, the seed must be sown from December to February, and for later crops a little may be sown every month until August; but heads can rarely be obtained during the hottest months, except in cool districts, or by abundant watering.

Carter's Dwarf Mammoth—One of the best Cauliflowers in cultivation, of dwarf compact growth, with fine large white heads. 3s. per oz.

NEW EARLIEST OF ALL—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages).

Early London.—A well-known hardy variety; fine white heads. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Early Snowball.—A very early variety; heads rather small but compact, and beautifully white. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

Eclipse.—A splendid variety, with large pure white heads. Withstands drought well. 2s. per oz. (See cut.)

Large Asiatic—A fine large white, compact variety. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Extra Early Autumn Giant.—This magnificent Cauliflower is more dwarf, considerably earlier, and in every respect better, than the old Autumn Giant. It produces enormous snow-white heads, and at the present time is admitted to be the largest and earliest, of the giant forms, and the most reliable Cauliflower, either for market use or for the private garden. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

NEW EXTRA EARLY DWARF SNOW-BALL—(See Novelties of 1905, special pages).

Gilt Edge.—Large, heavy sort, undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation. Highly recommended. (See cut). Sold in packets only. 1s. 6d. each.

Surprise—Produces large, pure white firm heads, remaining in good condition for a considerable time without deteriorating in quality. It is a rapid grower, and withstands the dry weather well. For general use it cannot be excelled. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—An extremely valuable late variety; heads large, white, firm, and compact. 2s. per oz.

Walcheren.—A hardy late variety, producing firm heads, of uniform closeness. 1s. 6d. per oz.



CAULIFLOWER—ECLIPSE.

CORN SALAD OR LAMB'S LETTUCE.—*Valerianella olitoria*.

CULTIVATION.—The first sowing of this useful small salad, which is chiefly grown by the French, ought to be made at the commencement of the Autumnal rains, and a successional crop put in at intervals of two months thereafter. Seed may be sown in any waste soil of a light nature, in beds four feet wide, and in shelter drills six inches apart. The seedlings must be thinned to four inches apart, and the outside leaves picked for use as they expand. In Summer, seed should be sown every month in a moist, sheltered spot, the seedlings thinned as soon as fit for handling, and when large enough for use, the heads cut as wanted, close to the surface of the ground.



CAULIFLOWER—GILT EDGE.



CORN SALAD, OR LAMB'S LETTUCE.

Large Round-leaved Dutch—Very hardy useful salad. (See cut). 1s. per oz.

6d. per packet.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

CELERY.—*Apium graveolens*.



CELERY—GOLDEN ROSE.

CULTIVATION.—Celery requires very rich deep soil, and a moist situation is the best to select, but not where the soil is saturated with water. Seeds may be sown in August for the earliest crop, and at that season require artificial heat to cause them to germinate. They may be sown in a seed pan or shallow box in light, rich soil, and placed in a hot-bed frame, or some other warm place. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, they should be pricked into other boxes, and continued in heat until well established, then hardened off, and planted out to six inches apart in a bed of rich soil, six inches deep, on a bottom of boards, or some other hard substance which the roots cannot penetrate, to facilitate transplanting, where they must be well watered and shaded; and when of sufficient size the soil cut into squares with a plant in the centre of each; then lifted with the balls entire, and conveyed to the trenches, where they must be shaded with boughs, boards, bags, or anything at hand until re-established. During the season of growth water must be applied in unlimited quantities. The second and later sowings may be made in the open ground, and the young plants treated in a similar manner. October will be early enough for sowing in the open air, and two more sowings may be made in November and December. Manure to the depth of five or six inches should be dug into the bottom of the trench, and as much liquid manure as can be spared may be given while the plants are growing. A trench should be sixteen to eighteen inches in width, and the plants set at six to twelve inches apart. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but it is not advisable to place much soil around them, with a view to blanching, until about a month before they are wanted for use. The final earthing-up requires to be done carefully; in order that the soil may not fall into the heart of the plant, the leaves should be tied together, then the soil thrown in, in layers, and packed closely around the plants by hand.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery—Principally used for soups. 9d. per oz.

Cole's Crystal White—Large, crisp, and fine-flavoured. 9d. per oz.

Golden Heart—Of a fine nutty flavour, and when blanched is of a pure golden yellow. 9d. per oz.

Golden Rose—A recently introduced variety, of self-blanching habit. The stalks, which are very broad and solid, are of a golden colour suffused with a warm rosy hue. A good keeper. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)

Improved White Plume—A splendid crisp, solid, and fine-flavoured variety. Requires very little earthing-up to blanch it. The plant itself makes a handsome ornament upon the dinner table, from the fact of the foliage being beautifully variegated. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

Laing's Mammoth Red—This is a very large, quick-growing variety, solid, crisp, and very hardy; excellent flavour. 9d. per oz.

Turner's Incomparable White—A fine dwarf variety; clear, white, solid, and crisp. 9d. per oz.

White Solid Paschal—Remarkable for the breadth and thickness of its stalks, which are very mild in flavour. A good keeper. 1s. per oz.

Soup Celery—Excellent for flavouring, etc. 3d. per oz. (per post, 4d.), ¼-lb., 9d. (per post, 1s.); ½-lb., 1s. 3d. (per post, 1s. 8d.); 1lb., 2s. 6d. (per post, 3s. 3d.).

Celery Plants—6d. per bundle of 25.

NOTE. RED CELERY FOR RHEUMATISM.

RED CELERY is now recognised as the best cure for Rheumatism, and is highly recommended by medical men. A teaspoonful of seed infused in a cup of boiling water and allowed to stand for about half an hour, may be taken freely. The same seed can be used a second time. 4d. per oz. (per post, 5d.); 1s. per ¼-lb. (per post, 1s. 3d.); 3s. 6d. per lb. (per post 4s. 3l.).

CRESS.

Lepidium sativum.

between the single folds of a wet flannel. American Cress may be sown monthly in drills nine inches apart, slightly covered with earth; when the plants are bushy, the heads may be cut close to the surface of the ground. Water Cress is an excellent salad. Young runners are most commonly used for planting out, but seed may be sown during the Autumn and Winter months in a moist, shady place. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

American, or Land—An excellent substitute for Water Cress. 6d. per oz.

Extra Fine Curled—Very fine; excellent for salads; may be cut two or three times (See cut). 4d. per oz.

Indian, or Nasturtium—6d. per oz.

Water Cress—Sow in a moist, shady place. 6d. per packet.

SWEET CORN OR TABLE MAIZE.—*Zea mays*.

CULTIVATION.—Few are aware of the excellence of the Sugar Maize as a vegetable; it will bear favourable comparison with Asparagus and Peas when boiled in a green state, and eaten with white sauce or gravy. The cobs should be taken as soon as the grains are fully formed, and before they have begun to harden. Seed may be sown in September and three following months for succession, in drills three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart. It requires rich soil, and is improved by top-dressing during growth. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

How to Cook Sweet Corn.—Sweet Corn is a delicious vegetable, and is highly esteemed in America, but in this State it is not largely used, as very few indeed know how to cook it properly. The cobs should be cooked when freshly gathered, as by keeping they lose their sweetness. Firstly remove the husks and every thread of silk; then place the cob in a pot of boiling water, and allow it to boil for about five minutes; when done, carefully remove it with a skimmer, and place upon a napkin, and serve immediately. It may be eaten with white sauce or gravy.

6d. per packet (per post, 1s.); 1s. per lb. (per post, 1s. 9d.).

NOTE.—For all kinds of Sweet Corn required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.



CRESS—EXTRA FINE CURLED.



SWEET CORN—
TRIUMPH.

SWEET CORN OR TABLE MAIZE—Continued.

Early Cosmopolitan—A variety of recent introduction, producing magnificent ears of fine quality and appearance, fully nine inches long, with ten or more rows of large grains. The cob is always pure white and well filled. It is without doubt the best early Sweet Corn yet sent out. 1s. per per lb.

Early Fordhook—Early Fordhook is the largest-eared extra early Corn, averaging in length seven inches. The grains and cob are pure white. The ears are eight-rowed, with small cobs and deep grains. In some instances it has ripened one or two days earlier than Cory, and in other cases one or two days later, so that it may be said to equal Cory in earliness, while surpassing any other extra early Sweet Corn in size, quality, sweetness, and entire freedom from smut.

NEW EARLY GOLDEN BANTAM—(See Novelties of 1905, special pages).

Mammoth Sugar—The largest late variety; cob white, large, and well filled; very productive and fine flavoured.

Triumph—Said to be the earliest of the large varieties, flavour rich and sweet. (See cut.)

NEW WHITE EVERGREEN—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages).

White Pop Corn—For parching.

CUCUMBER.—*Cucumis sativus*.

CULTIVATION.—For the earliest crops out of doors, plants may be raised on a hot-bed, well hardened off, and planted out in September as soon as the weather has become warm. The plants must be protected with hand-glasses, or some other covering, and shaded when necessary until established. For a late crop, plants may be raised in a cool frame, and planted out in October, always providing duplicates to replace failures. Seeds may be sown at the same time, and again in the course of a month, where they are to remain. The soil must be kept loose by frequent hoeings, and, before the weather becomes dry, should be mulched with a good layer of stable dung. Abundant water is necessary in dry weather.

6d. per packet (except where otherwise priced).

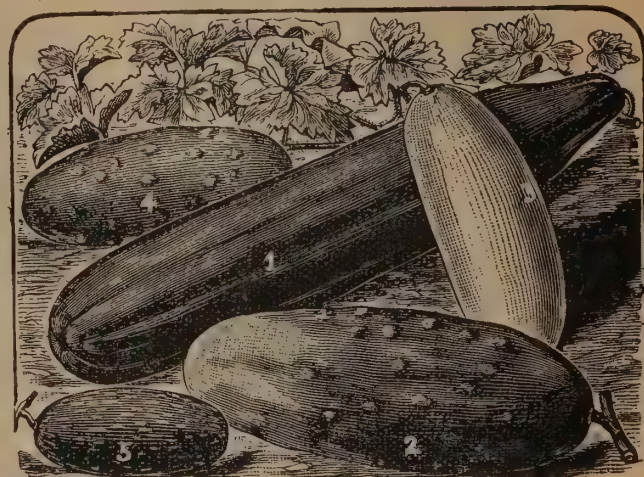
Choice Mixed—Extra fine.

Cool and Crisp—A very early and prolific variety; excellent for slicing; very tender and crisp.

Early White Spine—A most popular variety; flesh crisp, and of fine flavour.

Giant Pera—A very distinct Asiatic variety, growing to a very large size, with smooth, light green skin. They are crisp, and of extremely mild flavour.

Japanese Climbing—This variety is very hardy, climbs freely, and is of excellent flavour.



CUCUMBERS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| No. 1. Long Green. | No. 3. White Wonder. |
| 2. Long Prickly. | 4. Short Prickly |
| No. 5. English Gherkin. | |

Long Green—A fine long fruit, of excellent quality; dark green, crisp, and firm. (See cut, figure 1.)

Long Green Smooth Athens—A long, green, smooth variety.

Long Prickly—A very hardy variety, good bearer; about a foot in length. (See cut, figure 2.)

NEW CUMBERLAND PICKLING—(See Novelties of 1905, special pages).

Snake or Serpent—A remarkable and very interesting curiosity. The Cucumbers grow curled up like a snake with the head protruding, and sometimes are *six feet in length*.

Sikkim—Long, dark green, late variety.

White Wonder—A hardy white variety, of strong, vigorous growth. A good cropper. Highly recommended. (See cut, figure 3.)

African Horned—The fruit, which is borne profusely all Summer, is a deep sea-green colour, but when ripe turns to a dark orange-scarlet. When fully grown it is the size of a small Musk Melon, oblong, and covered with protruding points or horns. For eating, it should be taken before it is too old, like any other Cucumber. In quality it is simply luscious, having the pure Cucumber flavour in a degree of delicacy and refinement not before seen. It is exceedingly tender, and seems to melt in one's mouth, and consequently easily digested. People who cannot eat ordinary Cucumbers find no difficulty with this. Dr. Clowe writes recently that the natives in Africa do not eat it until it is fully ripe and the pulp becomes soft. It is then nutritious and very refreshing.

Collection of Six Varieties, 2s.

VARIETIES USED FOR PICKLING.—6d. per packet.

Short Prickly.

(See cut, figure 4.)

Paris Pickling.

West India Gherkin.

Commercial Pickling.

(A first-class pickling variety; highly recommended).

English Gherkin.

(See cut, figure 5.)

FRAME, or FORCING VARIETIES.

NOTE.—These packets contain from twelve to fifteen seeds only.

Duke of Edinburgh (Daniel's)—A very fine variety, growing from thirty to thirty-five inches in length. For exhibition, market, or general use it cannot be surpassed. (See cut.) 1s. per packet.

Jewel of Koppitz—One of the earliest and most abundant bearers ever introduced. The fruit begins to set with the first natural leaf. Highly recommended. The accompanying cut (which was photographed) represents plants grown in a house. (See cut.) 1s. per packet.

Telegraph (Rollisson's)—Extremely prolific, of good shape and colour, and delicious flavour. 1s. per packet.

Tender and True—Colour of a beautiful deep green, and the flavour excellent. Unsurpassed as an exhibition variety. 1s. per packet.



CUCUMBER—
DUKE OF
EDINBURGH.



CUCUMBER—JEWEL OF KOPFITZ.



EGG PLANT—PEARL-WHITE.

DANDELION.

THE Dandelion resembles Endive, and is cultivated by the Continental people for Spring greens, or for blanching for salads. **6d. per packet.**

Improved Early Large-Leaved—Double the size of the ordinary Dandelion.

EGG PLANT.—*Solanum esculentum*.

CULTIVATION—The Egg Plant may be treated in exactly the same manner as the Capsicum—the earliest raised in heat and transplanted, and the later crops sown in a warm situation, where they have to remain; the plants may stand eighteen inches to two feet apart. The fruit must be thinned if a fine sample is required. They may be easily grown in pots, and trained to stakes like Tomatoes. **6d. per packet.**

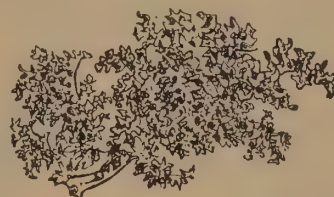
HOW TO COOK EGG PLANT—Cut the fruit into half or quarter inch slices, and after paring soak them in salted water for an hour; then dip in batter, and fry in hot fat until brown.

New York Improved Purple, Spineless—The standard variety, largest and best, oval, deep purple early and productive.

Pearl-White—A new variety, producing pure creamy white fruit of great size. In eating quality it is superior to all others. (See cut.)

Black Beauty—An extra early variety, of recent introduction, with skin of a rich lustrous purplish black. The fruits are broad and thick. An excellent variety.

Long White Round White



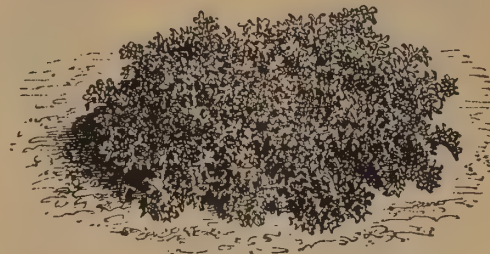
ENDIVE.—*Chicorium endivia*.

CULTIVATION—This is a good useful salad for Winter use, becoming now of more repute than hitherto. To grow it well the culture recommended for Lettuce is exactly suitable. The heads require to be blanched, which may be effected either by tying the leaves close together, or covering each plant with a flower pot, saucer, or piece of slate, a few at a time. The seeds should be sown in January, February, and March, and the plants transplanted with the first Autumn rains.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Broad-Leaved Green Paris—A splendid variety, with large broad leaves. 1s. per oz.

Triple Curled Moss—Beautifully curled, and when developed appears like a tuft of moss. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.



ENDIVE—TRIPLE CURLED MOSS.

SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL HERBS, AND THEIR USES.

CULTIVATION—The best way of growing these with little trouble and expense is to procure a few plants of the required sorts, such as Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, Hyssop, &c., and plant them together in a portion of a shady border, in lines fifteen or eighteen inches apart each way. If plants cannot be conveniently had, seed may be sown in a warm border, in lines one foot apart, merely deep enough to cover the seed; when up, thin out to a foot apart, water and mulch the first Summer in dry weather, and keep the surface loose. Next Autumn, or early in Spring, take up and divide the roots, and plant again fifteen or eighteen inches apart, and continue making new plantings every Winter, as a means of saving them during the severe Summer drought.

6d. per packet.

Angelica—Useful on account of its medicinal qualities.

Balm (*Melissa officinalis*)—For making Balm tea; valuable in cases of fever, &c.

Basil, Bush (*Ocimum minimum*)—For flavouring soups, stews, sauces,

Basil, Sweet (*Ocimum basilicum*)—For flavouring soups, stews, sauces, &c.

Borage (*Borago officinalis*)—Used for salads: excellent for bees.

Chamomile (*Anthemis*)—Used medicinally for a number of purposes.

Chervil, Plain or Common (*Chaerophyllum aromaticum*)—For flavouring soups, salads, &c.

Chervil, Turnip-rooted (*Chaerophyllum bulbosum*)—For flavouring soups, salads, &c.

Caraway (*Carum carui*)—Chiefly cultivated for the seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine; the under leaves are sometimes used for flavouring soups.

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)—Used for flavouring soups, pickles, &c.

Fennel (*Anethum foeniculum*)—Used in fish sauces, and for garnishing.

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*)—The leaves and flowers are gathered and dried for making Hyssop tea, and other purposes.

Lavender (*Lavendula vera*)—The true variety; cultivated for its flowers, which are very aromatic.

Marjoram, Sweet (*Origanum marjorana*)—Used in soups and stuffings.

Marjoram, Pot (*Origanum onites*)—Used in soups and stuffings.

Pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*)—Used for medicinal purposes.

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)—An aromatic herb; leaves are used for making hair-wash.

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*)—Used for medicinal purposes; also used as a remedy for roup in fowls.

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)—Used in stuffings and sauces.

Savory, Summer (*Satureja hortensis*)—Greatly used for seasoning.

Savory, Winter (*Satureja montana*)—Greatly used for seasoning.

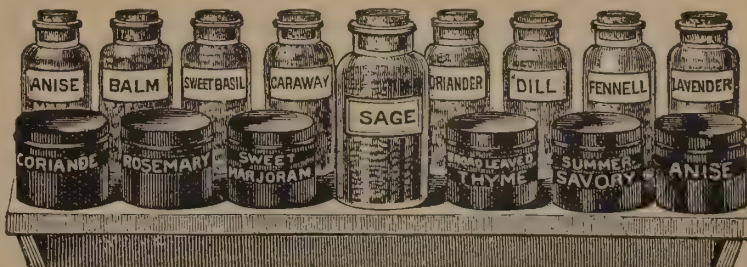
Sorrel, Large-Leaved (*Rumex scutatus*)—Used for salads, and imparting an acid flavour to soups.

Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)—An aromatic herb.

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)—For soups, sauces, and stuffings.

Tarragon (*Artemisia dracuncul*)—Used for flavouring. 1s. per packet.

Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*)—Used for medicinal purposes; also in the preparation of absinthe.



KOHL RABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

—*Brassica oleracea caulorapa*.

CULTIVATION—This is a delicious vegetable, and highly esteemed by those acquainted with it; but its merits are not sufficiently known or appreciated. It is greatly superior as a table vegetable to any kind of turnip, but must be tested in good condition, and while young and tender. The seed may be sown from January to April, in beds as for cabbage, and transplanted into good soil. The bulb-like stems will be fit for using during the Winter and Spring, and should be taken when not more than three or four inches in diameter, or they will become coarse and inferior. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**



LEEK—THE LYON.

Large Green—A green variety; very delicious vegetable, if cooked when young. 9d. per oz.

Large Purple—Similar to the Green, except in colour. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

LEEK.—*Allium porrum*.

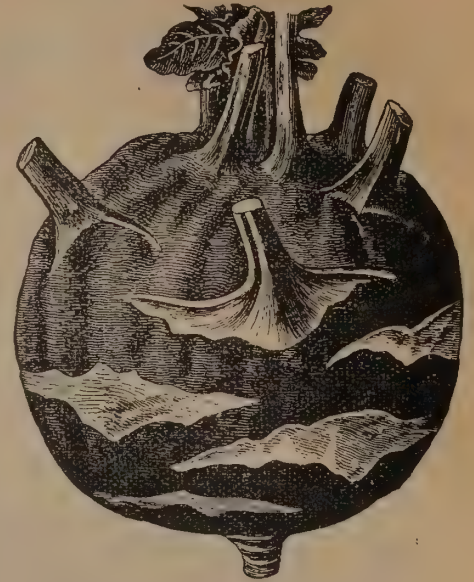
CULTIVATION—The Leek likes a deep, friable, and rich soil. The first sowing may be made in June or July, and subsequent sowings once a month till December. When the young plants are about the thickness of a goose-quill, they may be transplanted into deep holes made with a dibble or stake, nine to twelve inches apart, in the bottom of a drill drawn with a hoe, into which the plants are dropped and a few crumbs of soil put in to cover the roots, unless the soil is dry, when the holes may be filled with water. In the process of hoeing the holes become filled up with soil, and, as they grow, soil from each side may be drawn to them to cause the stems to lengthen. The drills should be fifteen inches apart. Large Leeks for exhibition may be grown in trenches prepared as for celery. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

London Flag—A well-known variety. 9d. per oz.

Monstrous Carentan—A superior variety, with distinct and dark coloured leaves; stout in habit, and hardy. 1s. per oz.

The Lyon—This splendid strain produces Leeks weighing over 4lbs. each; perfectly hardy. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Long Winter Mezieres—A splendid Leek of French origin. It has broad, vigorous, erect leaves, a long good-sized stem of snow-white colour and of excellent flavour. It is very hardy, and can be confidently recommended as one of the best varieties grown, excelling all others. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.



KOHL RABI—LARGE PURPLE.



LETTUCE—DRUMHEAD, OR MALTA.

LETTUCE.—*Lactuca*.

CULTIVATION—This popular salad plant may be had all the year round by frequent sowings and plantings. A warm and dry situation should be chosen for the Winter crops, and one that is low and damp for those of Summer. The soil should be loose and extremely rich, for Lettuces are crisp only when grown rapidly. For Summer culture, sowings may be made where the plants are to remain—as they cannot be safely transplanted in dry weather—once a month from August onwards, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thinned to twelve inches. For a Winter crop, sowings may be made in March and April, and the plants transplanted in rows.



LETTUCE—ICEBERG.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

All the Year Round—A very good hardy variety. 1s. per oz.

Asparagus Lettuce—A novel variety of special merit. It is of very quick growth, producing very narrow leaves, twelve to eighteen inches in length, the mid-rib of which is very tender and succulent. It is cooked and used like Asparagus, for which it makes a fine substitute. 6d. per packet.

NEW BROWN SUMMER—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages).

Continuity—This Lettuce is recommended for its power of holding on through the hot weather without going to seed. It is, indeed, remarkable in this respect. The heads are of a good size, firm, reddish-brown on the outside, but a fine creamy white within. It is tender, crisp, and well-flavoured, and is in all respects a good Lettuce. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Drumhead, or Malta—Heads very large, crisp, and tender; one of the best for general use. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

Hanson—Grows to a large size, very solid, and is deliciously sweet, crisp, and tender. 1s. per oz.



LETTUCE—ITALIAN ICE.

LETTUCE, CABBAGE VARIETIES—Continued.

- Iceberg**—A new variety of recent introduction, with hard, handsome heads. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.
- MAY KING**—(See Novelties of 1905, special pages.)
- Neapolitan**—One of the most popular varieties cultivated. Heads large and solid, leaves beautifully curled and tender. 9d. per oz.
- NEW BRITTLE ICE**—(See Novelties of 1905, special pages.)
- New York**—A splendid Summer Lettuce, with large solid heads, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour; highly recommended. 1s. per oz.
- Thorburn Maximum**—A wonderfully heat-resisting variety, remaining a long time, even in the hottest weather, without running up to seed. The outside colour is light green, but it becomes more and more yellow towards the heart. It is the *largest* and *solidest* of all our Head Lettuces, and its table quality is simply perfect, both as to tenderness and crispness. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.
- Wheeler's Tom Thumb**—Very dwarf and compact, white and crisp; stands well. 1s. per oz.
- Tyrolese Improved**—The heads are of enormous size and firm as a stone; leaves, same as ribs, very tender. A special characteristic of this beautiful new sort is its leaves, the borders of which are fringed or serrated quite peculiarly. 1s. per oz.
- Italian Ice**—Large, solid, crisp heads, free from bitterness; colour, yellowish green; almost transparent ribs. An excellent variety. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)



COS LETTUCE—TRIANON.

COS VARIETIES.—3d. and 6d. per packet.

- Paris White**—An old standard variety. 9d. per oz.
- Trianon, or Celery Lettuce**—The long narrow leaves, which form solid heads almost like a Wakefield Cabbage, bleach and quickly become snowy white. The leaves when blanched are stiff like celery stalks; very crisp, and of excellent flavour. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)
- Monstrous Brown**—The hearts grow to an immense size, crisp, and of fine flavour. Excellent either for Summer or Winter use. 1s. per oz.

LETTUCE PLANTS,
1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

ROCK, OR MUSK MELON.—*Cucumis melo*.



ROCK MELON—LONG ISLAND BEAUTY.

CULTIVATION.—Rock Melons for the earliest crop may be raised on a hot-bed in July and August, well hardened-off, and planted out in September, or as soon as the weather has become warm enough; the plants should be protected until well established. The soil for the Rock Melon should be a good, rather strong loam, without manure, except a little to give the plants a start. For the later crop, sow in September and October in the open ground. The seeds should be sown in hills, which ought to be from five to six feet apart, placing ten or twelve seeds in each, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves thin out to three or four plants.

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk contain only fifteen seeds in a packet.



ROCK MELON—EMERALD GEM.

Collection of 6 Choice Varieties of Rock Melons, } **2s.** (Post Free).
OUR OWN SELECTION.

- Best Mixed Varieties**—6d. per packet.
- BOMB-SHAPED**—(See Novelties of 1905, special pages.)
- *Dickson's Exquisite**—The flesh is a beautiful green, moderately firm, yet exceedingly juicy, and ripening well back to the rind. The flavour is unequalled. 1s. per packet.
- Emerald Gem**—A very distinct, early, and deliciously-flavoured variety, with a skin of a deep emerald green colour. The flesh is of a suffused salmon colour, exceedingly sweet. One of the very best Melons for private growers. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.
- Extra Early Hackensack**—An early variety, producing Melons weighing from 4 to 10 lbs. each, of a nutmeg shape, heavily netted, and have light-green flesh of a delicious flavour. 6d. per packet.
- Hybrid Bay View**—A very prolific variety of great size, oblong, green flesh; splendid quality. 6d. per packet.
- Large Yellow Cantaloupe**—Flesh salmon coloured; very productive. 6d. per packet.

- Long Island Beauty**—The earliest and finest in quality; flesh green. The most handsome Melon grown. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.
- NEW RED POCKET**—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages.)
- Rocky Ford**—A splendid early, small-fruited variety. The flesh is light green in colour, melting, and luscious in flavour. 6d. per packet.
- Nutmeg**—Green flesh, medium size, rich and sugary. 6d. per packet.
- Perfected Delmonico**—Oval shaped, of large size, finely netted, and has beautiful orange-pink flesh. For flavour it cannot be surpassed. 6d. per packet.
- *Scarlet Perfection**—A superb variety, round, prominently laced, sugary, scarlet flesh, exquisite aroma. 1s. per packet.
- The Paul Rose**—The flesh is quite thick, of rich deep orange colour, ripening close down to the rind, with small seed cavity. 6d. per packet.



WATER MELONS.

No. 1. Dixie. | No. 3. Black Spanish. | No. 4. Kolb Gem.
No. 5. White Gem.

Kolb Gem—Flesh bright crimson, extending close to the rind; solid, sweet, and of luscious flavour. (See cut, figure 4.)

White Gem—A distinct variety. The Melons are perfectly round, and of a beautiful cream-white colour when ripe; flesh bright pink, and of excellent flavour. (See cut, figure 5.)

Boss—Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate.

Dixie—Very large, flesh deep scarlet, very sweet, tender, and juicy. A very free setter of fruit. (See cut, figure 1.)

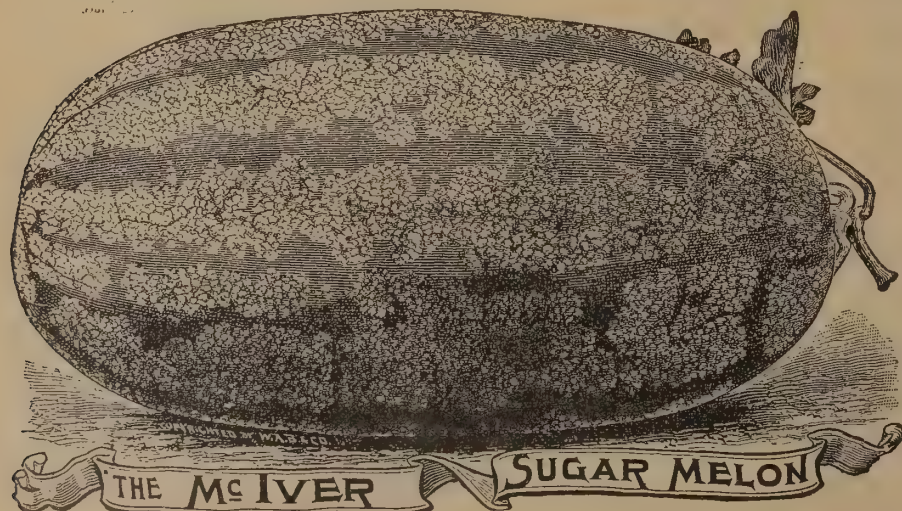
NEW EXTRA EARLY RODOSTO—(See Novelties of 1905, special pages.)

Cole's Early—This variety is said to be the earliest in cultivation, and an excellent bearer. The Melons are not large, but what they lack in that respect is made up in number and solidity. The flesh is of a beautiful bright red colour, crisp, and of delicious flavour.

Cuban Queen—Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early.

Fordhook Early—This Melon is one of the earliest in cultivation, being ripe fully three weeks before any other variety, which is a very great consideration in this State. It produces Melons from 30 to 35 lbs. weight; the flesh is bright-red, and very sweet. Highly recommended.

Halbert Honey—The quality is simply delicious, sugary, and of a rich fruity flavour peculiar to itself. Entirely devoid of all fibrous substances, the sweet flesh melts away in the mouth like so much honey. The hardy vines are wonderfully prolific. The crop covers the ground, and it is no uncommon sight to see four or five melons growing in a heap together, one on top of the other. It is quite early.



WATER MELON.

Cucumis citrullus.

CULTIVATION.—The Water Melon requires a richer soil than the Rock Melon, and if well grown will afford abundance of fruit without stopping the shoots or any other manipulation being required. Every effort should be made to get the fruit ripened early, for it is little valued except in hot weather. A warm situation should therefore be chosen, and the plants raised in heat in July and August, and grown strong before being planted out, two or three on a hill, about eight feet apart. Seed should not be sown in the open ground before October. **6d, per pkt.**



CITRON PRESERVING MELON.

Collection of Six Varieties of Water Melons, 2s. (Post Free).

All Varieties, Mixed.

Black Spanish—A well-known favourite, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early. (See cut, figure 3.)

Blue Gem—The Melons are uniformly large, of thick oval form, slightly depressed at the blossom end. The colour is a rich dark green, with faint stripings of a lighter shade, but the whole fruit is much darker and richer in colouring than the Kolb Gem. The flesh is rich deep pink, and ripens to within half an inch of the skin. The rind is exceptionally strong, making it an excellent shipper. The fruits have a large solid heart with the seeds all near the rind. The flesh is crisp and melting; entirely free from stringiness, and of remarkably sweet sugary flavour. (See cut.)



WATER MELON—"BLUE GEM."

Ice Cream—An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late.

Rattlesnake—Oblong, dark, and striped; bright red flesh; late.

Mammoth Santiago—A mammoth variety, producing enormous fruits, weighing up to 85 lbs. Flesh deep blood-red, sugary, melting, and of the finest quality.

Kleckley Sweets—A variety of oblong shape, with dark green skin. The flesh, which is bright red, is always solid, and of the most luscious flavour imaginable.

NEW SUGAR STICK—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages.)

The McIver Sugar Melon—A productive variety, of uniformly large size. The quality is very superior; the flesh is of a soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness. (See cut.)

PRESERVING MELONS.—6d. per packet.

Apple—Pie or Common—For jam and preserves; green seed.

Lemon Jam—A splendid variety for jams, &c.

Citron—Round and handsome; excellent for jam and preserves; red seed. (See cut.)

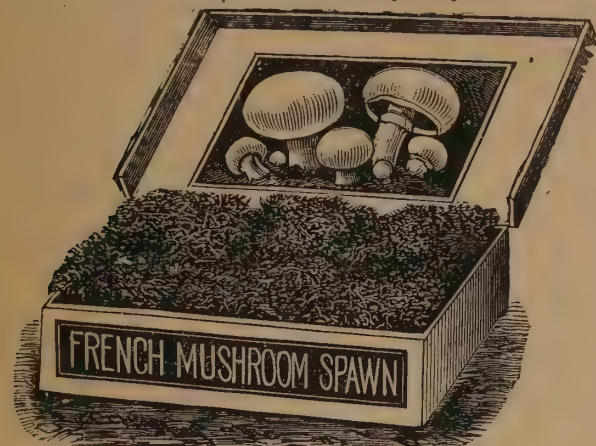
NEW BRUSSELS SPROUTS

—“ONE AND ALL.”

(See Novelties for 1906, special pages).

MANGO MELON, OR EGYPTIAN PROLIFIC VEGETABLE PEACH.

CULTIVATION.—Cultivate in a similar manner as that recommended for the Rock Melon. Grows like a Rock Melon, branching out in dozens of vines in every direction, full of fruit and blossoms, commencing early and lasting on till frost, if watered in dry weather; suitable for all climates. Fried in batter, green, a substitute for Egg Plant. It is also said to be superior to Vegetable Marrows, cooked in a similar style, if used before being too ripe. When ripe and yellow it makes beautiful, white, transparent preserves and sweetmeats, equalling the celebrated Californian fruits and Japanese Pie Melon; they are just like an orange when ripe. The late fruit makes excellent pickles. Young green ginger makes the best flavouring, and it does not colour the preserves. **6d. per packet.**



FRENCH MUSHROOM SPAWN.

French Mushroom Spawn—In 2-lb. boxes, containing a book giving full directions. (See cut). 3s. 6d. each (per post, 5s.).

English Mushroom Spawn—In bricks of 1lb. weight, 1s. (per post, 1s. 9d.).

MUSHROOM.—*Agaricus campestris*.

CULTIVATION.—The Mushroom can be successfully cultivated in pots, boxes, or beds, either out of doors or in a shed or cellar, during the Autumn and Winter months. The beds are made of fresh horse-dung, which must be dried and fermented until the violent heat is gone, before being used. When ready, the material should be made into a bed four feet wide and a foot deep, beaten extremely hard with a rammer or mallet, and left until the heat is steady at sixty or seventy degrees, when pieces of spawn, about the size of walnuts, should be inserted an inch deep and eight or nine inches apart, all over the bed, which must then be covered to a depth of three inches with soil such as the Mushroom naturally grows in, well beaten with the back of a spade, and, if out of doors, should be covered with a good thickness of hay. The soil should not be allowed to become dry, nor ever very wet; therefore something should be at hand to ward off heavy rains if out of doors. Mushrooms may be expected in six or seven weeks from the time of spawning, and a good bed will last for two or three months. In gathering the crop, the stalks should be pulled completely out, otherwise they rot and destroy the young brood. Before the month of April, while the weather is warm, the bed may be made in a trench, dug six inches deep, in dry and well-drained ground.

Imported fresh every Season, direct from the Makers.

MUSTARD.—*Sinapis alba*.

CULTIVATION.—Mustard for salad may be grown under a variety of circumstances, both indoors and outside. During the hot weather it should be sown in a shady place. It may be grown in pots or boxes in the dwelling-house, or on the window-sill, or even on a piece of woollen cloth kept moist. Any kind of light soil will suffice, as water alone will enable it to grow large enough for use. The treatment recommended for Cress will equally apply to Mustard. The seed should be sown about a week later than Cress. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

Best White—Used generally for salads. 4d. per oz.

Chinese—The leaves grow to twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard; the stems are more succulent, and of a deeper green colour. The flavour is pleasantly sweet and pungent. 6d. per oz.

Fordhook Fancy—The plants are of vigorous growth, and the beautiful dark-green leaves curve outwardly like a fine ostrich plume. The edges are as finely curled and lacinated as the best

double curled parsley, making the leaves equally as desirable

for garnishing. By making several sowings a few weeks apart, a continuous growth of fresh tender leaves may be had throughout the season. (See cut.) In packets only, 6d.

NEW CHINESE LACINIATED—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages).

White Mustard—For pickling; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4d. (per post, 7d.); $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 6d. (per post, 11d.); 1 lb., 1s. (per post, 1s. 9d.).



NEW MUSTARD—“FORDHOOK FANCY.”

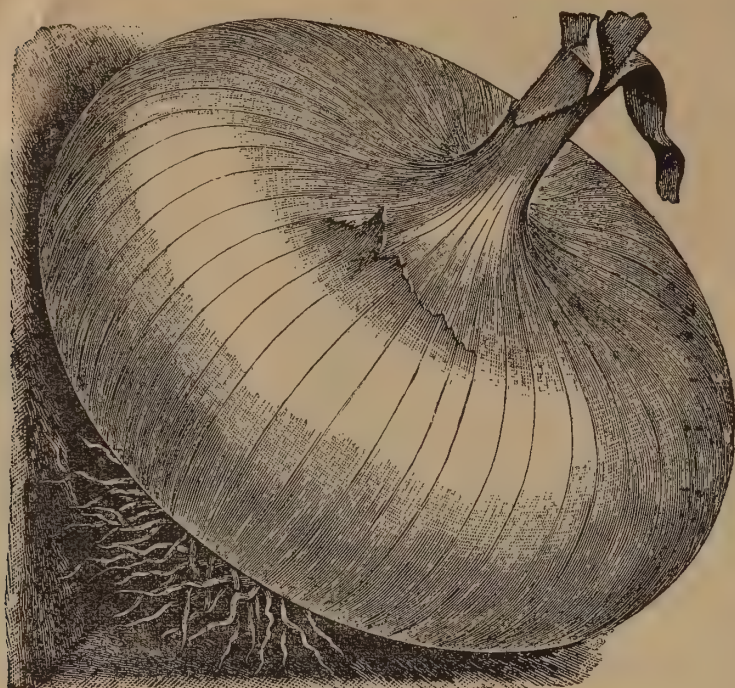


ONIONS.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Brown Globe. | 4. Extra Early Golden Globe. |
| 2. Brown Spanish. | 5. White Flat Mammoth Tripoli. |
| 3. Silverskin. | 7. Deep Blood-Red. |

ONION.—*Allium cepa*.

CULTIVATION.—To produce good crops of Onions, ground of a deep loamy nature should be selected; it requires to be well worked and manured. Onions may be transplanted, or the seed may be sown where the plants have to remain. When required early, the seed may be sown in April, but a risk is taken of their running to seed. June is considered the best month to sow for transplanting. For that purpose the seed should be sown in wide drills or beds, and kept free from weeds until fit to transplant. For bulbing on the ground where sown, the months of July and August are recommended. Sow the seed in drills a foot apart, and thin to six inches. As some of those transplanted are likely to start for seed, the flower-heads must be pinched off as soon as they appear. For pickling Onions, seed of the silver-skinned varieties should be sown in August, rather thickly in drills, and left unthinned. For salad the seed may be sown whenever required, providing the soil is watered should the weather be dry. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**



ONION—KING OF THE MAMMOTHS.

NEW EXTRA-EARLY ROSE-COLOURED ST. MARIE—(See Novelties of 1905, special pages).

King of the Mammoths—A very large white Onion, of a very mild and pleasant flavour. It matures early, and is uniformly of large size and perfect form. So sweet and tender is the flesh that it can be eaten raw like an apple. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

New Queen—A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth and mild flavour. Largely grown by market gardeners for an early crop. It attains a fair size, but if sown very thickly produces fine picklers. 1s. per oz.

Potato Onion (Seed)—Valuable for an early crop. The small bulbs increase in size, and the parent bulb produces a quantity of small bulbs in a cluster; of mild, sweet flavour. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz. For Bulbs, see page 30.

Shallot, Jersey (Seed)—1s. per packet.

Silverskin—An early white variety for pickling. (See cut, figure 3.) 1s. per oz.

Spanish Silver Globe—In shape it is somewhat similar to the Brown Globe, but surpasses that variety in flavour, being exceedingly mild and sweet, so much so that it can be eaten raw like an apple. Large quantities of this variety are sent annually to England from Spain, tied in strings, where they are greatly sought after and esteemed for their mild flavour. To all lovers of this most wholesome vegetable this variety is strongly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

White Flat Mammoth Tripoli—A very large white Italian variety; heavy cropper. Splendid for exhibition purposes. (See cut, figure 5.) 1s. per oz.

For Bulbs of Egyptian or Perennial Tree Onions, Garlic, Shallots, Potato Onions, see page 30.



ONION—SPANISH SILVER GLOBE.



OKRA—DWARF GREEN DENSITY.

OKRA, OR GOMBO.—*Hibiscus esculentus*.

CULTIVATION.—This plant is not so much grown in this country as its merits deserve. The pods, which are used while green and tender, form an excellent ingredient in soups, stews, and pickles, and are believed to be very nutritious. They can also be cut in slices and dried for Winter use. For an early crop the plants may be raised in heat in July, like Tomatoes, and planted out; the ordinary crop may be sown in September and October for succession, in drills two feet apart, and the plants thinned to the same distance. The soil should be rich and well cultivated. 6d. per packet.

Dwarf Green Density—Very tender, long pods; one of the best. (See cut.)

White Velvet—The pods of the White Velvet Okra are round and smooth; in all other varieties they are ridged or square-edged. The pods are longer than any other variety, and are produced in the greatest abundance.

PARSLEY.—*Petroselinum sativum*.

CULTIVATION.—Though Parsley repays for good soil as well as any other crop, it does not always obtain the best kind of treatment, being generally used as an edging to the walks in the kitchen garden, or sown in some out-of-the-way place in poor soil, and insufficiently thinned. The seeds should be sown in drills fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to twelve inches. Sowings should be made in August in a low, shady border for Summer and Autumn supply, and again in March or April for Winter use. 3d. per packet.

Beauty of the Parterre—A very handsome variety, useful for garnishing, edgings, &c.; perfectly distinct from all others. 6d. per oz.

PARSLEY—Continued.

Fern-Leaved—Most exquisite in form and colour; invaluable for garnishing purposes, and admirably suited for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower garden. 6d. per oz.

Hamburg, Turnip-Rooted—The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip, and is highly esteemed for flavouring soups, stews, &c. 6d. per oz.

Moss Curled—Leaves crimped and curled; splendid for garnishing. 6d. per oz.

New Dwarf Perfection—Distinct in appearance from any of the other curled varieties. It is of dwarf compact growth, forming round bushes of light green, finely-cut, and very curly leaves. Certainly the most perfect and most beautiful curled Parsley extant. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Triple Curled—Dwarf curled variety; excellent for garnishing. 6d. per oz.



PARSLEY—NEW DWARF PERFECTION.

PARSNIP.—*Pastinaca sativa*.

CULTIVATION.—Treat in the same manner as recommended for the Carrot. On dry, early soils a sowing may be made in Autumn, on the occurrence of the first rains, to furnish roots for use in Spring, and again in September, though the produce of these sowings must be used early, otherwise the plants would run to seed. October is the best month in which to sow the main crop, and for Winter use a sowing may be made about the beginning of December. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or eight inches, according to the size of roots required, thin roots being most suitable for private families.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Early Short Round French—The earliest of all, of excellent flavour. 6d. per oz.

Hollow Crown—A well-known variety; tender, sugary, and of excellent flavour. The best for general crop. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Tender and True—A new variety, with perfectly formed roots, smooth, white, and without any hard cores. Its quality when cooked is of the finest. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.

PEAS.—*Pisum sativum*.

CULTIVATION.—Soil that has been manured for a previous crop will suffice for Winter-sown crops, but for Summer an additional dressing should be given, and the ground well worked. For dwarf varieties the rows should be two and a-half to three feet apart, for taller sorts four to six feet, and the seed of the former should be placed about one inch apart, and the latter three to four inches apart. The sowing of Peas may commence in April, and be continued till February. The Autumn sowings should consist of the earliest varieties, including Rising Sun, on account of its hardiness; the same, or other early kinds, may be sown in June; second earliest and marrows in July and August; marrows again in September and October, and the latest varieties in November and December; afterwards early varieties again. To maintain a continuous succession, it is a good rule to sow whenever the previous crop is fairly above ground.



PEA—AMERICAN WONDER.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

6d. per packet.

(For postage on Peas, &c., see page 3.)

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Marrowfats.

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

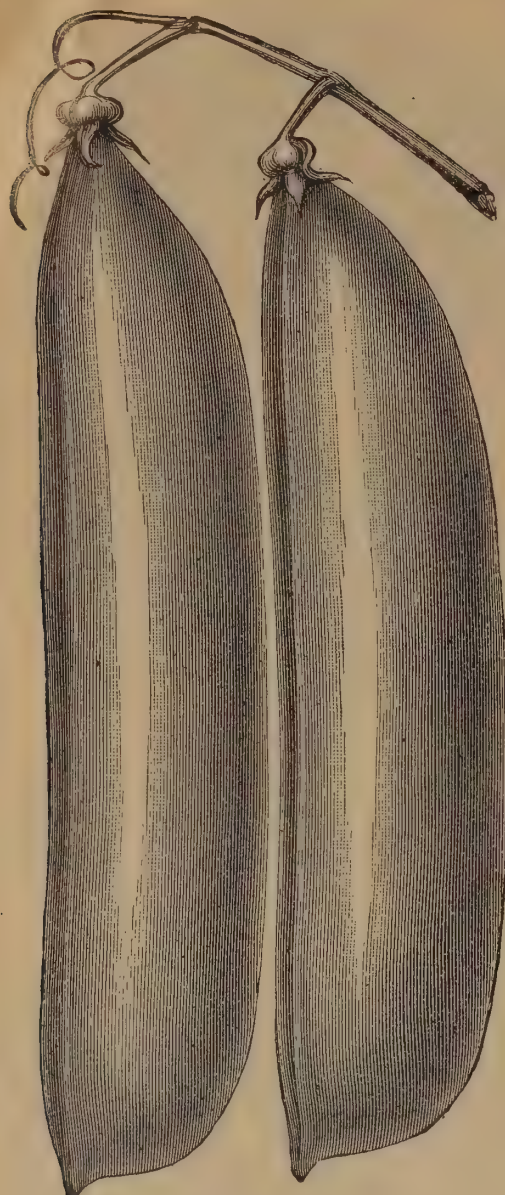
***American Wonder** (Height, 1 foot).—A very early dwarf wrinkled Marrowfat Pea; exceedingly productive. (See cut.) 6d. per lb.

NEW BORECOLE OR KALE—"DRUMHEAD."

See Novelties for 1906, special pages.

***Little Gem**—(Height, 1 foot)—A dwarf green wrinkled Marrowfat; very prolific, and of superior flavour. 6d. per lb.

***NEW MAYFLOWER**—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages).



PEA—THE DAISY.

PEAS—Continued.

Prizetaker, or Rising Sun (Height, 3½ feet)—An early variety, with dark green pods; abundant bearer. 6d. per lb.

***The Sherwood** (Height, 1 foot)—An early variety, the haulm being literally covered with pods (invariably in pairs) containing eight to ten large Peas of a rich deep colour, and of exquisite flavour. A first-class variety. 8d. per lb.

***William Hurst** (Height, 1 foot)—A first-class early Marrowfat variety. An abundant bearer. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per lb.

***Pierremont Gem** (Height, 1½ feet)—The pods are large and handsome, of a blunt ended "Ne Plus Ultra" type, the peas being of large size, of a dark green colour, from seven to nine in a pod. Very fine flavour. 1s. per lb.

***Gradus**—One of the finest early Peas in cultivation. It produces uniformly large pods measuring from four to four and a half inches in length, nearly round, and well filled with very large handsome Peas of the finest flavour. It grows about 2½ feet in height; the vine is robust and the foliage is large and vigorous. A splendid variety, and one which I can strongly recommend. 8d. per lb.



PEA—WILLIAM HURST.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

6d. per packet.

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent **PER POST**, add 9d. per lb. extra.

(For postage on Peas, see page 3.)

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Marrowfats.

***Daisy** (Height, 1 to 1½ feet).—A distinct and valuable Marrowfat Pea, producing large handsome pods five inches in length, containing eight to eleven deep-coloured Peas. Awarded two First-class Certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society, England. (See cut.) 6d. per lb.

Day's Early Sunrise (Height, 2½ feet)—An extremely prolific hardy variety, the pods being filled with large Peas, which are very sweet when cooked. A splendid variety for market purposes or private use. Most highly recommended. 6d. per lb.



PEA—YORKSHIRE HERO.

MAIN, OR LATE CROP VARIETIES.

6d. per packet; per post 1s.

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent **PER POST**, add 9d. per lb. extra.

(For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.)

6lbs. PEAS, 6 Varieties,
Early, Medium
and Late. **2/6**

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Marrowfats.

NEW BUTTERCUP—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages).

***Duke of Albany** (Height, 4 feet).—A very handsome prolific variety, producing pods of immense size well filled with large Peas of fine flavour. 6d. per lb.

***Juno** (Height, 2 feet).—A most excellent variety, and one that has given great satisfaction since its introduction. It bears immense quantities of mammoth broad-backed pods (usually borne in pairs), literally crammed full of delicious dark green Peas of great size. 8d. per lb.

 **All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

PEAS—Continued.

- ***Queen of Queens** (Height, 2½ feet).—This variety, which is of a sturdy branching habit, with very large pods containing from ten to twelve splendid Peas of a deep, rich colour, and of the most delicious flavour. It is a very profuse bearer. Whether for exhibition, the kitchen garden, or for market purposes, it is not only one of the most profitable, but the finest flavoured variety in cultivation. (See cut.) 6d. per lb.
- ***Stratagem** (Height, 2 feet).—A choice wrinkled Pea, with long pods; good cropper. 6d. per lb.
- ***Telephone** (Height, 3½ feet).—A superior Pea, with large, well-filled pods. A great cropper. 6d. per lb.
- ***Veitch's Perfection**—A splendid variety, with large, well-filled pods. 6d. per lb.
- ***Yorkshire Hero** (Height, 2½ feet).—A superior wrinkled variety, fine flavoured; very productive. A favourite market variety. (See cut.) 6d. per lb.

SUGAR, OR EDIBLE PODDED PEAS.

6d. per packet; per post, 1s.

(For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.)

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

SUGAR or Edible-podded Peas should be more largely grown than they have been hitherto, as they require no shelling, and can be cooked whole. In Germany they are highly esteemed.

- Mammoth Luscious**—A splendid new grey-seeded variety of the popular Sugar or Skinless Peas, which are cooked whole without requiring to be shelled, producing giant, fleshy pods, 6 to 7 inches in length, exceedingly tender, and of delicious flavour. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per lb.
- Moerheim's Giant Sugar**—A new tall-growing variety, and a great acquisition, producing pods seven to eight inches in length; flavour said to be superior to all others. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per lb.
- New Dwarf Early Sugar** (Height, 1 foot).—A dwarf variety, producing pods of unusual size for such a small-growing sort; flavour excellent. 1s. per lb.
- Dwarf Early Prolific Sugar** (Height, 1 foot).—The pods, which are edible, can be used in a green state, like French Beans; very hardy and prolific. 1s. per lb.
- Tall Grey-seeded**—A tall-growing variety, of excellent flavour. 1s. per lb.



ASPARAGUS PEA.

ASPARAGUS PEA.

THE winged Asparagus Pea is valuable on account of its beautiful growth and fine flavour, when the young pods are cooked like Asparagus or French Beans. Of neat, spreading habit, about ten inches high; each plant covers a circular space two feet in diameter. The deep-red or scarlet flowers make a pleasing contrast with the light green clover-like leaves. The pods, borne erect in pairs, from one hundred to two hundred on a plant, are two to three inches long, with fringed wings, as shown in the illustration. It is very hardy, easy to grow, and excites curiosity wherever seen. To attain success the seed should be sown in the Autumn. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

ATHLETE PEA.

THIS novel variety yields a remarkable crop, often more than 200 pods being picked off a single plant, a result that it is impossible to get from any other sort. Every pod has from six to eight peas, of quite a superior taste. It is so distinct in growth that one can easily recognise the plant when seen in nature. It produces stems up to two inches in circumference, each plant growing from four to six stems of this thickness, and up to forty inches high. When the main stem has grown to about three feet it commences to flower, and then only the branch shoots start to grow from the root. By the time the pods on the parent stem are ripening, the branch stem starts flowering, and thus a continuity in the crop, extending over six to eight weeks, results. In consequence of its peculiarity of growth, "Athlete" can be planted three feet apart, and yet when fully grown will cover the ground as effectively as the ordinary Pea. One pound of its seeds will go as far as 30 lbs. of other Peas. It must be sown not later than July to be successful. In packets only, 6d.; by post, 8d. (See cut.)

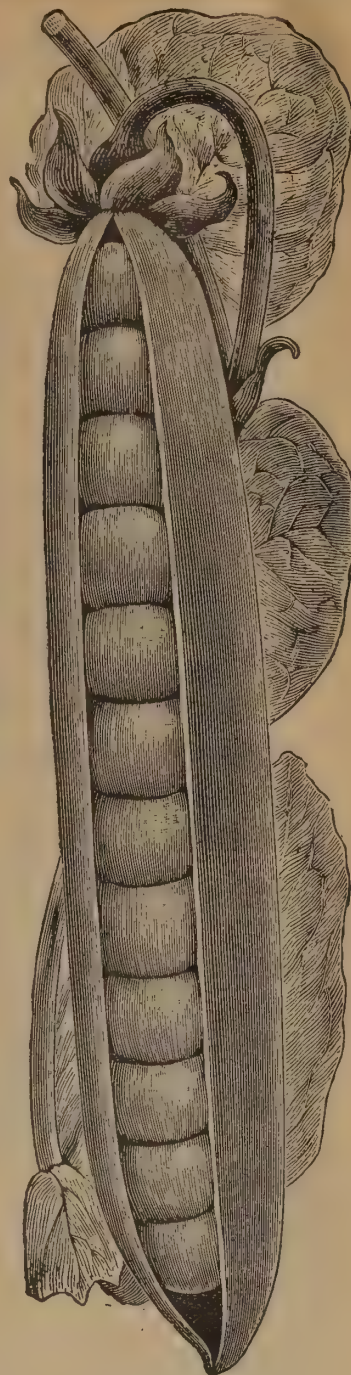
POTATOES.—*Solanum tuberosum*.

CULTIVATION—The soil should be in good condition, and if requiring manure, stable dung, superphosphate of lime, or bone dust should be used. The first crop, for which a dry soil and warm situation should be chosen, may be planted in July in favourable localities, using the earliest varieties; a successful crop of the same, and also of the second earliest and late varieties, in August, and the latest up to November. Then in January, early varieties may be again planted for an Autumn crop. The early and dwarf-topped sorts may be planted two feet by ten inches apart; larger-topped sorts should have thirty inches by twelve. With regard to sets, large kinds with few eyes, if cut into pieces of good size, will yield as much produce as whole tubers of equal weight, though, in general, whole tubers of 4 to 6 ozs. in weight are preferable. The after culture consists in drawing soil to the stems, and frequent digging or hoeing of the spaces between the rows. 8 cwt. required to plant an acre.

PRICE FOR ANY QUANTITY ON APPLICATION.

American Early Rose—A well-known early variety, of good quality, and very productive.

Beauty of Hebron—Very rapid and vigorous grower; quite as early as Early Rose, and sometimes more productive. Of excellent quality, whether baked or boiled.



PEA—QUEEN OF QUEENS.



PEA—ATHLETE.

Connecticut Field—Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. 6s. per lb.

Crown—A well-known favourite variety.

Gramma—A splendid variety for feeding stock; highly recommended. 6s. per lb.

Ironbark—A well-known, hardy variety; splendid keeper.

Large Button—Fine dry sort; good variety; excellent keeper.

Trombone (Jonathan)—A crookneck variety; very prolific. The flesh is fine, clear, and sweet; excellent for pies and other table uses. Highly recommended.

Turk's Cap—One of the best table varieties; splendid keeper; very ornamental.

RADISH.—*Raphanus sativus*.

CULTIVATION.—The soil for the Radish, if not naturally sandy and loose, must be very finely pulverised before the seed is sown; it should also be moderately rich to encourage rapid growth, but not recently manured, unless with dung rotted to mould. The seed may be sown in drills in the cool months, when the plants take longer to grow, to enable the weeds to be kept down easily; but in Summer time it may be sown thinly broadcast or very thinly in the rows with carrots or other root crops, or with lettuces, to be drawn out as required. It may be sown every third or fourth week throughout the year. In Winter a dry situation, and in Summer a moist one, should be chosen.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

EARLY TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES.

Early White Turnip—A very early, small, round, white variety. Flesh crisp, and of mild flavour. 4d. per oz.

Early Red Turnip—Similar to the above, except in colour. 4d. per oz.

The Gem—A perfectly globular-shaped variety, with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom; exceedingly tender, crisp, and delicious; very early. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

POTATOES—Continued.

Brown's River } Well-known old varieties of good quality.
Pink Eye }

Burpee's Extra Early—An extra early variety, of recent introduction. A sure cropper, and immensely productive.

Carmen No. 1—A grand variety, of recent introduction; size, medium to large; thick and slightly flattened. A good tuber, being nearly five inches long, three and a-half inches broad, and one and a-half inches in thickness; colour of skin—very pale and nearly white; eyes few and very shallow. One of the best varieties in cultivation; highly recommended.

CARMEN NO. 3—(See Novelties of 1905, special pages).

Cook's Favourite—This grand new potato is a seedling from the well known and popular variety, "Carmen No. 1," which it closely resembles. While possessing the excellent cooking qualities and shallow eyes of its parent, it greatly surpasses that variety in size.

ELDORADO—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages.)

Extra Early Vermont—In general appearance similar to the Early Rose, but said to be earlier and more productive.

Fluke Kidney—A well-known old variety, largely grown.

GOLD COIN—(See Novelties of 1905, special pages).

Lapstone Kidney—Very productive, and of handsome shape. Its skin and flesh are pure white, and when cooked is floury and of fine flavour.

Magnum Bonum—An early variety, maturing a few days after the Early Rose, and unusually productive. Tubers of large size and of excellent quality, free from disease; keeps well.

Northern Star—An excellent heavy cropper, of fine shape and good quality. It is the most disease resisting potato yet raised, and is of excellent cooking properties.

Snowflake—A variety of medium earliness, and for mealiness unsurpassed.

NOTE.—A SPECIAL PRICE LIST OF SEED POTATOES PUBLISHED END OF JUNE.

PUMPKIN.—*Cucurbita melopepo*.

CULTIVATION.—Sow from September to December, in hills well manured, from eight to twelve feet apart, placing from ten to twelve seeds in each hill, but not allowing more than two of the best to run.

6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

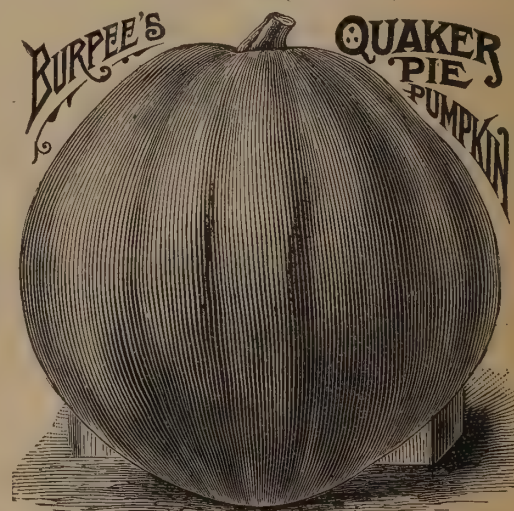
COLLECTION OF THREE DISTINCT VARIETIES, 1s.

Calhoun—A variety of the finest quality and flavour. Very productive, producing fruit weighing 80 lbs. each.

Japanese Crookneck—A very distinct Japanese variety. The flesh is of a rich salmon colour, finely grained, and of a splendid flavour.

Mammoth (Selected)—Very productive; attains a large size, often 100 to 150 lbs.

Quaker Pie—A most prolific variety, with fruits of medium size and of the finest quality. Flesh very fine grained and rich in flavour. Stored in a warm, dry place, it is an excellent keeper. (See cut.)



PUMPKIN—QUAKER PIE.

RADISH—continued.



RADISH—FRENCH BREAKFAST.



LONG WHITE JAPANESE RADISH—MIKADO.

Triumph—A very distinct and novel variety. The root is globe-shaped, and strikingly handsome with its scarlet stripes on a white ground. It is short-leaved, and of very quick growth. About 80 per cent. comes true from seed. 6d. per oz.

Turnip-shaped Varieties—Mixed. 4d. per oz.

Giant Crimson Forcing—This new variety produces roots 6 to 7 inches in circumference, of the mildest flavour, firm and crisp, without getting pithy. An excellent variety for both market and private use. 6d. per oz.

LONG VARIETIES.

Black Spanish—Very hardy, and of large size, for Winter use. 6d. per oz.

NEW CARMINE ICICLE—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages).

Chartier—Long rose, white tipped; very good sort; attains an unusual size without becoming stringy. 6d. per oz.

Icicle—A splendid early, long snow-white variety. The leaves are short, and the flavour excellent. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Long Scarlet—A popular long scarlet variety. 4d. per oz.

Long Varieties—Mixed. 4d. per oz.

Long White Naples—A long white variety; very tender. 6d. per oz.

Mammoth White Chinese—A giant white variety, mild in flavour, tender, and crisp. 6d. per oz.

Mikado—A new long white stump-rooted variety, with feather-like leaves. The colour of the root is a nearly transparent white like the "Icicle." The flavour is excellent. It can be planted at all seasons. Quite distinct from all other varieties. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

The Cardinal—A new variety, of a remarkably bright fiery scarlet colour, slightly tipped with white; flesh crisp and very tender. 6d. per oz.

OVAL-SHAPED VARIETIES.

French Breakfast—A quick-growing variety, form oval, colour scarlet, tipped with white, and for its good flavour and ornamental appearance it is decidedly an acquisition for salads or other purposes. 6d. per oz. (See cut.)

Winter China Rose—An oval-shaped variety of great size, largely grown by market gardeners. 6d. per oz.

Rocket Radishes (Oval-shaped)—They are absolutely the earliest varieties grown; they mature at exactly the same time, and grow so quickly that they never take on that strong, rank flavour which is associated with the later varieties. Red, White, White Tipped. 4d. per packet; 6d. per oz. The collection of three varieties, 1 packet of each, for 9d., or 1 oz. of each for 1s. 3d.

Mougri (Rat Tail)—Used only for the seed pods. 6d. per packet.

Horseradish—Not produced from seed. (For roots, see page 31).



RADISH—ICICLE.



RADISH—THE GEM.

RHUBARB.—*Rheum Hybridum*.

RHUBARB delights in a rich, loose, deep, and well-drained soil; it does not succeed in stiff soil, preferring that which is sandy. The seed may be sown in the beginning of September, where the plants have to remain, or in drills for transplanting. The drills may be made in light, rich soil, two feet apart and an inch deep; the seeds should be sown very thinly. In the permanent plantation, the plants must stand three feet and a half or four feet apart, according to the size of the variety, and the crowns covered not more than two inches. A good plan is to sow a row on the permanent plot, in patches fourteen or sixteen inches apart, and transplant two-thirds of the plants the following Winter, leaving the remaining third where sown. The beginning of August is the best time to transplant, just before the plants commence to grow; but if the ground is not wanted, transplanting may be effected in April or May.

Rhubarb Seed, 6d. per packet. Rhubarb Roots, obtainable from May to August. (For varieties, see pages 30 and 31.)

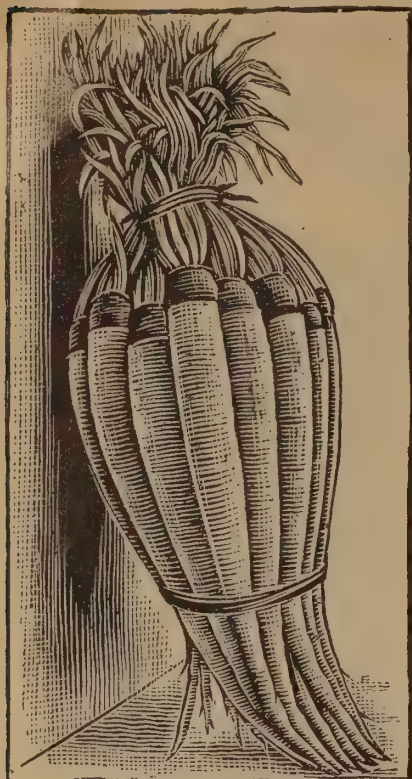
Johnston's St. Martin's—A fine large variety, of good flavour. 1s. per oz.

Myatt's Linnæus—Very early and prolific; flavour all that can be desired. A valuable variety for general use. 1s. per oz.

Myatt's Victoria—Excellent flavour; very large and prolific. 1s. per oz.

STONE'S EVERBEARING RUBY—(See Novelties for 1906, special pages).

Topp's Winter—A splendid variety, being in greatest perfection during the Winter months. Stalks long; colour intense crimson; flavour excellent. A great acquisition. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.



SALSIFY—MAMMOTH.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.—*Tragopogon porrifolius*.

SALSIFY succeeds well under the same treatment required for Carrots and other root crops. Seed for an early crop may be sown in August, and for the general crop in October. Sow the seed in drills about fifteen inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches. The young leaves, when blanched, may be used as a vegetable. The roots are boiled or stewed like Carrots and Parsnips, or half boiled and grated fine, made into small, flat balls, and dipped into batter and fried like oysters, which they strongly resemble.

6d. per packet.

Long White—The well-known standard variety. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Mammoth—This new and improved variety produces roots nearly double the size of the old sort, and is of equally good quality. Salsify, of late years, has come into more general use, and this new variety will be welcomed by lovers of this delicious vegetable. (See cut). 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

SCORZONERA, OR BLACK OYSTER PLANT.

Scorzonera hispanica.

CULTURE the same as recommended for Salsify. Similar in many respects to Salsify, and is called by some the Black Oyster Plant. It is cultivated exclusively for the roots, which may be boiled and served plain like Parsnips. Before cooking, the outer coarse rind should be scraped off, and the roots soaked in cold water for a few hours, to extract their bitter flavour. **6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.**

SEA KALE.—*Crambe maritima*.

SEA KALE will succeed well in any ordinary garden soil. Sow the seed in August and September in drills two feet apart, and thin the plants to a foot apart. For blanching, the plants should be covered with pots, boxes, or casks, or the like, and covered with fresh dung, in such quantities as will produce a gentle and prolonged heat. They are ready for use when they have grown the length of a few inches.

Sea Kale Seed—6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

For Sea Kale Plants—See page 31.



SPINACH.—*Spinacea oleracea*.

THE soil for Spinach requires to be made very rich, so as to grow it quickly, and obtain the largest weight of leaves. The Round Spinach is grown for Summer use, and the Prickly or Flanders varieties for Winter. The first sowing may be made as soon as the first Autumn rains have fallen and successional sowings once a month until the weather becomes too dry, unless water is plentiful, when sowing may be continued throughout the year. The seed should be sown thinly, in drills which, in Winter, should be eighteen inches or more apart, and the plants thinned to twelve inches; the Spring and Summer crops need not stand further apart than half that distance. In gathering the leaves for use, they are taken singly from the Winter crops as they attain full size, but in Summer the whole plant may be cut off by the ground.

3d. and 6d. per packet.



SPINACH—PRICKLY.



SQUASH—FORDHOOK.

Goliath—A new, round-seeded variety, with immense, dark-green, fleshy leaves. A great acquisition. 6d. per oz.

New Zealand (*Tetragonia Expansa*)—Very rapid growth; may be transplanted. 6d. per oz.

Orach, or Mountain Spinach—Very distinct. 6d. per oz.

Prickly—For Winter and Autumn use. (See cut). 4d. per oz.; ½ lb., 1s.

Round—For Spring and Summer use. 4d. per oz.; ½ lb., 1s.

SQUASH.—*Cucurbita melopepo*.

CULTIVATION—The Squash is closely related to the Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, except the Bush Varieties, which do not run, nor require so much room. **6d. per packet.**

COLLECTION OF THREE DISTINCT VARIETIES, 1s.

BUSH OR TREE VARIETIES.

Early White Scalloped Bush (Custard Marrow)—An early flat, scalloped-shaped sort, of a light cream colour.

Silver Custard (Mammoth Custard Marrow)—An extra large strain of the above well-known kind.

New Bush Fordhook—Like the original Fordhook Squash, this new Bush type is unequalled in quality and delicious sweetness by any other variety either for summer or winter use. The young, tender fruits can be sliced and fried, or prepared as other early varieties for summer use, while the ripened fruits can be gathered just before frost and stored in a warm, dry place for winter. They will keep in fine condition until the new crop is ready.

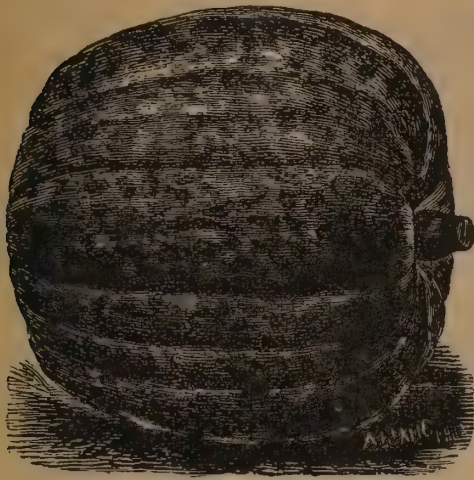
RUNNING VARIETIES.

Boston Marrow—Form ovate, pointed; flesh deep orange, fine grained; excellent flavour.

Fordhook—A splendid keeper, with very thin and delicate skin; immensely productive; superior to any other Squash in flavour. A great acquisition.

Hubbard—Large size; flesh fine grained, dry, and of good flavour. A splendid keeper.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).



SQUASH—MAMMOTH CHILI.

SQUASH—Continued.

Mammoth Chili—Very large, often attaining the weight of 200lbs.; excellent for pies or stock; very productive. (See cut.)

Perfect Gem—Round, white, fine quality; productive.

Mammoth Whale—A mammoth variety, producing fruit three feet long, of a dark slate colour, and weighing over 100 lbs. each. It is very prolific, and of excellent flavour. A first-class keeper.

Marblehead—This variety has a shell of flinty hardness, while the combination of sweetness, dryness, and delicious flavour is something really remarkable.

Golden Bronze—A splendid new winter variety, very rich and sweet. It cooks dry, is free from any stringiness, and is of exceptionally fine flavour. The Squashes average in weight from 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. each, and are oval in form. An excellent keeper.

TOMATO.—*Lycopersicum esculentum*.

To have Tomatoes early, seed must be sown in July in heat, and the young plants grown in pots until ready to plant out when the weather has become warm in September. For later crops, the seed may be sown in a warm border out of doors towards the end of August. The Tomato requires rich soil, and succeeds best in that which is sandy. The earliest plants should be planted and trained against a north wall or fence; later crops may be planted against other fences, or in the open quarters, allowing a space of three feet to each plant, but in all situations they ought to be kept thin, should be kept thin of shoots, weak laterals being pinched off, and those where otherwise priced).

COLLECTIONS OF TOMATOES.

Collection A—6 Large Red Varieties - - - - - 2/-
Collection B—6 Large Red and Dessert Varieties - - - - - 2/-
Acme—Medium size; dark glossy red.

Atlantic Prize—Extra early; smooth bright red, and of good size.

Belle of Massy—A large variety, of recent introduction. 9d. per packet.

Chalk's Early Jewel—The large handsome fruits are very solid and deep through, being almost round or ball-shaped; an average specimen, as shown in our illustration, which was engraved accurately from a photograph, will measure three and a half inches across by nearly three inches in depth from stem to blossom end. Colour, brightest scarlet, ripening right up to the stem without any cracks or green core. The foliage is rather sparse and open, admitting the sunlight to the centre of each plant, so that all the fruits are thoroughly ripened, but the leaves are dark green and not inclined to curl as in most other first-early varieties. The thick flesh is bright scarlet, very solid, with comparatively few seeds, and of fine sweet flavour; skin thin but sufficiently strong to make it a good shipper. (See cut.)

Conqueror—A well-known hardy variety, largely grown for market purposes.

EARLIANA—In earliness this variety excels all others, being fully 12 days in advance of Atlantic Prize, Early Bird, Ruby, and other extra-early sorts. It is of a large size, handsome in shape, and of a beautiful red colour. It is wonderfully prolific, no less than 72 well-formed fruits have been counted on a single vine, and not less than 40 on any. Its solidity and fine quality are unsurpassed by any of the best medium and late sorts. "Earliana" is as near seedless as any Tomato ever seen, containing less than one-fourth the seed of other varieties. (See cut.) **6d. per packet.**

"I tried the new 'Earliana' Tomato last season, and I was more than surprised, it being very hardy and a most wonderful cropper. It is the best tomato I have ever grown here. I have tried all the other varieties, but the 'Earliana,' for an all-round tomato, beats them all. I intend to grow no other."—L. TIMANUS, Neale Street, Bendigo, 10/7/05.

Early Large Red (Selected)—A well-known variety.

Golden Queen—Rich, deep, golden-yellow fruit, slightly ribbed. (See cut, figure 3.)

Holmes' Supreme—Of medium size, round, smooth, scarlet, firm, good flavour, averaging ten fruits to a cluster. A heavy cropper, and sets freely under almost all conditions. 9d. per packet.

Improved Trophy—Fruit very large, smooth, solid, and of fine flavour.

Key's Prolific—Very early; dwarf and prolific; excellent variety.

Majestic—A variety of recent introduction, producing very large fruits of a bright scarlet colour, quite smooth, very solid, and almost seedless. Highly recommended.

Marvel of the Market—It is very solid, quite smooth, and not liable to crack or split, a point of capital importance when the fruit is grown for the market or for export. The plant is of robust, compact growth, a good disease-resister, and a heavy cropper, each plant producing usually several bunches, of five or six fruits. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

Mikado—Very distinct in foliage, with large red fruit. (See cut, figure 6.)

Perennial Tree Tomato (*Cyphomandra betacea*)—This fast-growing perennial, which is perfectly distinct from the ordinary Tomato, reaches a height of ten or twelve feet, with leaves over eighteen inches long and by more than twelve inches broad, and, independently of its fruit, is a beautiful foliage plant. It comes into bearing in about eighteen months, and its fruit, which is orange-coloured, and about the size of a hen's egg, is very delicious. Seed, 6d. per packet; plants, 9d. each.



TOMATOES.

No. 1. Red Pear-shaped.
 „ 2. Greengage.
 „ 3. Golden Queen.

No. 4. Red Currant.
 „ 5. The Prize.
 „ 6. Mikado.



NEW FRENCH TOMATO—MARVEL
OF THE MARKET.

TOMATO—Continued.

Ponderosa—A very large, handsome, round, smooth variety, of a rich dark crimson colour, and a delicious sub-acid flavour. It is all meat; a very shy seeder.

President Garfield—A very large red variety, producing fruit of enormous size.

Stone—Very large; perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet. One of the best for canning.

The Prize—This variety is well worthy of its name, for its fine quality, solidity, size, and productiveness will ensure it being a general favourite for both market and private use. It produces fruit of the largest size, of a rich, cardinal-red colour, entirely free from core. (See cut, figure 5.)



TOMATO—EARLIANA.

TOMATOES, FOR DESSERT, PRESERVES, & PICKLES. 6d. per packet.

Everbearing—An enormously prolific variety, bearing large clusters of plum-shaped, scarlet fruits (often 50 on a bunch), of a fine flavour. Excellent for dessert.

Greengage—Early yellow variety, of medium size. Excellent for dessert. (See cut, fig. 2.)

Lemon Blush—The most perfect yellow Tomato grown; skin and flesh bright lemon yellow, with a faint rose blush; fine quality. Excellent dessert variety.

Red Cherry.

Red Currant—(See cut, figure 4.)

Red Pear-Shaped—(See cut, figure 1.)

The Peach—Resembling a peach in size and colour. Excellent for dessert.

Yellow Cherry. Yellow Pear-Shaped. Yellow Plum.

Tomato Plants, 1s. per doz.. or 5s. per 100.



white sorts in Autumn and early Spring, choosing the yellow-fleshed varieties for Summer growth, as they withstand the heat better than the others. The seed should be sown extremely thin, the plants thinned early, and the surface of the soil around them kept in a loose state.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Early Purple-Top Munich—Very early; handsome snow-white flesh, delicious flavour. 6d. per oz.

Early White Stone—A very hardy variety, of good flavour. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.

Extra Early Milan—The earliest of all Turnips; white, with purple top. An excellent variety. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Jersey Lily—The earliest White Turnip grown. 6d. per oz.

Non-Seeding White—So called on account of its standing longer than any other variety without seeding. It is exceedingly handsome in shape, and very early. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.

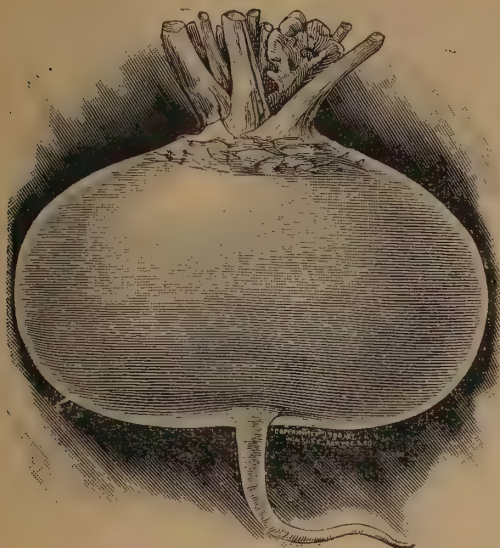
Orange Jelly (Robertson's Golden Ball)—A medium-sized variety; excellent for Summer use. 4d. per oz.



TURNIPS—EARLY WHITE STONE. SNOWBALL. EXTRA EARLY MILAN.

TURNIP.—*Brassica rapa.*

To have Turnips tender and mild they must be grown rapidly and without check; therefore the soil must be in good condition. The seed may be sown broadcast on a bed, or in drills, the latter being the preferable mode. The drills for early sorts should be at least fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or nine inches; but for Swedes the drills should be eighteen inches, and the plants twelve inches apart. The first sowing should be made in the beginning of February, or earlier, if a good rainfall happens to occur. Successional sowings may be made of



YELLOW TURNIP—"PETROWSKI."

Scarlet Kashmyr—An exceedingly early and distinct variety, rarely exceeding three inches in diameter; colour rich scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp, tender, and fine-grained. Excellent. 6d. per oz.

Silver Ball—A splendid variety, for sowing in the Spring and Autumn. It is quick in maturing. Largely grown by market gardeners. 4d. per oz.

Snowball—An early variety of superior flavour and fine shape. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.

White Strap Leaf—Form flattish; medium size, small top; very early. 4d. per oz.

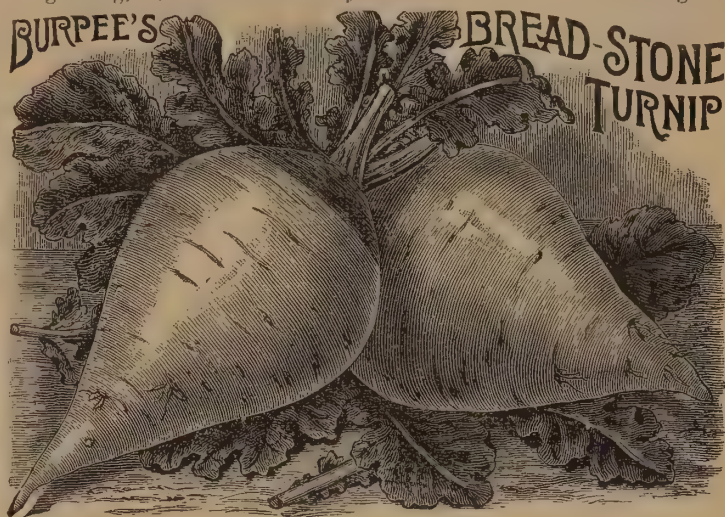
Laing's Garden Swede—A very handsome Swede, of splendid quality, for table use. 4d. per oz.

TURNIP—Continued.

Petrowski—A most distinct variety of early maturity, being ready for use as early as the popular Early Purple-top Strap-leaf. It is of peculiarly attractive appearance. The flat bulbs average two and a half to three inches in diameter, and the skin is a rich, deep orange-yellow, very smooth and entirely free from small rootlets, having only a small slender tap-root which starts from a slight depression or cup in the centre of the bulb. The firm, solid flesh is fine-grained, crisp, and free from any woodiness; light orange-yellow in colour, and having a very rich sweet flavour which is entirely distinct from any of the early white-fleshed sorts, being much richer and sweeter. This variety is sure to become extremely popular for an early supply where the rich-flavoured yellow-fleshed turnips are preferred. 6d. per oz. (See cut.)

Red American Stone—Early; good keeper; fine flavour. 4d. per oz.

Breadstone (Swede)—The illustration shows the shape of these Swedish Turnips; they are of medium size, very quick growing, and the roots are very smooth and white with a faint green top. The flesh is perfectly white, fine grained, and cooks in only 15 minutes, remarkably tender, very sweet; it is the finest Swedish Turnip for Winter and Spring use. 6d. per oz.



SWEDE—BREADSTONE.

VEGETABLE MARROW.—*Cucurbita pepo ovifera*.

THE instructions given for the Cucumber are applicable to the growth of the Vegetable Marrow, with the difference of only having one plant instead of two in every space, and the distance eight feet apart instead of six, and little or no stopping, further than thinning where the vines are too thick.

COLLECTION OF THREE DISTINCT VARIETIES, ONE SHILLING.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

BUSH OR TREE MARROWS.

The Bush or Tree varieties are distinct from the ordinary Vegetable Marrow in growth, being compact, and taking but little room. Admirably adapted for small gardens.

Custard (Custard Squash)—A distinct variety, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly. Excellent flavour. (See cut.)

Long Green Bush—Long green.

Long White Bush—Long white. (See cut.)

Belmonte Bush—A variety of recent introduction. It produces long white fruits in great profusion, and of the finest flavour. 6d. per packet.



BUSH OR TREE VEGETABLE MARROW—LONG WHITE.



VEGETABLE MARROW—CUSTARD BUSH.

RUNNING OR TRAILING VEGETABLE MARROWS.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Early Long White—An early variety, of capital flavour, and very productive.

Long Green—Similar to the above, except in colour.

Pen-y-Byd ("Best in the World")—A very distinct variety, and exceedingly productive. The fruit is almost globular in form, creamy-white in colour, with thick firm flesh of delicate flavour.

Rice Marrow—A delicious vegetable, the flesh, when cooked, separating like grains of rice. Distinct in foliage and colour of fruit.



VEGETABLE MARROW—"TURKISH HONEY."

VEGETABLE MARROW—Continued.

The Wonderful Turkish—The Marrows grow from three and a-half to four feet in length and about three and a-half inches in diameter, of a light green colour. The flavour is delicious. As the skin is very tender, it does not require to be peeled. In Constantinople the fruit is commonly used as we do marrows, and sometimes the seeds are taken out, and the space filled with mince-meat, or stewed in tomato sauce, or fried in batter. They should be trained up a fence or trellis. **6d. per packet.**

Turkish Honey—Orange-red veined with white, growing to about $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. weight. Flesh, chamois yellow, very tender and sweet, and of delicious flavour, extremely fine for cooking. In Turkey this variety is greatly appreciated.

FRUIT SEEDS.

NOTE.—As the seeds of all small fruits take a considerable time to germinate, they should be steeped in boiling water for twelve hours before sowing. Sow in a box, pan, or pot, and cover with glass.

Apple Pips—1s. per oz. **Pear Pips**—1s. per oz. **Quince Pips**—1s. per oz.

Currants—Large Dutch varieties, mixed. 6d. per packet.

Gooseberry—Large fruited varieties, mixed. 6d. per packet.

White Mulberry Seed—The leaves of this variety are used for feeding silkworms. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Strawberry—Large-fruited, "St. Antoine de Padoue"—A new variety of compact vigorous growth. The fruit is deep red in colour, firm, and of delicious flavour, and keeps well. Awarded a First-class Certificate.

Seed only, 1s. per packet.

Strawberry—Large-fruited Perpetual "St. Joseph"—A splendid perpetual-fruited variety, and a great cropper. The fruit is of good size, dark red in colour (also red inside), solid, firm, and very juicy, and of first-rate quality. Obtained a First-class Certificate from the Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France.

Seed only, 1s. per packet.

Strawberry—"Belle de Meaux," Improved—A very productive red Alpine variety. 9d. per packet.

Strawberry—Large-fruited Varieties—Mixed. 6d. per packet.

Loganberry (Raspberry-Blackberry)—This fine berry is a seedling from a blackberry crossed with the well-known "Red Antwerp Raspberry." The plants are unlike either the raspberry or blackberry; they are of climbing habit, their strong canes being covered with fine soft spines like those found on raspberry canes. The fruit is of large size, equal to the largest sized blackberry, and when fully ripe is of a dark rich red colour. The Loganberry partakes of both the flavours of the raspberry and blackberry, and is pleasant, mild, and delightful to the taste. It is excellent for the table, either fresh or cooked, and for jam and jelly is unsurpassed. The fruit is firm, carries well, and has few seeds; ripens very early, the crop being nearly all ripe and gone before raspberries become plentiful, thus rendering it a very valuable fruit for market. Awarded Certificate of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society of England.

Plants, 1s. each, or 10s. per doz. Seed, 9d. per packet.

NOTE.—STRAWBERRY plants are easily raised from seed, if sown in the Spring in light sandy soil in boxes or pans. When large enough plant into rows where required.

BEANS, PEAS, AND LENTILS FOR COOKING.

Haricot Beans—Soak in cold water from four to six hours before cooking. Price:—3d. per lb. Cheaper by the bushel.

Blue Boiling Peas—Soak in cold water for twelve hours before cooking. Price:—3d. per lb.; 5 lbs., 1s.; 30 lbs., 5s.; per bushel (60 lbs.), 9s.

German Lentils (Whole)—For soups. Price:—4d. per lb.

Egyptian Lentils (Split)—For soups. Price:—4d. per lb.; 8 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 12 lb., 3s. 6d.

Lentil Flour—For children and invalids. 9d. per lb. Strongly recommended by medical men.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

VEGETABLE ROOTS, PLANTS, &c.

ONION BULBS, &c.

Garlic—6d. per lb. Obtainable nearly all the year round.

Potato Onions—6d. per lb. Obtainable from February to end of April. (For seed, see page 20.)

Shallots—6d. per lb. Obtainable from February to July. (For seed, see page 20.)

Tree Onions—1s. per lb. Obtainable from February to end of April.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Obtainable from May to August.

Argenteuil Purple—It retains the head close until the stalks are quite long, is of uniform colour, while for tenderness, quality, and size it is unparalleled. Two and three year old roots, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per 100.

Conover's Colossal—A well-known variety, of large size, tender, and of good quality. Two and three year old roots, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per 100.

For ASPARAGUS SEED, see page 4.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Obtainable from May to August.

Early Albert—A fine early variety, very prolific, and of good flavour; we consider it the best variety for general use. It is wonderfully prolific. 6d. each; 5s. per doz.

Hogan's Shillelah—This variety originated in Ballarat; very hardy and prolific, and of good size and flavour. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

Lang's Conqueror—A fine large variety, and very useful for exhibition. 1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.

Myatt's Linnæus (divisions from imported stock)—Very early and prolific; flavour all that can be desired; a valuable variety for general use. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

Johnston's St. Martin's—A fine large variety of good flavour. 1s. each, or 9s. per doz.

Topp's Winter—This is an extraordinary variety, being in the greatest perfection during the Winter months—namely, between the months of May and September—when every other variety is at rest. It is very hardy, being unharmed by the severest frosts. It is very prolific, stalks long, rather below medium size, the colour intensely scarlet or crimson, the pulp and juice, when cooked, being highly coloured, and the flavour good.

Price, 6d. each; or 5s. doz.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs.

Strong tubers, obtainable from July to October.

White Jerusalem—A pure white variety, the tubers of which are clean, almost round, with few and very shallow eyes; flavour excellent. 3d. per lb.

VEGETABLE ROOTS, PLANTS, &c.—Continued.

RHUBARB ROOTS—Continued.

Webb's Buninyong—Habit of growth erect, of large size and extra length; quality good, very hardy and very prolific, and has never been known to seed. It succeeds the Early Albert, and will certainly become a great favourite for market purposes. 1s. each, or 9s. per doz.

For RHUBARB SEED, see page 25.

MISCELLANEOUS ROOTS.

Chives (Roots)—6d. to 1s. per clump. (For description and seed, see page 20.) Obtainable from April to September.

Horseradish—3s. per doz. Obtainable from April to September.

Sea Kale—6s. per doz. (For seed, see page 26.) Obtainable from April to September.

SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL HERB PLANTS.

Obtainable from May to September.

Hyssop—6d. each.

Lavender—6d. each.

Marjoram—6d. each.

Mint—3s. per doz.

Rue—6d. each.

Sage—6d. each; 4s. per doz.

Savory—6d. each; 4s. per doz.

Tarragon—1s. each.

Thyme, Common—1s. d. per doz.

Thyme, Lemon true—6d. each; 2s. per doz.

Thyme, Variegated Lemon—6d. each; 2s. 6d. per doz.

Wormwood—6d. each.

For Seed of the above, see page 15.

ODD AND CURIOUS VEGETABLES.

Caterpillars—Prostrate creeping plants, with small yellow flowers, changing into "Vegetable Caterpillars." They are grown as curiosities, and sometimes as a harmless practical joke are put into salads for the purpose of startling those who are unacquainted with them. 6d. per packet.

Strawberry Spinach—An annual, covered with coral red berries resembling Strawberries; not edible; sow in the Spring. 6d. per packet.

Ornamental Pomegranate Melon—Cultivated like a Rock Melon, The fruit is lemon-yellow colour, striped, and sometimes spotted with dark orange. Very fragrant; excellent for preserving, &c. 6d. per packet.

Snails—Used in the same way as Caterpillars. 6d. per packet.

Worms—Used in the same manner as Snails and Caterpillars. 6d. per packet.

SPECIAL PRICES

FOR

MARKET GARDENERS

And OTHERS WHO GROW FOR SALE.

If required to be sent by Post add the following:—
¼-lb. 3d.; ½-lb. 5d.; per lb. 9d.

For Parcels Post and Passenger Train Rates, see page 3.

These PRICES are subject to fluctuation of Market Values.

	oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	1 lb.		oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	1 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beet—Red	—	1 3	2 0	4 0	Onion—Brown Spanish	—	2 0	3 6	6 0
" " Eclips Turnip-rooted	—	1 3	1 9	3 0	" " Globe	—	2 0	3 6	6 0
" " Silver	—	1 3	1 9	3 0	" " Queen	—	2 0	3 6	6 0
Brussels Sprouts—Dalkeith	—	2 6	4 0	—	Parsley—Curled	—	1 0	1 6	3 0
" " President Carnot	—	2 6	4 0	—	Parsnip—Hollow Crown	—	1 0	1 6	2 6
Cabbage—Large St. John's Day	—	2 0	3 0	6 0	Pumpkin—Turk's Cap	—	2 0	3 6	6 0
" " Enfield Market	—	2 0	3 0	5 0	" " Crown	—	2 0	3 6	6 0
" " Eastham	—	2 0	3 0	6 0	" " Ironbark	—	2 0	3 0	5 0
" " Early Parisian	—	2 6	4 0	8 0	Radish—Long Scarlet	—	0 6	0 9	1 6
" " Champion Allhead	—	3 3	6 3	12 6	" " Mixed Turnip	—	0 6	0 9	1 6
" " Savoy—Drumhead and Green	—	2 0	3 0	6 0	" " Winter China Rose	—	0 9	1 6	2 6
" " Curled	—	—	—	—	Spinach—Round	—	0 6	0 9	1 6
Cauliflower—Early Eclipse	—	5 0	8 6	15 0	" " Prickly	—	0 6	0 9	1 6
" " Early London	—	4 0	7 6	12 6	Tomato—Early Dwarf Large Red	1 0	3 0	—	—
" " Veitch's Autumn Giant	—	4 0	7 6	12 6	" " Earliana	2 0	—	—	—
Carrot—Early Short Horn	—	1 0	1 6	3 0	Turnip—Early White Stone	—	0 8	1 0	1 6
" " James' Intermediate	—	1 0	1 6	3 0	" " Silverball	—	0 8	1 0	1 6
Cress—Curled	—	0 6	0 9	1 3	" " Non-Seeding White	—	1 0	1 6	2 6
Celery—Kinds	—	2 6	4 0	7 6	" " Orange Jelly	—	0 8	1 0	1 6
Cucumber—Long Prickly	1 0	3 0	5 0	—	" " Laing's Garden Swede	—	0 8	1 0	1 6
" " Extra—Long Green	1 0	3 0	5 0	—	Vegetable Marrow—Long White	0 9	2 0	3 6	—
Leek—London Flag	—	2 0	3 6	6 0	" " Long White Bush	1 0	2 6	—	—
" " Lyon	—	2 6	4 0	7 6					
Lettuce—Neapolitan	—	2 0	3 6	6 0	Broad Beans—Leviathan Long Pod	4 0	7 6	12 6	—
" " Drumhead	—	2 0	3 6	6 0	" " Harlington	4 0	7 6	12 6	—
" " Iceberg	—	2 6	4 0	7 6	French Beans—Pale Dun	4 0	7 6	12 6	—
Melon—Water	—	2 0	3 6	—	" " Runners, White Dutch	5 0	8 9	—	—
" " Citron	—	2 0	3 6	—	" " " Scarlet	7 6	—	—	—
Mustard—White	—	0 6	0 9	1 6					

STOREKEEPERS' CASES

of VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

In Pictorial Packets.

THIS BRANCH of our Business has grown by leaps and bounds—so much so that our **Incomparable Seeds**, in Pictorial Packets, can be obtained in almost every country town of any importance in Victoria.

These cases contain a suitable assortment of Seeds, and in such proportions as are likely to meet the demand. The Seeds are put up in neatly illustrated packets printed in colours—The name of the Seed, together with directions for culture, price, and date of issue, so that customers have our guarantee that they are purchasing New Seeds.

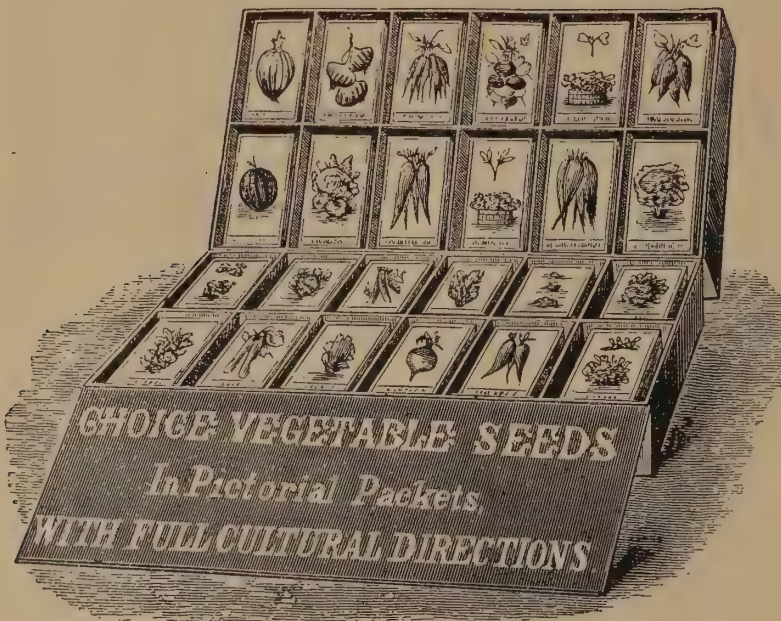
Flower and Vegetable Seed Show Cards, in colours, and "Seeds for Sale" Cards, also Catalogues, are supplied Free.

For terms and full particulars, a Wholesale List will be forwarded to anyone who may desire to add Seeds as a branch of their business, provided we are not already represented in that town.

Seed in Printed Packets

Will be supplied to Storekeepers, Chemists, and other Dealers in Seed, at 1s. 6d. and 3s. per dozen. To be retailed at 3d. and 6d. per packet.

These packets contain in many instances equal to two or three times the weight of seed put into pictorial packets, and are much more economical and better value to the purchaser. On each packet is plainly printed the name and description of the contents. No quantity under a third of a dozen will be supplied at the dozen rate.



COUNTER VEGETABLE SEED BOX.

COUNTER CASES FOR VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

THESE CASES (see illustrations), which are very neatly made, will be found exceedingly useful for displaying the Seeds. The cases, which are supplied **free**, contain 24 Divisions, which hold 6 packets of Vegetable or 12 packets of Flower Seeds each.

No. 1 COUNTER CASE of FLOWER SEEDS, containing 168 Pictorial Packets, to retail at 3d. per packet, Price, £1 1s.
No. 2 COUNTER CASE of FLOWER SEEDS, containing 320 Pictorial Packets, to retail at 3d. per packet, Price, £2.

No. 1 COUNTER CASE of VEGETABLE SEEDS, containing 144 Pictorial Packets, catalogued at 3d. per packet retail, but does not include novelties. Price, 18s.

No. 1. VEGETABLE SEED CASE

This Case contains
252 Pictorial Packets of Assorted Seeds,
Catalogued at 3d. per Packet Retail,

But does not include Novelties.

Price, £1 11s. 6d.

No. 2. VEGETABLE SEED CASE

CONTAINS
384 Pictorial Packets of Assorted Seeds,
Catalogued at 3d. per Packet Retail,

And also includes 48 Packets of Beans and Peas to Retail at 6d. per Packet,

But does not include Novelties.

Price, £3.

Vegetable Seeds in Bulk.

To those who prefer their Seeds in Bulk, we would recommend the following:—

Value, say £6 10s. Half the quantities, say £3 5s.

2 bushels Peas (sorts)
1 " Broad Beans (sorts)
1 " French Beans (sorts)
1 lb. Red Beet
1 lb. Broccoli (sorts)
3 lbs. Cabbage (3 sorts)
1 lb. Cauliflower
2 lbs. Carrot (two sorts)
1 lb. Celery
1 lb. Curled Cress
2 ozs. Cucumber (two sorts)
1 lb. Leek
1 lb. Lettuce (two sorts)
1 lb. Water Melon

2 ozs. Rock Melon
1 lb. White Mustard
2 lbs. Onion (two sorts)
1 lb. Curled Parsley
1 lb. Parsnip
1 lb. Pumpkin
3 lbs. Radish (three sorts)
1 lb. Spinach
2 ozs. Large Red Tomato
4 lbs. Turnip (three sorts)
1 lb. Vegetable Marrow
24 Packets Herbs (assorted)
500 Seed Packets (five sizes)

The Australian Gardener, Show Cards, &c., for Window, Gratis.



COUNTER FLOWER SEED BOX.

NOTE.—Please write for Terms, &c.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

CHOICE — COLLECTIONS OF Vegetable Seeds.

Delivered Free—Per Post or Rail.

For the Cottage, Villa, and Mansion.

NO ALTERATIONS WILL BE ALLOWED.

BEING frequently asked by customers for assortments of Vegetable Seeds and to save them the trouble of selecting, I have made up the following collections, which are offered at a reduction of 20 per cent. off Catalogue prices than if they were selected separately. They do not contain novelties, but only the best standard varieties, and are put up in sizes to meet the requirements of nearly every garden.



ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE.

(Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted.)

THE "VILLA" COLLECTION.

Price, 10s 6d. Post Free.

Contains 26 Varieties.

Beet, Blood Red, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Beans (French), Canadian Wonder, 1 lb. Cabbage, Early and Late, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate, 1 oz. Cauliflower, Early London, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Celery, Golden Heart, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cress, Extra Fine Curled, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt. Leek, London Flag, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Lettuce (Cabbage), Neapolitan or Drumhead, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Melon (Rock), Emerald Gem, 1 pkt. Melon (Water), White Gem, 1 pkt. Mustard, Finest White, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Onion, Brown Spanish, 1 oz. Parsley, Triple Curled, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Parsnip, Hollow Crown, 1 oz. Peas, Dwarf Marrowfats, 1 lb. Pumpkin, Turk's Cap, 1 pkt. Radish, Mixed Turnip and Long Scarlet, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each. Spinach, Prickly or Round, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Squash, Marblehead, 1 pkt. Turnip, Early White Stone, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tomato, Mikado, 1 pkt. Vegetable Marrow (Bush), 1 pkt.

THE "MANSION" COLLECTION.

Price, 21s.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY RAILWAY STATION
IN VICTORIA.

Contains 42 Varieties.

Beet, Blood Red and Silver, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each. Beans (Broad), Hartington, 2 lbs. Beans (French), Canadian Wonder, 1 lb. Beans (Butter Wax), 1 lb. Brussels Sprouts, Dalkeith, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cabbage, Early and Late, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each. Cabbage (Savoy), Dwarf Green Curled, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Capsicum, Long Red, 1 pkt. Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate and Early Short Horn, 1 oz. each. Cauliflower, Early and Late, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each. Celery, Cole's Crystal White, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cress, Extra Fine Curled, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt. Kohl Rabi, Purple, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Lettuce, Paris White Cos and Neapolitan Cabbage, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each. Leek, London Flag, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Melon (Rock), Emerald Gem, 1 pkt. Melon (Water), Dixie, 1 pkt. Mustard, Finest White, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Onion, Extra Early Golden Globe and Brown Spanish, 1 oz. each. Parsley, Triple Curled, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Parsnip, Hollow Crown, 2 ozs. Peas, Early, Medium, and Late, 2 lbs. each. Pumpkin, Turk's Cap, 1 pkt. Radish, Long Scarlet and Mixed Turnip, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each. Spinach, Prickly or Round, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Squash, Early White Bush, 1 pkt. Tomato, Cooking and Dessert, 1 pkt. each. Turnip, Early White Stone and Orange Jelly, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each. Vegetable Marrow, Early Long White, 1 pkt.

THE "COTTAGE" COLLECTION.

Price 5s. Post Free.

Contains 19 Varieties.

Beet, Blood Red, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cabbage, Early or Late, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cauliflower, Early London, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cress, Extra Fine Curled, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt. Leek, London Flag, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Lettuce, Neapolitan Cabbage, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Melon (Rock), Emerald Gem, 1 pkt. Melon (Water), Black Spanish, 1 pkt. Mustard, Finest White, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Onion, Brown Globe, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Parsley, Triple Curled, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Parsnip, Hollow Crown, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Radish, Mixed Turnip, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Spinach, Prickly or Round, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Turnip, Early White Stone, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tomato, Majestic, 1 pkt. Vegetable Marrow, Early Long White, 1 pkt.

For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special pages.

FLOWER SEEDS

AND THEIR CULTIVATION.

FOR FLORAL AND VEGETABLE NOVELTIES,
See Front Pages.

Copyright Registered.

FOR FLORAL AND VEGETABLE NOVELTIES,
See Front Pages.



SOIL—One of the first considerations in the culture of Annuals is the condition of the soil, to which sufficient attention is rarely paid. It is seldom either properly worked or sufficiently fertile. With the exception of a few gross-growing kinds, Annuals, to attain perfection, should be sown in soil that is both rich and well worked. Great pains are generally taken with the soil of the vegetable garden, but that of the flower garden is left very much to itself, with the exception of a light digging once a year, and occasionally a little manure applied, whereas it should be well and deeply dug and highly manured.

SOWING—All the hardiest kinds of Annuals attain the greatest perfection when sown in Autumn, because they have a longer season to grow. They attain greater development, and consequently flower the stronger; but tender sorts must not be sown till Spring. Like all other seeds, they succeed best in a firm soil; therefore, if the soil has been recently dug, it should be pressed more or less before sowing. If the seeds are very fine—but large seeds are better to be sown first, and trodden or otherwise pressed into the soil—the less covering will then be required. For the finest seeds it is advisable to sift a little fine compost on the spot, and press it smooth before the seeds are sown. The covering must be in proportion to the size of the seeds. The largest of the Lupin seeds may have an inch in depth of covering, while the twentieth of an inch or less will be sufficient for the smallest; indeed, fine silver sand, just sufficient to cover the soil, may be sifted on them, and to prevent the soil from drying before the seeds have had time to germinate, it should be closely covered by a flower-pot, a bell or hand-glass, or even a flat pane of glass; but that, or any covering impervious to light, should be gradually removed as soon as the seeds germinate. It is a common and injurious fault either to sow too thickly, or to thin the plants insufficiently, as when overcrowded they can neither develop to perfection or flower finely. Thinning should commence as soon as the plants can be fairly laid hold of, and continued until each plant has sufficient space for full development. Seeds of biennial and perennial plants, being sown in rows or beds for transplanting, need be only thinned to such an extent as to prevent overcrowding before being transplanted. An old-fashioned plan is to sow the seeds of Annuals in rings, and it answers well enough for large-growing plants; but smaller ones are better sown in patches, which in both cases may correspond in extent with the size the plants attain.

ARRANGEMENT—When Annuals are sown in mixed beds or borders, they must, of course, correspond in height with the other plants, the dwarfest being nearest the eye. The same rule must be followed when beds are filled solely with Annuals. The colours should contrast with each other, and also with those of other plants that are near. When Annuals are grown alone in beds or borders, various modes of arrangement may be followed. A peculiar effect may be produced by mixing seeds of different kinds and sowing them together. In large beds they may be arranged in bands, according to size, sloping from back to front, or in groups, each sort forming a group.

MANAGEMENT—The soil should not be allowed to become quite dry after the seeds are sown; therefore, if rain does not fall, watering must be practised. The larger kinds may be afterwards fed with liquid manure, if perfection in size and flowering is desired. Of course, the soil should be kept free from weeds; it should also be loosened around the plants, but so as not to disturb the roots. Tall-growing plants will generally require to be supported by some means. Tall plants may have a stake to each, while cylinders of wire netting, or rings of wire affixed to stakes, are suitable for those of spreading habit. Where seed is not required, the period of flowering may be lengthened by picking off the seed vessels as soon as the flowers fall.

TUBEROUS BEGONIA

They are easily propagated from seeds, especially if moderate heat is at command, though they may be raised in an ordinary greenhouse if the seed pans are placed in a warm situation, where they can be shaded from the sun; but the seeds germinate quicker and more strongly on a hotbed. The seeds being very small, should be sown thinly in pans, on the surface of finely-sifted compost of leaf soil and sand, covered with a light sprinkling of silver sand, the pan covered with a pane of glass. The soil must not be allowed to become dry; but it cannot be watered over the surface, as the seeds might be washed in heaps. The pan should be set in a bucket of warm water, nearly up to the rim, and in a short time the soil will be thoroughly moistened, though it must not be made too wet.

As soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be pricked off into other pans or pots of similar soil, and may be pricked off again with advantage, and afterwards potted singly.

CALCEOLARIA

THE CALCEOLARIA is such a beautiful Spring-flowering plant that it is well worthy of all the pains that may be necessary to bring it to the highest degree of excellence. It requires no hothouse, nor any expense for fuel; a frame with glazed sashes set in a cool place, with a shade to prevent the sun shining directly upon the plants, being the most suitable situation.

The seeds may be sown at any time from the beginning of September to March; as they are exceedingly minute, the soil must be light, and prepared in the most careful manner; the pots or pans deeply crocked, and the soil, especially on the surface, made very fine; it should be gently pressed, watered, and left for half a day till the water has settled. Then the seeds may be sown, but very thinly, and covered with a slight sprinkling of silver sand, each pot or pan covered with a close-fitting pane of glass, and placed in a greenhouse or cold frame, where they can be kept cool and moist, and the sun prevented from shining on them. As

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soon as the seedlings appear, a little air should be given, gradually drawing off the pane of glass; the soil must be kept moderately moist, neither very wet nor very dry. As soon as the plants are large enough to be handled, they must be pricked off into pans, placed in the cold frame, kept quite close for a few days, and, when large enough, potted singly into very small pots, duly supplied with water, and the surrounding atmosphere kept moist, though plenty of air admitted, especially at night, or when it is cool, and the plants shifted into larger pots as required, as they should never be allowed to become pot-bound. When the soil has become pretty well filled with roots, liquid manure may be given. The compost should be of fertile loam, well enriched, and with sand to keep it sufficiently open.

CINERARIA

CINERARIAS are among the most showy and useful of Winter-flowering plants. They are unable to endure much heat, preferring a low temperature, but must not be subjected to frost. Imported seed may be sown from September to March, and home-grown seed when ripe. The earliest should be sown in gentle heat, but the latter will succeed in a cold frame, or on a shelf in the greenhouse; it is best to sow the seeds thinly in shallow pans or boxes. As soon as the seedlings have formed their second leaves, they should be pricked into other pans or boxes, at a good distance apart, and placed in a close, cold frame. A very light, sandy soil is best for the seeds and young plants, but as they grow older, the soil should be stronger and richer. A cold frame with a south aspect is the best situation for them, and the frame must be kept close for a few days after each potting. The plants may be shifted successively into pots two inches larger, or they may be shifted at once from four-inch to eight-inch pots, which is a suitable size. The plants must have abundant ventilation, but hot winds must not be allowed to blow on them; they should be kept near the glass, so as to get as much light as possible, but shaded from the sun. They prefer a moist atmosphere, with abundance of water at the root, and, after being established in the flowering pots, may have occasional waterings with liquid manure. The dwarf varieties require neither ties nor stakes, but tall varieties may have the growing points pinched out when about three inches in height; they will then throw out side shoots, which may be drawn out towards the sides of the pots. The Cineraria being invariably subject to the attacks of green fly, must be closely watched, and fumigated as soon as an aphid appears; afterwards every second or third week until in flower. They may be removed to a greenhouse after they have become established in the flowering pots.

COLEUS

THE COLEUS is one of the best of soft-wooded plants for culture in pots, and is particularly suitable for the decoration of the greenhouse or conservatory. Being tender, it requires to be kept under glass during the Winter season. Its flowers are of no account, but the foliage of many of the varieties is exceedingly varied and beautiful. Seeds should be sown in heat early in Spring, potted off as soon as large enough, and shifted as they progress in growth. Cuttings should be struck in Autumn, left in the cutting-pots throughout the Winter, started in heat and potted off early in Spring. They will bear stopping of the shoots to any extent, but are generally preferred of a conical form, when little or no stopping is required. They thrive in any good fertile soil.

CYCLAMEN

CYCLAMENS are propagated from seed only, for though increase may be effected by division of the tubers, that method is rarely practised, and is not to be commended. The seeds should be sown as soon as ripe, or whenever they can be obtained, the month of March being about the best season.

Seed pans are best for the purpose; they should be filled with a compost of rich loam and leaf mould in nearly equal parts, and sufficient sand to keep it open. The seeds should be pressed in about an inch apart; it is useful to cover the surface with a little chopped moss or cocoanut fibre, to lessen evaporation from the soil. The pans may be covered with panes of glass, and set in a cool, light place, where they can be shaded from the sun; or, if thought desirable, the pans may be placed on a mild bottom heat. The seeds germinate slowly, and generally irregularly; some will germinate in about two months, while others may remain twice as long, so that the soil should not be thrown away after a portion of the seeds have germinated. The little plants should be pricked off as soon as they can be handled into other pans, which are best, or into pots; afterwards potted singly, and again shifted into four-inch or five-inch pots, which will be large enough the first season; though instead of shifting the plants, they may be transplanted in the soil of a shaded frame, lifted and repotted in Autumn. In the latter stages of growth, less sand should be used in the compost, and the crown of the tuber should always be left above the soil. When grown in a frame or greenhouse, the plants should be kept close to the glass without touching it. They should never be allowed to suffer from want of water, or to become a prey to aphides or other insects; it is therefore necessary to subject them occasionally to fumigation; though where only a small quantity is grown, they may be kept clean by washing the leaves occasionally with warm water applied with a camel's hair brush or piece of sponge. The plants must have abundant ventilation, but draughts of cold air must be avoided. Flowering will commence in the beginning of Winter, the blooms lasting several weeks. The bulbs will last several years, but after the third or fourth the flowers become smaller; it is therefore best to raise a few plants every year to replace those worn out. They thrive fairly well planted out of doors, in favourable situations.

GLOXINIA

SEEDS must be sown early in Spring, in pots filled with very light, sandy soil, spreading the seed, which is very minute, thinly over the surface; the pots are then placed in a brisk heat in a propagating frame, and covered with glass. As soon as the plants can be handled with safety, they must be pricked off thinly into other pots or pans, and returned to the propagating frame. Before the plants become crowded they must be potted singly in small pots, and again shifted, when ready, into pots of a size larger. The compost best adapted to Gloxinias consists of soft loam with a little peat and sand added; manure is not recommended, but weak manure-water may be given to plants in flower. When the leaves have completely died off in Autumn, the pots may be laid on their sides, in a warm place, till Spring; but if the atmosphere is not sufficiently moist the soil should be watered in the course of Winter. Another method of preserving the tubers is to turn them out of the pots and place them in boxes or large pots, in a mixture of cocoanut fibre and sand or heath soil, and set in a cool part of the stove, or a warm shed. Excessive dryness must be guarded against, but excessive damp is equally objectionable. In Spring, the tubers may be taken out of the boxes and placed in a propagating frame, then potted as each one commences to grow; the first pots should be no larger than will fairly accommodate the tubers, which must be placed in their flowering-pots as soon as they are ready for a shift. The plants must be kept in a moist atmosphere, and in the shade, as exposure to the sun would soon destroy the foliage. At the same time they must have a full amount of diffused light to prevent the leaves becoming drawn. They succeed admirably if planted in free soil in the stove and near enough to the glass.

PANSY

PANSIES are much admired, and very pretty flowers; they are in perfection in the latter part of Winter and the beginning of Spring. They dislike the hot winds and droughts of Summer, and when grown in the flower garden, unless in a cool situation, it is advisable to remove and plant them in a sheltered reserve garden until the arrival of Autumn, when they may be lifted, divided if necessary, and returned to the flower garden. Young shoots of three inches in length root freely in a cold, glazed frame, or under a hand-glass. Seeds may be sown in the beginning of Autumn, but if good blooms are wanted sow in January or February, in pans, in the greenhouse or cold frame, and plant out as early as possible, a pit with movable shades being a suitable position. It is advisable, when plants are required for propagation, to pinch off the flowers, peg down the old shoots to expose the crown, and take off the young shoots when large enough, feeding the plant well in the meantime with dressings of leaf mould, and supplying water when required. As they prefer a rich soil, it is advisable to mix a liberal supply of well-decayed cow manure with the soil, which adds greatly to the size and colouring of the flowers.

PETUNIA

THE Petunia is one of the most showy of soft-wooded, shrubby plants. Their culture is simple; named varieties are propagated by means of cuttings of the young shoots, which strike freely either in a propagating frame, or a greenhouse, if covered with a bell glass. They thrive in any ordinary garden soil, growing stronger with manure. They may be successfully grown in pots, and form fine specimens for the greenhouse or conservatory, where they will remain in flower during several months. They are equally well adapted to flower garden purposes, either separately in beds or in mixed borders. The seed should be sown in a well-drained pot or box, in light soil, and covered very lightly. As the seed is very small, it is liable to be washed into heaps unless watered very lightly; so if a watering-can with a very fine rose is not at hand, it is desirable to stand the pot in water up to the rim, and in a very short time the soil will be thoroughly moistened. The seed should be sown in Spring, for Summer flowering; but if strong plants are wanted, for early Spring blooming, the seed should be sown in March or April. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, they can be potted off singly in small pots, and wintered in a cold frame, ti-tree house, or some other suitable structure. The plants can be placed in the open ground as soon as the frosts are over.

PRIMULA

Sow in pans well drained with crocks, over which place a layer of moss or cocoanut fibre. Fill the pans with well-decayed leaf mould, sifted with a medium-sized sieve, not pressing it too firmly, but leaving it rather smooth on the surface. Sow the seed thinly, and water slightly with a very fine rose; then cover the pan with a square glass, and place it in a glass frame or greenhouse, being careful to shade from the burning sun. Very little water is required until the seed has germinated, which takes usually from two to three weeks.

When the seedlings are large enough, prick off into pans filled with the same soil, with a little loam added. As soon as they have made enough roots, pot singly into four-inch pots. Place them in a glass frame, allowing them plenty of air.

Shift them into larger-sized pots as required.

To improve the size and substance of the flowers, add a pinch of guano to the water once a week.

Florists' Flower Seeds.

Our strains of Florists' Flower Seeds are procured direct from the most notable growers of England and the Continent, and cannot be surpassed in quality.

CINERARIA.

THE Cineraria is one of the most useful, showy, and, at the same time, easily managed plants in cultivation for the decoration of the conservatory and greenhouse during the Winter and Spring Months; and as it is a plant that comes within reach of everyone possessing an ordinary garden frame or greenhouse, it should be more generally grown. They succeed well in this State planted in the open ground in a sheltered position. (Instructions for Culture, see page 35.)

Eckford's Prize Strain—Choice mixed, from fine flowers. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Grandiflora—Splendid large-flowered varieties. Several prize varieties are included in this mixture. This strain is unsurpassed. Highly recommended. 2s. 6d. per packet.



CINERARIA GRANDIFLORA.

PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.

(Chinese Primrose.)



PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.

CHARMING profuse blooming plants, easily grown under glass; excellent for table or greenhouse decoration. The single varieties bloom more freely than the double. (Instructions for Culture, see page 35.)

The following Varieties are imported direct from the growers, and have been saved from the largest and most beautiful fringed flowers only:—

Alba Magnifica—The flowers are over two inches in diameter, pure white, with a large, bright yellow eye, deeply and beautifully fringed, and are borne in large trusses well above the foliage. 2s. per packet.

Blue—The finest and best blue Primula ever offered. The colour, when first open, is a lovely celestial blue, changing, as the flower develops, into shaded porcelain, the petals being more or less pencilled and splashed at the edge with bright mauve blue. 2s. per packet.

Red—Hayes and Weatherill's Superb Covent Garden strain. 1s. 6d. per packet.

White—Hayes and Weatherill's Superb Covent Garden strain. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Choicest Mixed—Extra Fine, 1s. 6d. per packet.

Collection of 12 varieties (10 seeds of each), 3s. 6d. per collection.

VARIOUS PRIMULAS.

Primula Japonica, Mixed (Queen of Primroses)—A fine hardy variety; makes a nice decorative plant. The seed often takes a considerable time to germinate. 6d. per packet.

Primula Obconica—It is a very novel and pretty Primula, producing an abundance of flowers, borne in umbels, on long stems of a pale lilac colour. It flowers continuously for the greater portion of the year. Being dwarf and compact in habit, it is exceedingly useful for pot culture. 1s. per packet.

 All Flower Seeds Post Free to any part of the World.



CALCEOLARIA—DALKEITH PARK STRAIN.

CALCEOLARIA.

THE Calceolaria is an effective and most useful greenhouse flowering plant. It makes a good succession to the Cineraria. (Instructions for Culture, see pages 34 and 35).

Bucknell's Prize Strain—A well-known strain, producing large flowers of good shape. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Dalkeith Park Strain—Saved from a magnificent collection during the past season. The flowers will be found of large size, beautiful form, tigered and spotted with the most exquisite and brilliant markings. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Shrubby—True bedding variety. Finest mixed. 1s. 6d. per packet.

BEGONIA, Tuberous-rooted.

GREENHOUSE and out-door plants of great beauty, the flowers of some of the single varieties measuring six inches across. This class of plants of late years has been greatly improved upon, and ought to be grown by every amateur. (Instructions for Culture, see page 34).

Benary's Choicest Double Mixed—2s. 6d. per packet.

Benary's "International Prize"
Choicest Single, Mixed —
2s. per packet.



FIMBRIATED CYCLAMEN—"PAPILIO."

CYCLAMEN.

MAGNIFICENT Winter and Spring flowering bulbous plants of dwarf habit. They are very handsome, both in flower and foliage. Remaining as they do a long time in bloom, they are most excellent for Winter decorations. (Instructions for Culture, see page 35).

Grandiflorum—Remarkable for the unusually large size of the flowers, substance, finish, and form of the petals, and for unique brilliancy and attractive appearance. Finest mixed, 2s. 6d. per packet.

Fimbriated Cyclamen "Papilio" (The Butterfly Cyclamen)—Awarded many gold and other medals; also first-class certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and the National Horticultural Society of Paris. Every lover of the Cyclamen should try this novelty. In addition to the well-known characteristics of our best Cyclamens—fine habit of the plant, beautiful markings on their leaves, great free-flowering qualities and noble shape, and large size of flowers—this novelty has the special peculiarity that the edges of the petals are prettily fimbriated and curled, which lends to the plant a particularly attractive appearance. Highly recommended, Mixed colours. 2s. per packet.

Finest Mixed (ordinary)—1s. per packet.



The "Wild Flower" and Children's Garden Seed Mixture



CONTAINING over fifty varieties of splendid flowers, which will produce a continuous supply of bloom the whole season. It comprises Mignonette, Poppies, Asters, Foxgloves, Stocks, and very many other garden favourites. This mixture will be found very useful for ornamentation in shrubberies, parks, and churchyards, and for sowing in bare spots so frequently found about nearly every country place and farm-house.



6d. per packet, 1s. 6d. per oz. Post Free

GENERAL LIST OF Flower Seeds

Annuals.—Flower, produce seeds, and die the same year as they are sown.

Biennials.—Those which are sown one year, and bear their flowers and seeds and die the next.

Perennials.—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Times of Sowing { A.—Sow in the Autumn.
S.—Sow in the Spring.
A.S.—Sow either in Autumn or Spring.

ANNUALS are divided into two Sections—viz., Hardy and Half-hardy—the first consisting of those that are able to live out of doors through the Winter; the second are those that cannot endure frost, and must not be sown till Spring.

The species included in the first section may be sown in the beginning of Autumn, as soon as the rains have rendered the soil sufficiently moist to enable the seeds to germinate. Half-hardy species must not be sown in the open ground till Spring is a little advanced.

A.S. ABRONIA

CHARMING trailers, with beautiful verberna-like clusters of sweet-scented flowers; continue in bloom a long time. Very effective for rock-work and hanging-baskets. Excellent for hot and dry districts. Peel off the outer skin of the seeds before sowing.

- 1 **Arenaria**—Waxy yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Hardy Perennial. (A. and S.) 3d. per packet.
- 2 **Umbellata**—Rosy lilac, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Hardy Annual. (S.) 3d. per packet.



No. 8.—**AGERATUM**—"IMPERIAL DWARF WHITE."

S. ACACIA

- 3 **Baileyana** (*Cootamundra Wattle*).—One of the finest of the Australian Wattles, makes a lovely shrub, and is covered in the early Spring with beautiful light-yellow coloured blossoms, excellent for decorative purposes. The foliage is of a lovely bluish-green colour, 12 to 15 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

ACROCLINIUM—(See Everlastings, page 50.)

ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA

(See Climbers, page 46.)

A.S. ADONIS

VERY popular border flowers. They are extremely showy, remaining a long time in bloom.



No. 4.—**ADONIS AESTIVALIS.**

- 4 **Aestivalis** (*Flos Adonis*)—Scarlet, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 5 **Vernalis**—A pretty Alpine plant, yellow, 1 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

S. AGAPANTHUS

(*Great African Lily*)

- 6 **Mixed**—Perfectly hardy in any common garden soil. The flowers are produced in immense clusters, on flower stalks, 3 to 4 ft. high. Excellent flowers for button-holes. Hardy Perennials. 6d. per packet.

S. AGATHÆA

- 7 **Cœlestis** (*The Blue Marguerite*).—A charming little Perennial, with flowers of a lovely shade of blue, with golden centre, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. AGERATUM

HARDY blooming plants; very useful for beds and borders. Valuable for bouquets. Hardy Annuals.

- 8 **Imperial Dwarf White**— $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 9 **Lasseauxi**—Rose, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 10 **Mexicanum**—Blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. AGROSTEMMA

(*Jove's Flower*)

VERY attractive and free-flowering plants; grow freely in any common garden soil.

- 11 **Cœli Rosea Nana Fimbriata** (*Rose of Heaven*)—Rose, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 12 **Coronaria** (*Rose Campion*)—Rose, 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.



No. 6.—**AGAPANTHUS.**

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.



No. 14.—ALYSSUM MARITIMUM.

S. ALONSOA (Mask Flower)

13 **Fine Mixed**—Although small, the flowers of the Alonsoa are of strikingly brilliant colours. The plants are furnished with flax-like leaves. When about six to eight inches high, the tops should be nipped off to make them more bushy. 1½ to 2 ft. Half-hardy annuals. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ALYSSUM

INVALUABLE for edging; bears innumerable trusses, like miniature Candytuft, and the flowers delicately perfumed. It is very hardy, and easy of culture.

14 **Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum)**—White, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

15 **Saxatile Compactum (Rock, or Golden Alyssum)**—Yellow flower, silky foliage, adapted for rockwork, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

S. AMARANTHUS

HANDSOME ornamental foliaged plants, useful for bedding and decorative purposes. They are very effective if planted either singly or in masses on the lawn. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

16 **Melancholicus Ruber**—Blood-red foliage, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

17 **Salicifolius (Fountain Plant)**—Gracefully drooping, willow-shaped leaves. Foliage red and yellow, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

18 **Splendens**—A great improvement upon Tricolor; very beautiful and distinct. The finest of its class. 6d. per packet.

19 **Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)**—Leaves red, yellow, and green, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

AMMOBIUM

(See Everlastings, page 50.)

A.S. ANCHUSA (Cape Forget-me-not)

20 **Capensis**—A very showy, free-flowering plant, producing pretty blue flowers, 1½ ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per packet. Excellent for bees.

A.S. ANEMONE (Windflower)

BEAUTIFUL hardy Spring flowers, too well known to need much recommendation, producing flowers from seed in six months from time of sowing. Seed may be sown in rich soil in a sunny position where the plants can remain to flower. Before sowing, mix the seed, which is woolly, with some damp silver sand by rubbing it between the palms: sow in quite shallow drills or broadcast, and cover with half an inch of soil. The seed may be sown in pans or in boxes, and the seedlings transplanted, but the former method is preferable. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft.

21 **Coronaria**—Mixed, 3d. per packet.

22 **St. Brigid (Crown)**—A beautiful strain, with large handsome double and semi-double flowers. Mixed colours. 9d. per packet.

23 **Japonica. Honorine Jobert**—A great improvement on the old variety, with large pure white flowers. Splendid for cutting, 2 feet. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ANTIRRHINUM, OR SNAPDRAGON

VERY showy plants for beds and borders; they bloom abundantly in almost any soil or situation, and cannot be surpassed for cut flowers. All the varieties will bloom the same season if sown very early in the Autumn. Hardy Perennials.

24 **Majus**—Tall mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

25 **Nanum Picturatum**—A splendid distinct strain, raised on the Continent, the flowers being curiously edged and blotched, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

26 **Grandiflorum**—Finest mixed. A splendid new large-flowered strain, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

27 **Grandiflorum, Queen Victoria**—A lovely new variety, with unusually large flowers of a brilliant white. Excellent for florists, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

28 **Tom Thumb**—Finest mixed. Very dwarf, and exceedingly attractive, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 28.—ANTIRRHINUM—"TOM THUMB."

29 **Queen of the North**—Of elegant habit, and densely covered with large white flowers; a beautiful variety, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Antirrhinums, see page 74.)

A.S. AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

HANDSOME and interesting free-flowering border plants, perfectly hardy. Hardy Perennials.

30 **Alba Plena**—Double white, 2 ft. 3d. per pkt.

31 **Californica Hybrida**—Orange and red. A very beautiful and distinct variety, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

32 **Chrysantha (Golden spurred)**—Has long spurs, and is of a bright yellow colour, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

33 **Chrysantha Grandiflora Alba**—A splendid white spurred variety; very floriferous and charming, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

34 **Finest Mixed**—Containing all the above and other varieties, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ARABIS (Rock Cress)

35 **Alpina**—The earliest, prettiest Spring flower. The spreading tufts are densely clothed with neat, lively green leaves, and covered with pure white flowers of the most lovely effect, conspicuous at a great distance, especially in large masses on rockeries or broad edgings for park roads, having the advantage of braving the greatest drought during Summer, and always looking neat. Hardy Perennial, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. ARCTOTIS

36 **Grandis**—A remarkably handsome new Annual from South-west Africa. In a suitable sunny place it is quite easy to grow these plants to perfection. They grow luxuriantly, with lots of branches, and the 36 to 42 in. high bushes are perfectly bestrewn with the purest white ray flowers, which have on the inner side a narrow yellow ring at the base; the back side is light lilac. The single flowers, on long stems, stand quite loose above the somewhat white-green foliage, and measure, when fully open, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. The centre is light-blue, and from this stand up effectively the delicate stamens. The soft, tomentose-like leaves are 5 to 8 in. long, and more or less curled and feathered. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.



No. 22.—ANEMONE—"ST. BRIGID" (CROWN).

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.



No. 45.—ASTER "GIANT COMET."

S.

ARNEBIA

- 37 **Cornuta**—A charming Annual, growing in bushy form about 2 ft. high, and about the same breadth. It blooms profusely the whole year. Beautiful flowers, three quarters of an inch across, of a rich primrose yellow, marked with five black spots; the spots change on the second day to a rich maroon, and on the third day vanish, leaving the flower a clear bright yellow. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

ASPARAGUS (*Emerald Feather*)

- 38 **Plumosus Nanus**—A hardy greenhouse or bush-house climber, with feathery lace-like foliage. Grown largely by florists for cutting purposes. In sheltered situations this variety will grow well out of doors.



No. 43.—CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED ASTER.

It must be raised under glass, with heat if possible. 1s. per packet.

- 39 **Sprengeri**—A most lovely trailer; invaluable as a pot plant for baskets or vases. The numerous fronds are often 4 feet in length, covered with leaves of a rich green, retaining their freshness for weeks when cut. A splendid plant for the house, as it stands well. Seed takes a long time to germinate. 6d. per packet.

A.S. ASPERULA
(*Woodruff*)

- 40 **Odorata**—A well-known old English flower; white, exceedingly odoriferous; the chief ingredient of the

"Maitrank." Hardy Perennial,
2 ft. 3d. per packet.

S.

ASTER

Of the general beauty of the flowers of these universal favourites it is unnecessary to speak. Of late years it has been developed into a great variety of forms, both in the habit of the plants and in the size and shape of the blossoms. At the same time the colours have been so much brightened and diversified that only those who are familiar with the recent progress of the flower can have any conception of the magnificent display it will now produce in the garden. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.



No. 39.—ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

- 41 **Brunning & Sons' Superb Mixed**—This mixture contains all the finest varieties in cultivation. 1s. per packet.
- 42 **China**—Mixed colours, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 43 **Chrysanthemum-flowered**—Mixed colours. Produces very large double flowers, with broad and somewhat curled petals curved outwards, and overhanging one another; very fine, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 44 **Crown or Cocardeau**—Mixed colours. The centre of the flower is white, surrounded by a broad margin of colour, such as rose, violet, etc. height, 1½ to 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 45 **Comet (Giant)**—Mixed colours. A very fine class, producing flowers which resemble a Japanese Chrysanthemum, the petals being long and somewhat twisted or wavy; height, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per packet.
- 46 **Dwarf Bouquet**—Mixed colours. A charming dwarf class of constant habit; height, 6 to 8 inches. 6d. per packet.
- 47 **Imbricated Pompon**—Mixed colours. Much esteemed and very free-flowering kind; excellent for bouquet purposes, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 48 **Large-flowered Rose**—Mixed colours. A splendid section, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 49 **Sunlight**—This is the first truly sulphur-yellow Aster yet introduced. It blooms very gratefully. The flowers are of a noble form, with petals somewhat shorter than those of the Jewel Aster, and measure 3 to 4 inches in diameter. This uncommon and delicate colour, the long stiff stems, and lasting quality must be admired by every flower artist. 9d. per packet.



No. 36.—ARCTOTIS GRANDIS.

Please give number in the margin only not name), and date of Manual.



No. 49.—ASTER—"SUNLIGHT."

- 50 **Ostrich Feather**—Mixed. A magnificent new strain, producing beautiful flowers about six inches in diameter, on long stems. Invaluable for cutting. 6d. per packet.
- 51 **Pæony-flowered Perfection**—Mixed colours. Flowers large and double, the petals beautifully incurved; one of the best in every respect. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 52 **Quilled German**—Mixed colours. Great favourites, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 53 **Ray**—Mixed. A fine and original class of Asters, bearing very large flowers, on long, strong stalks, measuring four to six inches in diameter, consisting of rays of very long, slender-quilled florets, which have a charming appearance. A great acquisition, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 54 **Victoria**—Mixed colours. One of the most beautiful classes of Asters in cultivation. The plants are of vigorous habit, producing from ten to twenty flowers, in the form of a pyramid, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 58.—AURICULA—"SHOW."

- 55 **White Branching**—An American variety, producing large white flowers, borne on long stems. Invaluable for florists, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
(For Collections of Asters, see page 74.)

A.S. PERENNIAL ASTERS

- 56 **Large-flowered Mixed**—The Perennial Asters are very pretty indeed, and excellent for cutting, quite hardy. 6d. per packet.

A.S. AURICULA

FLORISTS' flowers of great beauty, well deserving of cultivation; they delight in shade, but will not bear excessive moisture. Hardy Perennials.

- 57 **Alpine, Mixed**—Saved from a choice collection, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.
- 58 **Show**—Choicest mixed. From Charles Turner's prize collection, ½ ft. 2s. per packet.

S. DOUBLE BALSAMS

(*Lady's Slipper, Touch-me-not.*)

ONE of the most popular of Annuals. It succeeds best in a warm, sunny position with plenty of moisture, and is not particular to partial shade. It makes an excellent pot plant for the conservatory. The strains here offered cannot be surpassed. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

- 59 **Benary's Prize Mixed** (*Camellia-flowered*)—Extra choice, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.
- 60 **Camellia-flowered**—Of elegant habit, and finely spotted; flowers very double. Mixed colours, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 61 **Double**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 62 **Rose-flowered**—Produces very double flowers of brilliant colours. Choice mixed, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
(For Collections of Balsams, see page 74.)

A.S. BARTONIA

- 63 **Aurea**—A free-flowering, showy, hardy Annual from California. Golden-yellow, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

BEGONIA

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, page 37.)

BELLIS PERENNIS

(See Daisy.)

A.S. BEET

- 64 **Ornamental Chilian**—Leaves brilliantly marked; beautiful for sub-tropical gardening. The seed offered will produce plants of every shade of colour, from deep crimson to pure white. 6d. per packet.

S. BORONIA

- 65 **Megastigma**—(*Sweet-scented Boronia*)—A beautiful little plant; flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent. Sow in the Spring. Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 66 **Yellow-flowered** (*Sweet-scented*)—This fine yellow-flowered variety, which is most sweetly scented, is of recent introduction. It produces the most beautiful canary-flowers in the greatest profusion. The plant is compact in growth, its maximum height being about



No. 59.—BALSAM—BENARY'S PRIZE MIXED.

2 feet 6 inches. It surpasses *Boronia Megastigma* for freedom of flowering. Blooms the first year from seed. 1s. per packet.

S. BRACHYCOME (*Swan River Daisy*.)

- 67 **Mixed**—Beautifully free-flowering, dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater portion of the Summer with a profusion of pretty, *Cineraria*-like flowers, very effective for small beds. Hardy Annuals, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

S. BROWALLIA

MOST desirable plants, covered with a profusion of elegant blossoms.

- 68 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. CACALIA (*Tassel Flower*.)

- 69 **Mixed**—Very showy and distinct plants, suitable for mixed borders. Hardy Annuals. 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 67.—BRACHYCOME.

No. 82.—*CAMPANULA LORREI*.S. **CALANDRINIA**

USEFUL showy Annuals well adapted for rock-work, mixed borders, and dry hot banks, or similar situations. Hardy Annuals.

- 70 **Umbellata Major**—Crimson. Most intense in colour, suitable for rockeries (trailer), $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Hardy Perennial. (A.S.) 3d. per pkt.
 70A **Mixed**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

CALCEOLARIA

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, page 37.)

A.S. **CALENDULA**

A VERY showy free-flowering genus of plants, growing freely in almost any soil. Hardy Annuals.

- 71 **Prince of Orange**—This beautiful double variety surpasses in beauty its parent (Meteor), the florets being striped with a more intense shade of orange, and this glowing tone is imparted to the whole flower. Highly recommended, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 76.—*CALLIOPSIS LANCEOLATA*.**CALIFORNIAN POPPY**

(See Eschscholtzia.)

A.S. **CALLICHROA**

- 72 **Platyglossa**—Good hardy Annual for mixed borders. Yellow, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS**

THESE handsome and showy plants are, from their brilliant colours and long duration in bloom, worthy of extensive cultivation. They are not particular as to soil; and are excellent for hot and dry climates. Hardy Annuals.

- 73 **Hybrida fl. pl.**—Very fine, semi-double flowers, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
 74 **Coronata**—A showy variety, with large, yellow-spotted flowers, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per pkt.
 75 **Drummondii**—Large yellow flowers produced in abundance, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

- 76 **Lanceolata**—Known also as the "Yellow Cosmos." A showy Hardy Perennial variety, producing large yellow flowers; excellent for cut purposes. Should be in every garden. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

- 77 **Marmorata**—A tall variety, with flowers curiously marbled and striped. 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

- 78 **Tinctoria**—Very showy yellow and brown flowers, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

- 79 **Mixed**—A choice mixture of the best varieties. 3d. per pkt.

(For Collections of Calliopsis, see page 74.)

A.S. **CALLIRHOE**

- 80 **Digitata**—Handsome, blooming freely from three to five months continuously; rich in colour, and good in form; flowers crimson, with white eye. Hardy Annual, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **CAMPANULA**

MOST useful and interesting class of plants some of the species are remarkable for their stately growth, others for their close compact habit. Hardy Perennials.

- 81 **Grandiflora**—Mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.
 82 **Lorei**—Mixed, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. pkt.
 83 **Pyramidalis**—Mixed. Handsome, stately Perennials, 3 ft. 3d. per pkt.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER

(See Climbers, page 46).

A.S. **CANDYTUFT**

THE whole of this class of plants are well worth growing. Should be sown early and late; transplant. They are exceedingly free blooming, and most useful for bouquets. Hardy Annuals.

- 84 **Carmine**—Very rich, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

- 85 **Dunnett's Crimson**—Very fine, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

- 86 **Empress**—Produces large trusses of pure white flowers, candelabrum-like aspect, very handsome. The finest of the Candytufts, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

- 87 **Lagascæ**—Of dwarf compact habit; the somewhat trailing branches are covered with fine, large, sweet-scented, pure white clusters of flowers, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

- 88 **Little Prince**—A charming new dwarf white variety, of extremely robust constitution, growing only from four to six inches. 3d. per packet.

- 89 **White Rocket**—Pure white, large rocket-shaped flowers. 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

- 90 **All Varieties Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet. (For Perennial varieties, see Iberis, page 53).

A.S. **CANNA**—(Indian Shot.)

MOST handsome foliage plants, producing magnificent spikes of flowers of various shades, well adapted for centres of large beds. They will flower freely the first year from seed, which should be soaked in warm water for several hours before sowing. Hardy Perennials.

- 91 **Crozy's New Hybrids**—A very great improvement upon the old class. 6d. per pkt.

No. 98.—*CANTERBURY BELLS*—"HOSE-IN-HOSE."



No. 102.—MARGUERITE CARNATION.

92 **Large-flowered Mixed**—Produces flowers similar to those of the *Gladiolus*, but excelling them in brilliancy, markings, and variety of colours. They range in colour from light lemon to the deepest orange, and red to cherry, and to the deepest magenta, many being beautifully marked, mottled, and flamed. 6d. per packet.

93 **New Variegated**—A new and most beautiful tricoloured variety. The leaves are of a light green, thickly splashed, lined and barred with red and yellow, and margined with clear crimson. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Exceedingly pretty in the garden. 1s. per packet.

A.S. CANTERBURY BELLS
(*Campanula Media*.)

WELL-KNOWN old-fashioned flowers, very effective as border plants. Hardy Biennials.

94 **Double Blue**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

95 **Double Rose**—A fine variety, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 118.—CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS.

96 **Double White**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

97 **Double Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

Seeds saved from double sorts always produce some single flowers.

98 **Hose-in-Hose**—Finest mixed. The flowers are large, of beautiful colours, resembling in shape, somewhat, a cup and saucer. 6d. per packet.

CAPE FORGET-ME-NOT

(See *Anchusa Capensis*.)

A.S. CARNATION

EXCEEDINGLY popular favourites, of extremely rich and beautiful colours; deliciously fragrant. The seed I offer is obtained direct from growers of repute.

99 **Brunning's Superb Mixed**—The seed offered has been saved with great care from a magnificent collection of Selfs and Fancy Varieties, and cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction to all growers of this beautiful flower. Some magnificent varieties raised from this splendid strain were shown in our window recently, and greatly admired. Highly recommended. 2s. per packet.

100 **Earliest French**—An improved French class, which blooms seven months after being sown. Highly recommended, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

101 **Perpetual, or Tree**—Finest mixed. Saved from M. Alégatière's celebrated strain. Mr. Chas. Wentworth, the celebrated pansy grower, raised his Jubilee Collection of Carnations from M. Alégatière's strain, which cannot be surpassed, 2 ft. 2s. 6d. per packet.

102 **Marguerite**—Tall mixed. The flowers, which are brilliant in colour, range through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, etc. The seed offered will produce about eighty per cent. of good double flowers. Seedlings will commence to bloom in the fourth month from the time of coming up, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

103 **Marguerite—"Giants of California"**—A new strain, which produces very large flowers, of perfect form, and embraces many brilliant colours. It is quite as early as the original Marguerite Carnations, and is equally fragrant. Well worthy of a trial, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

104 **Marguerite White**—Comes nearly true from seed; extra fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

105 **Carnations and Picotees (Benary's Prize Mixed)**—Of unrivalled quality, and certain to give the greatest satisfaction to the most critical growers. Saved from the finest stage flowers only. 1s. 6d. per packet.

106 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

107 **Double**—Extra choice mixed. Saved from the best-named flowers, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

(For Collections of Carnations, see page 74.)

A.S. CATCHFLY
(*Silene Armeria*.)

108 **Mixed**—Exceedingly showy, hardy border Annuals, will grow anywhere, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 113.—CELOSIA SPICATA.

S. CELOSIA, OR COCKSCOMB

ELEGANT and free-flowering plants, producing, in the greatest profusion, spikes of the most beautiful flowers. When grown in pots, they are the most graceful of greenhouse plants. The "Cristata" sorts are the true Cockscombs. The seed should be sown in the open ground, during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.



No. 114.—CELOSIA—"TRIUMPH OF THE EXPOSITION."



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No. 119.—CENTAUREA—"MARGUERITE."

- 109 **Cristata (Cockscomb)**—Dwarf crimson, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 110 **Empress**—A splendid Cockscomb, producing gigantic combs of a rich, velvety crimson, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 111 **Ostrich Plume**—Produces very large crimson plumes, which are curved and curled in exact resemblance of an ostrich feather; very novel, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 112 **Pyramidalis Mixed**—Producing long plumes of white, rose, and gold; very fine, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 132A—SHASTA DAISY.

113 **Spicata**—The flowers of an of a fresh bright rose tint, and the lower involucre change gradually to a silvery-white. The elegant long-stemmed flowers preserve their beauty even in unfavourable weather, and furnish quite an excellent material for making up bouquets, etc. In addition to this they are very suitable for drying, and as the plant blooms for a very long period it is equally valuable both for the open border and for culture in pots. Considerable heat is required to start the seed of this *Celosia* into growth. The pot or pan must be covered with glass and put into a dark place. 6d. per packet.

114 **Triumph of the Exposition**—The plants are of a handsome pyramidal form, about 2½ ft. high, of free, but regular branching habit; every stem is crowned with a magnificent feathery plume of the most intensely brilliant red, whilst the foliage is bronze-coloured. 6d. per packet.

A.S. CENTAUREA

GOOD showy, hardy border Annuals, succeeding well in any garden soil. Blooming all the Summer.

- 115 **Candidissima**—Dwarf, silver-leaved plant, useful for ribbon lines. Hardy Perennial, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 116 **Depressa (Large Blue Cornflower)**—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 117 **Imperialis Alba**—It produces beautiful white, sweet-scented, noble-shaped flowers, on strong long stalks, which keep a long time when cut, rendering it exceedingly valuable as a cut flower, and for florists it should prove indispensable. Highly recommended, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

118 **Imperialis, Mixed**—4 ft. 6d. per packet.

119 **Marguerite**—A beautiful pure white variety, deliciously scented and exquisitely lacinated; very fine. Exceedingly valuable for cut purposes; 1½ ft. Sow in the Spring. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Centaurea, see page 74.)

A.S. CENTRANTHUS

SHOWY, compact-growing plants, useful for rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

120 **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per pkt.

A.S. CERINTHE

(Honey Flower.)

121 **Mixed**—An excellent plant for bees. Moreover, its dense, strong foliage and singularly-shaped flowers make it worthy of a place in the flower garden. Hardy Annuals, 1 ft. 3d. per pkt.

CHINESE PRIMROSE

(*Primula Sinensis Fimbriata*.)

(See Florists' Flowers, page 36.)



No. 129.—CHRYSANTHEMUM MIXED.

A.S. CHRYSANTHEMUM

THE great and growing demand for the Annual varieties; brought Chrysanthemums into general favour. The leading sorts now grown for cut flowers, at nearly all seasons, are Burridgeanum and its varieties. Exceedingly beautiful, the colours having the appearance of being laid on with a brush, and for this reason they are frequently called Painted Daisies. All the varieties are perfectly hardy.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

- 122 **Burridgeanum**—White and dark rose; very pretty, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 123 **Chamæleon**—A very large-flowered variety. The ground colour of the flowers, or ray florets, is a light coppery-bronze, with a bright purplish-crimson zone during the first few days, the blackish-purple disc being surrounded by a golden-yellow circle; a few days later the coppery-bronze changes into a clear isabel, while the colourings of the zone and circle remain the same. Exceedingly effective, and of great value for cutting, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 124 **Coronarum fl. pl., Mixed**—Excellent for bouquets, etc., and largely grown by florists; 3 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 133.—CHRYSANTHEMUM—MAXIMUM PRAECOX.



No. 138.—CLEOME PUNGENS.

125 Double Hybrid Varieties—Mixed. The flowers are extremely variable. Although mostly very double, there will still be an occasional semi-double or even single, but these are almost equally charming, 2 ft. 6d. pkt.

126 Dunnetti fl. pl.—Double white (not constant), 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

127 Inodorum Plenissimum fl. pl.—Beautiful double flowers of the purest white, unsurpassable for bouquets. Biennial, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

128 Segetum, "Morning Star"—A beautiful new variety, with large yellow flowers, excellent for cutting, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

128A Helios—A beautiful new variety, producing very large flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across, of a fine golden yellow colour. For cutting it cannot be surpassed. 6d. per packet.

129 Mixed—All varieties. 3d. per packet.

S. CHRYSANTHEMUM PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

130 Frutescens, Comtesse de Chambord (Marguerite, or Paris Daisy).—Large, flowering, single white Marguerite, 3 ft. 6d. per pkt.

131 Indicum Mixed—The well-known garden Chrysanthemum, including the incurved and Japanese classes, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

132 Leucanthemum Maximum (Ox-eye Daisy).—Large, pure white Marguerite-like flowers; showy in borders, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

132A Hybridum Mixed (Shasta Daisies).—Very large hardy perennials, producing flowers over 4 in. in diameter on long wiry stems about 2 ft. in length. They are very hardy, constant bloomers, and excellent for cutting, remaining in good condition for nearly a fortnight. Raised from seed they will always produce a percentage of flowers which may not be

much better than the common Daisies, but the true varieties are a great acquisition, and will in time become exceedingly popular for floral work. Highly recommended. Seed, 6d. per packet.

133 Maximum Praecox—The well-known perennial summer Marguerite, Chrysanthemum Maximum, is greatly improved in this variety, Maximum Praecox, which is fully three weeks earlier, flowering at a time when such useful white flowers are generally scarce. This novelty is of dwarf habit, forms compact little bushes, which are perfectly bestrewn with large, pure white flowers. They last a very long time, and I can safely pronounce it to be an acquisition of great value. 6d. per packet.

A.S. CINERARIA

134 Maritima Candidissima—A very pretty ornamental-foliaged plant, with large silvery leaves, 1 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

Hybrida—For various strains, see Florists' Flower Seeds, page 36.

S. CISTUS

135 Helianthemum (Rock Rose)—Choice mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. CLARKIA

AN exceedingly useful class of Hardy Annuals. Can be sown at any time. Admirably suited for sowing in patches and mixed borders, very easy of cultivation, 2 ft.



No. 139.—ORLANTHUS DAMPIERI (DESERT PEA).

136 Single, Mixed—3d. per pkt.

137 Double, Mixed—3d. per pkt.

CLEMATIS

(See Climbers, page 47.)

S. CLEOME PUNGENS (Giant Spider Plant)

138 A VERY vigorous growing plant, perfectly hardy, and flowering profusely for months. It is almost a perpetual bloomer: the flowers are very showy, with long slender stamens, single petals measuring an inch across, and of a bright rose colour, the long, slender seed pods, with the still longer stipules, giving the effect of a many-legged spider. It is very effective, and grows freely in the open ground. One of the best honey-producing plants, 4 to 5 feet. 3d. per pkt.



No. 143.—HUMULUS JAPONICUS (CLIMBER).



No. 145.—NEW HYBRID MOON FLOWER (CLIMBER).



No. 148.—MINA LOBATA (CLIMBER).



No. 151.—TROPAEOLUM CANARIENSIS (CLIMBER).



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No. 149A—NASTURTium—IVY-LEAVED.

A.S. CLIANTHUS

139 *Dampieri* (*Sturt's Desert Pea*)—Brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of the flower; one of the most magnificent native flowers in cultivation. The seed should be sown where it is to remain, as it will not easily transplant. Biennial trailer. 6d. per packet.

140 *Puniceus* (*Glory Pea of New Zealand*)—Flowers scarlet, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

141 — *Albus*—A lovely new white variety, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

CLIMBERS. ANNUAL VARIETIES.

142 *Convolvulus Major*—Mixed. Handsome climbers, indispensable for trellises, verandahs, &c. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.



No. 102.—CONVOLVULUS—GIANT IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES (CLIMBERS).

143 *Humulus Japonicus* (*Japanese Hop*)—A very ornamental and extremely rapid-growing climber. The foliage is similar to that of the common Hop, and will be found very useful for covering verandahs, trellis-work, &c. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. per packet.

144 — *Variegated* (*Variegated Japanese Hop*)—A fine variety, with beautiful variegated leaves, varying from silvery white to dark green some are regularly striped and blotched. A great acquisition. 6d. per packet.

145 *Ipomœa Noctiflora Hybrida* (*New Hybrid Moon Flower*)—Often measure five to six inches across. They open in the early evening, and continue in great effect until ten to twelve o'clock the next morning. (S.) 1s. per packet.

146 — *Heavenly Blue*—A most beautiful new hybrid variety, producing its flowers in large clusters, which measure from four to five inches across, the colour of which is a lovely sky-blue, with a glow of yellow deep in the throat. It is a strong and quick grower. (S.) 6d. per packet.

147 — *Setosa* (*Brazilian Morning Glory*)—This new *Ipomœa* is one of the grandest and most luxuriant climbers ever grown. A great curiosity. Flowers three to four inches across, of a pale rose colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.

148 *Mina Lobata*—A charming and luxuriant climber, with very singular, attractive, and beautiful flowers, borne on long racemes. Colour vivid red, changing to creamy white. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. per packet.

149 *Nasturtium*—Tall, mixed. Fine hardy climbers for covering unsightly fences, trellis-work, &c. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

149A — *Ivy-leaved*—The plants are of running growth, with star-like pointed leaves of rich green, veined with white, so that the young shoots, where the leaves are set quite closely together, have a marked resemblance to the foliage of the hardy English Ivy. The flowers are of medium size, intense glowing scarlet in colour, and of most distinct form. The petals are quite narrow, and standing well apart from each other present a striking star-like appearance. 6d. per packet.

Sweet Peas—(See pages 71 to 74).

150 *Thunbergia*, *Choice Mixed*—Rapid-growing climbers, flowering in great profusion; useful for trailing over fences, trellises, &c., 4 ft. (S.) 3d. per packet.

151 *Tropæolum Canariensis* (*Canary Bird Creeper*)—A very pretty climbing plant, of rapid growth, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.

152 *Convolvulus*, *Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories*—Splendid climbers, which have given the greatest satisfaction and surprise to all. Their exquisite beauty and enormous size (from four to six inches across), with their innumerable markings and shadings, command the admiration of all flower lovers. The vines are strong and robust, attaining a height of thirty to fifty feet, while the foliage is quite distinct and luxuriant. Single and double mixed. 6d. per packet.

(For Collection of Climbers, see page 74.)



No. 169.—EVERLASTING WHITE PEA (CLIMBER).

CLIMBERS.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

153 *Adlumia Cirrhosa* (*Mountain Fringe, or Alleghany Vine*)—A charming climber, with feathery foliage and rose-coloured flowers. Hardy Biennial. (A.S.) 3d. pkt.

154 *Ampelopsis Veitchi* (*Virginian Creeper*)—A well-known climber, with olive-green foliage, which turns to bright scarlet, crimson, and orange in the autumn. Hardy Perennial. (S.) 6d. per packet.



No. 159.—COBÆA MACROSTEMMA (CLIMBER).



No. 176.—COLEUS.

- 155 **Centrosema Grandiflora** (*Butterfly Pea*)—Produces large clusters of inverted pea-shaped flowers, delightfully fragrant, one to two and a half inches in diameter, and ranging in colour from rosy-violet to reddish-purple, with bright feathered markings through the centre. The seed should be soaked in boiling water for twelve hours before sowing. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 156 **Clematis Mixed**—Hardy, well-known climbers, for training on walls, trellises, &c. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 157 — **Flammula**—White, sweet-scented. 3d. pkt.
- 158 **Cobæa Scandens**—A rapid-growing climber with large purple lilac bell-shaped flowers; very showy. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 159 — **Macrostemma**—This beautiful new climber is distinct from the old, well-known variety *C. scandens*, the foliage being of bright vivid green, and the flowers strikingly effective with long stamens. It is a very rapid grower, and, although a perennial, it can be treated as an annual for Summer decoration in the garden. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 160 **Dolichos Lignosus** (*Hyacinth Bean*)—Well-known hardy climbing plant, of free



No. 187.—COSMOS—"KLONDYKE."

- growth, flowering in clusters; purple. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, &c. (A.S.) 3d. per pkt.
- 161 **Dolichos Lignosus Albus**—The white variety of the above, very pretty indeed. 3d. per packet.
- 162 — **Lablab Albus**—White. 3d. per pkt.
- 162A — (*Japanese*) "**Daylight**"—A very vigorous grower, covered with large spikes of pure white flowers. 6d. per packet.
- 162B — "**Darkness**"—Similar to the above, except that the flowers are of a deep reddish-violet or lavender-purple. 6d. per packet.
- 163 **Eccremocarpus Scaber**—Splendid climber, valuable for trellis-work, &c. Orange-coloured flowers. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 164 **Ipomœa Leari** (*Blue Dawn*)—A very free-flowering and rapid-growing climber, flowers bright blue. The best of all the Ipomœas. (A. S.) 6d. per packet.
- 165 **Lophospermum Scandens**—A hardy ornamental climber, with handsome Fox-glove-like flowers of a rosy-purple colour. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 166 **Mandevilla Suaveolens**—A vigorous-growing climber, with beautiful white trumpet-shaped flowers, which are very fragrant. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 167 **Maurandia, Mixed**—Very graceful climbers, with dense foliage and masses of flowers suspended in clusters. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 168 **Passiflora Edulis** (*Passion Fruit*)—A well-known climbing plant, the fruit of which is very delicious. A very quick grower. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 169 **Pea, Everlasting, White**—A hardy climber, useful for training on trellises, &c. Excellent for cut flowers. (A.S.) 6d. pkt.
- 170 — **Everlasting, Red**—3d. per packet. Seed of the Everlasting Peas take a long time to germinate.
- 171 **Phaseolus Caracalla** (*Snail Flower*)—A pretty and most singular flowering climbing plant, producing fine spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, which are curiously curled and twisted. (S.) 1s. per packet.
- 172 **Tacsonia, Van Volxemi** (*Var. Passion Flower*)—A very pretty quick-growing climber, with scarlet flowers. (S.) 1s. per packet.

S. CLINTONIA

BEAUTIFUL little plants, with Lobelia-like flowers, suitable for pots, borders, edgings, and rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

- 173 **Elegans**—Blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

COBÆA (See Climbers, page 47.)

A.S. COLLINSIA

MUCH admired; exceedingly hardy, and easy of cultivation. Hardy Annuals.

- 174 **Bicolor**—Purple and white, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 175 **Verna**—Blue and white, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. COLEUS

- 176 **Mixed**—A magnificent class of ornamental foliage plants, especially suitable as pot plants for table and conservatory decoration, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. (For cultivation, see page 35.) Tender Perennials. 2s. per packet.

- 177 **New Dwarf Large-leaved**—A new dwarf strain, with leaves nearly the same size as the tall-growing varieties; varying from blackest red to red, marble, and spotted. The seedlings need no cutting back whatever. Height, 6 to 8 inches. 2s. per packet.

(For Collections of Coleus, see page 74.)

COLLOMIA

- 178 **Coccinea**—Scarlet and yellow. A very pretty Hardy Annual; useful for bees, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

COLUMBINE (See Aquilegia)

S. CONVALLARIA

- 179 **Majalis Alba** (*Lily of the Valley*)—A great favourite. Beautiful small white bell-shaped flowers, sweet-scented, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

A.S. CONVULVULUS

- 180 **Mauritanicus**—A Perennial Convolvulus with lavender-coloured flowers and trailing habit; very suitable for suspended baskets, &c. 6d. per packet.
- 181 **Minor Mixed**—Excellent for clumps and bedding; various rich-coloured flowers, 1 ft. Hardy Annuals. 3d. per pkt.

Major—(See Climbers, page 46.)

A.S. COSMIDIUM.

VERY showy and useful plants for beds or borders, continuing in bloom throughout the Summer and Autumn. Hardy Annuals.

- 182 **Burridgeanum**—Maroon and crimson, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 183 **Englemanni**—Purple, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. COSMOS.

A FINE class of free-flowering Annuals, natives of Mexico. The plants grow from five to six feet high, and are covered in the Autumn with large single flowers resembling a Dahlia. Splendid for cut flowers. Sow from September to December.

- 184 "**Dawn**"—A beautiful new early dwarf variety. The flowers are large, and of a beautiful white, with just a touch of delicate pink at the base of the petals. 6d. per packet.
- 185 **Giant Early-flowering Fancy, Mixed**—The flowers of this superb strain measure from four to five inches across, and are produced in great diversity of form and colouring. The colours range from pure white through shades of pink, deep rose, and crimson, to light red. 6d. per packet.
- 186 **Marguerite**—One of the prettiest and daintiest varieties imaginable; the flowers measure from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across; the petals are deeply and irregularly lacinated or fringed; the flowers resemble the Marguerite, but are much more beautiful. 6d. per packet.



No. 193.—CYPERUS
ALTERNIFOLIUS.



No. 194.—CROTOLARIA RETUSA (THE DWARF YELLOW PEA).

- 187 **Klondyke**—Fine early-flowering variety, introduced from Mexico. The flowers run in size from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and show a rich glow of orange-yellow; foliage somewhat broader than that of the *Cosmea bipinnata hybrida*. 6d. per packet.
- 188 **"Pearl"**—Pure white. 3d. per packet.
- 189 **Purple**—3d. per packet.
- 190 **Rose**—3d. per packet.
- 191 **Mixed**—Rose, purple, white, etc. 3d. per packet.

A.S. COWSLIP

- 192 **Mixed**—Very popular old English flowers, useful for beds. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. CYPERUS (*Umbrella Plant*)

- 193 **Alternifolius**—Excellent as a decorative plant; thrives well in soil or water. A splendid hardy, useful plant for window and table decoration, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.



No. 200.—DAISY—"GIANT SNOWBALL."

A.S. CROTOLARIA RETUSA

- 194 **The Dwarf Yellow Pea**—A very pretty dwarf Annual, producing its flowers in dense clusters, like a sweet pea in form, and of a brilliant golden-yellow, with a blotch of maroon on the wing. It blooms early, and continues a long time. 6d. per packet.

AS. CYANUS (*Cornflower*)

VERY hardy, and useful for ordinary bouquets; will succeed well in the poorest of soils. The favourite flower of the late Emperor of Germany. Hardy Annuals.

- 195 **Minor, Mixed**— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 196 **Emperor William**—Very deep-blue flowers; showy and beautiful, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

- 197 **Victoria**—A fine dwarf and distinct, compact variety of the popular blue Cornflower, Flowers azure-blue, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

- 198 **Double Mixed**—Producing about fifty per cent. of semi-double flowers, of various colours, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Cyanus, see page 74.)

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, page 37.)

A.S. DAISY (*Bellis Perennis*)

WELL-KNOWN and favourite plants for the border, doing best in moist and shady situations, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. Hardy Perennials.

- 199 **Delicata fl. pl.**—A new variety with extremely double flowers of a rosy white, with a bright purplish-red centre, a rare and delicate tint. Equally useful for bedding or for cut flowers. About 60 per cent. come true from seed. 6d. per packet.

- 200 **Giant Snowball**—Beautiful, large, double white-flowered variety. 6d. per packet.

- 201 **Longfellow**—Large dark rose-coloured flowers, with long stems, excellent for cutting. 6d. per pkt.

- 202 **Mixed, Double**—Contains several varieties. 6d. per packet.

A.S. DAHLIA

THESE exceedingly showy and useful plants are most desirable and effective for back lines in flower borders, or planting in shrubberies, not only from their stately habit of growth, but from the profuse manner in which they throw a successional supply of handsome, bright-coloured flowers. Hardy Perennials.

- 203 **Double**—Choicest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. per pkt.

- 204 **Single**—Finest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

- 205 **"Tom Thumb" Single, Mixed**—A new and distinct class, of a close, compact habit, which only need to be seen to be appreciated for their extreme value as bedders, or for edgings to beds, etc., 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

- 206 **Single Cactus, Mixed**—Saved from a splendid collection, containing all the newest and best varieties. An exceedingly pretty class. 6d. per packet.



No. 209.—DATURA—"CORNUCOPIA."

- 207 **Double Cactus, Mixed**—Saved from a very large collection; very fine. 1s. per packet.

- 208 **Giant Perfection**—A large single French strain, which quite eclipses all others in cultivation, producing flowers 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, in a variety of the most splendid colours. 6d. per packet.

S. DATURA (*Trumpet Flower*)

INTERESTING plants, with very large trumpet-shaped flowers, sweet-scented; suitable for planting among shrubs. Half-hardy Annuals.

- 209 **Cornucopia (*Horn of Plenty*)**—A fine variety, producing immense flowers, the colour of which is fine purple and French white. A very robust grower. 6d. per packet.

- 210 **Golden Queen**—A beautiful new variety, producing flowers of gigantic size, of a bright yellow colour, many of them 10 inches long, very double, and in great numbers. From seed sown in the open ground, it grows in a single season to a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, forming a stocky, very bushy, and compact plant, requiring no support. 6d. per packet.

- 211 **Huberiana fl. pl.**—Double mixed, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 218.—DIANTHUS CHINENSIS FL. PL. (INDIAN PINK).

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.



No. 219A.—DIANTHUS HEDDEEWIGI NOBILIS—
"ROYAL PINKS."

A.S. **DELPHINIUM**
(Perennial Larkspur)

THE genus Delphinium, to which the well-known Larkspur belongs, is one of the handsomest and most useful classes of plants, and for large and small gardens is invaluable. They produce gorgeous spikes of bloom in a variety of colour. Hardy Perennials.

- 212 **Cashmerianum**—The flowers of this variety are individually two inches long, broad and deep, azure blue in colour, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 213 **Chinense**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. Hardy Perennials, flowering the first year from seed. 3d. per packet.
- 214 **Formosum**—Blue and white. Very fine, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 220.—DIANTHUS—"MOURNING CLOAK."

- 215 **Hybridum fl. pl.**—Finest double mixed. 1s. per packet.
- 216 **Hybridum**—Single and double mixed. Saved from a magnificent collection of over 60 varieties, and sure to give every satisfaction. 1s. per packet.
- 217 **Zalil**—Fine sulphur yellow, one of the most beautiful hardy perennials; flowers resembling the finest Orchids, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

DESERT PEA (See *Clianthus Dampieri*.)
DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH.
(See *Nigella*.)

A.S. **DIANTHUS**

THE varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. As soon as the plants run to seed they can be cut down, and will immediately spring from the roots; by this means they can be kept for two or more years, and can be transplanted at pleasure. The colours are beautiful, varied, and unique. Hardy Biennials.

- 218 **Chinensis fl. pl.** (*Indian Pink*)—Double mixed. Produces clusters of flowers of varied colours, resembling Carnations, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 219 **Heddeewigi**—Mixed. Flowers two to three inches in diameter, a magnificent class, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 219A **Heddeewigi Nobilis** (*Royal Pinks*)—The flowers are of a noble shape, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The petals are frilled and fringed, giving the large flower a graceful and light appearance. The colours are, first of all, of a deep yet very bright blood red, then shade to carmine and pink, and even white. The foliage is greyish blue, sometimes darker. The plant grows vigorously and tall, and gives lots of first-class cut flowers with long stalks, and keeping a full week in water. The more the blooms are cut, the more the plant will produce. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

- 220 **Mourning Cloak**—A splendid variety, producing large double flowers of a rich deep black purple colour, with a clear white edge, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 221 **Diadematus fl. pl.** (*Diadem Pink*)—Double mixed. Dwarf compact habit, flowers very large and double, comprising a great variety of colour, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 222 **Diadematus Albus fl. pl.** (*Double White Diadem Pink*)—A splendid new double white variety. Exceedingly valuable for bouquet work, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 223 **Hybridus fl. pl.**—Finest double mixed. Very large flowering, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 224 **Laciniatus fl. pl.**—Mixed. Very large and magnificent fringed double flowers, in a great variety of colours, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 225 **Laciniatus Salmoneus fl. pl.** (*Double Fringed Salmon Pink*)—A beautiful new variety, with finely fringed double flowers of a brilliant salmon colour, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 226 **All Varieties Mixed**—A splendid mixture, containing all the best Single and Double varieties, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Dianthus, see page 74.)



No. 224.—DIANTHUS LACINIATUS FL. PL.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS
(See Sweet William.)

A.S. **DIGITALIS**
(Foxglove)

A VERY showy and handsome genus of plants, suitable for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs. Hardy Perennials.

- 227 **Gloxinoides**—Mixed, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 228 **Ivery's Fine Spotted Varieties**—Mixed. A magnificent strain, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 229 **Fine Mixed**—A beautiful mixture, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.

DOLICHOS
(See Climbers, page 47.)

DUSTY MILLER
(See *Centaurea Candidissima*.)

EDELWEISS
(See *Gnaphalium Leontopodium*—Everlastings, page 50.)



No. 238.—EUPHORBIA HETEROPHYLLA.



No. 264.—NEW DWARF GAILLARDIA.

A.S. ERITRICHUM

230 **Barbigerum**—Free-flowering Hardy Annual, with pure white Forget-me-not-like flowers, blooming without interruption throughout the season, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. ERYSIMUM

EXCEEDINGLY showy, free-flowering plants for large beds or mixed borders. Hardy Annuals.

231 **Perofskianum**—Sulphur, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ESCHSCHOLTZIA
(Californian Poppy)

VERY bright and free-flowering, suitable for mixed borders and masses. Hardy Annuals.

232 **Californica**—Yellow, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

233 **Mandarin**—Bright orange flowers, shaded with crimson, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

234 **All Varieties, Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 260.—FUCHSIAS, MIXED.

EVENING-SCENTED STOCK
(See *Mathiola Bicornis*.)

A.S. EUCHARIDIUM

PRETTY plants, flowering in great profusion, similar in habit and general character to the *Clarkia*. Hardy Annuals.

235 **Grandiflorum, Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. EUCNIDIA

236 **Bartonioides**—Charming pot-plant, or for rockeries. Flowers yellow. Half-hardy Annual, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. EUTOCA

237 **Mixed**—Good serviceable flowering plants for bedding purposes. Hardy Annuals. 3d. per packet.

EUPHORBIA HETEROPHYLLA
S. (Mexican Fire Plant)

238 A BEAUTIFUL new variety. The leaves are at first entirely green, but about Midsummer at the end of each branch appear greenish-white flowers enveloped in beautiful orange-scarlet bracts. The surrounding leaves are either blotched with vivid carmine, or are carmine with green tips. Very effective, whether in masses or grown as single specimens, 2 to 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

EVERLASTINGS

Annual Varieties.

239 **Acroclinium Album fl. pl.**—Daisy-like flowers, valuable for Winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut before they are fully expanded. Flowers double white; about 50 per cent. come true, 1 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

240 — **Roseum fl. pl.**—Flowers double rose, about 50 per cent. come true, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

241 **Ammobium Grandiflorum**—A beautiful everlasting plant, bearing large white flowers. Useful, when dried, for bouquets, 2 ft. (A.) 3d. per packet.

242 **Globe Amaranth, Dwarf Mixed**—Very showy, handsome everlastings. Commonly known as "Bachelor's Button," ½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

243 **Helichrysum Compositum Maximum**—Finest double mixed. Very handsome; suitable for bouquets. Should be cut before the blooms fully expand, 3 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

244 — **Minimum Album fl. pl.**—Double white, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

245 **Rhodanthe Maculata**—The flowers of the *Rhodanthe* are of great beauty, and highly prized for bouquets. They should be cut before they become fully expanded. Flowers rose and yellow, 1½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

246 — **Alba**—Pure silvery white, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

247 — **Manglesi**—Pretty rose-coloured flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

248 — **Atrosanguinea**—Deep crimson. 6d. per packet.

249 — **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 243.—DOUBLE HELICHRYSUM
(EVERLASTING).

250 **Statice Suworowi**—A beautiful variety. Each plant throws up ten to fifteen spikes, about sixteen inches long, of bright rose-coloured flowers, almost hiding the foliage, 1½ ft. (S.) 3d. per packet.

251 **Xeranthemum Annuum, Mixed**—Very free bloomers, and of quick growth. Excellent for crosses, wreaths, bouquets, etc., 1½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

252 **Catananche Cœrulea**—Blue, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

253 **Gnaphalium Leontopodium**—(*Edelweiss*).—A very pretty white-flowered Alpine everlasting, eagerly sought after by tourists in Switzerland. The seed is rather difficult to germinate, ½ ft. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.

254 **Helichrysum Vestitum**—Large white everlasting, from the Cape of Good Hope. Splendid for cut flowers, 2 ft. (A.S.) 1s. per packet.

255 **Statice Fortunei**—Free-flowering plant, excellent for cutting. Flowers yellow and white, 2 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

256 — **Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.
(For Collections of Everlastings, see page 74.)

S. FENZLIA

257 **Dianthiflora**—

A splendid profuse-blooming neat little plant, beautiful for pot culture; requires considerable moisture. Flowers rosy lilac. Half-hardy Annual, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 237.—EUTOCA.

FEVERFEW

(See *Pyrethrum*.)



No. 273.—GODETIA—"GLORIOSA."

FORGET-ME-NOT (See Myosotis.)

FOXGLOVE (See Digitalis.)

A.S. FREESIA

THESE pretty bulbous plants, with their lovely sprays of very fragrant flowers, last a long time when cut. They flower the first year from seed, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials.

258 *Leichtlini*—White, passing to primrose, with orange veinings; strongly scented. 3d. per packet.

259 *Refracta Alba*—Pure white. 3d. per packet.

A.S. FUCHSIA

260 *Mixed*—Well-known pot plants, thriving well in the open ground. Hardy Perennials. Saved from a first-class collection. 1s. 6d. per packet.

A.S. GAILLARDIA

A CLASS of very effective and showy bedding plants, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers. Great favourites for ladies' button-holes. Hardy Biennials.

261 *Grandiflora, Mixed*—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

262 *Picta*—Crimson and yellow, remarkably fine, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

263 *Lorenziana, Mixed*—Large globular heads, which have the appearance of being double. The colours range from pale yellow to deep crimson. Fine for bouquets, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

264 *New Dwarf Varieties*—New varieties, forming compact bushes, and bearing long-stemmed upright blossoms. The colouring of the flowers is exactly as rich and varied as that of the tall-growing varieties, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per packet.



No. 280.—GYPSOPHYLLA PANICULATA.

265 *Variegated-leaved*—A very pretty variegated-leaved variety, introduced recently as a novelty. The flowers are large and of the grandiflora type, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet

A.S. GENTIANA

266 *Acaulis*—Very suitable for edgings and rockeries; rich ultramarine blue trumpet-shaped flowers. Hardy Perennial, 1 ft. Seed very difficult to germinate. 3d. per packet.

GERANIUM (See Pelargonium.)

A.S. GEUM

PRETTY, free-flowering, showy plants, splendid for cut blooms. Hardy Perennials.

267 *Atrosanguineum fl. pl.*—Double scarlet, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

268 *Coccineum*—Scarlet, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. GILIA

PRETTY dwarf Annuals very hardy, growing well in any situation; free bloomers, flowers borne in clusters.

269 *Mixed*—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. GLADIOLUS

270 *Childsi*—A very interesting new class, producing many colours never seen before. They far outrank all other Gladiolus in size of spike, size of bloom, vigour, and freedom of bloom. The seed should be sown in the spring, in pots or pans under glass. Seedlings generally bloom the second summer, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. Mixed colours, 3d. per packet.

GLOBE AMARANTH

(See Everlastings, page 50.)

GLORY PEA

(See Clianthus puniceus.)

S. GLOXINIA

271 *Erect and Drooping*—Mixed. A superb genus of stove-house plants, profuse bloomers, of great beauty and diversity of colour. My strain is unequalled. (For cultivation, see page 35.) Half-hardy Perennials, ¾ ft. 1s. 6d. per packet.

A.S. GODETIA

A BRILLIANT and profuse flowering class of plants, extremely hardy, of compact growth, and easy of cultivation. Should be in every garden. Hardy Annuals.

272 *Duchess of Albany*—A superb variety, producing large clusters of beautiful, glossy, satiny white flowers, each one when fully expanded, measuring four inches across. Exceedingly floriferous, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

273 *Gloriosa*—A beautiful variety, with large satiny, brilliant deep blood-red flowers; very fine. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

274 *Lady Albermarle*—Large bright, crimson flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

275 *Rubicunda Splendens fl. pl.*—Brilliant red, double; very fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

276 *The Bride*—Flowers white, blotched with crimson, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

277 *Mixed*—3d. per packet.

GNAPHALIUM

(Edelweiss)

(See Everlastings, page 50.)

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL

(See page 70.)



No. 287.—MINIATURE SUNFLOWER.

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL

(See page 70.)

A.S. GYPSOPHYLLA

FINE for bouquets. Free bloomers excellent for rock-work, baskets, or edgings, and will grow in any soil. Hardy Annuals.

278 *Elegans*—Pink, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

279 *Muralis*—Rose, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

280 *Paniculata*—White. Excellent for cutting. Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. HAWKWEED

281 *Mixed*—Very showy plants, of free growth. Hardy Annuals, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

HEARTSEASE

(See Pansy.)

S. HELIANTHUS

(Sunflower)

TALL-GROWING plants, with large and showy flowers, fine for shrubberies and large gardens. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Hardy Annuals.

282 *Finest Mixed*—3d. per packet.



No. 291.—SUNFLOWER—"PERKEO."

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.



No. 296.—HELIOTROPIUM, REGAL.

283 **Globosus Fistulosus**—Large double sunflower; bright orange flowers, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

284 **Globosus Multiflorus**—Very fine and floriferous, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

285 **Henry Wilde**—Tall, single. The flowers are small, and consist of a small, jet-black centre, surrounded by a row of bright golden petals, overlapping each other. Very effective, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

286 **Large Russian**—Very large single variety, 5 ft. 3d. per packet, 6d. per oz.

287 **Miniature**—A dwarf, free-flowering variety, producing an abundance of small, bright, golden-yellow flowers with a dark centre; very decorative, and highly useful for cutting, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 300.—HIBISCUS—CRIMSON EYE.

288 **New Double Miniature**—The seed offered is gathered only from the best double flowers, the exterior petals of which have almost disappeared. They vary in colour from tender light yellow to the darkest golden-yellow, including a nearly white variety, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

289 **Oculus Viridis fl. pl.**—Densely double, with green centre, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

290 **Orion**—A beautiful single sunflower, the petals of which are twisted like a Cactus-shaped Dahlia. Excellent for bouquets. Very novel and interesting, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

291 **Perkeo**—A perfectly dwarf variety of the well-known Miniature Sunflower (*Helianthus cucumerifolius*). The plants of this Annual form regular dwarf, round, and compact bushes, that measure, when fully developed, about 10 to 12 inches in height, and 14 to 16 inches in diameter. Above the dark-green small leaves are borne on wiry strong stems the single-ray floret flowers, that are of the same size, like those of *Helianthus cucumerifolius*. The ray florets are of a pretty yellow colour, while the centre of the flower is black. The seed offered will come about eighty per cent. true. 6d. per packet.

292 **Peruvianus**—Fine, compact habit; flowers double yellow, striped black, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

293 **Silver Queen**—A very showy, single variety, with beautiful silvery foliage. Exceedingly floriferous, 6 ft. 3d. per packet.

294 **Stella**—A new miniature flowered variety, producing bright, golden-yellow flowers, with a dark centre; very floriferous, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.

HELICHRYSUM

(See Everlastings, page 50.)

A.S. HELIOTROPE (Cherry Pie)

POPULAR, sweet-scented, bedding plants. Hardy Perennials. Height, 1½ ft. to 2 ft.

295 **Queen Marguerite**—A new and beautiful dwarf variety, producing in abundance immense heads of deep dark-blue flowers, richly perfumed; splendid, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

296 **Regal (Dwarf Giant-flowered)**—The umbels are enormous, from 8 to 12 inches in diameter, like those of *H. Regina Margaritha* and *H. giganteum*. The prevailing colours are light-blue, deep dark-blue, light and dark-violet, lilac, and pale-lavender. The seed will produce exclusively dwarf, giant-umbelled plants. It possesses all the fine qualities which make a Heliotrope valuable, with dwarf and compact growth, sweet-scented, rich, and early-blooming, 1 ft. 1s. per packet.



No. 309.—HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIEFOLIA.

296A **New Giant White**—A beautiful new variety, producing large umbels of pure white flowers, which are beautifully scented. 1s. per packet.

297 **Mixed**—6d. per packet.

A.S. HEUCHERA

A BEAUTIFUL class of Perennials, producing long, graceful flower spikes, which furnish splendid material for bouquets. Highly recommended.

298 **Sanguinea**—Rich crimson, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

299 **Alba**—White, very fine, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.



No. 310.—IBERIS GIBALTARICA.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.



No. 314.—*INCARVILLEA DELAVAYI*—"PRIDE OF CHINA."

A.S. HOLLYHOCK

WELL-KNOWN garden favourites, which need no description. The seeds offered are saved from the collection of a celebrated grower; the flowers being so very double that they yielded but little seed.

303 Double — Choicest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

304 Chater's Prize Strain — Splendid mixed. Unsurpassed by any other in cultivation, 5 ft. 1s. per packet.

(For Collections of Hollyhocks, see page 74.)

A.S. HONESTY

(Satin Flower)

OLD-FASHIONED English flowers. The seed vessels are flat and broad, and look like transparent silver, and when cut and dried are exceedingly useful for Winter decorations when mixed with ornamental grasses. Hardy Biennials.

305 Purple—2ft. 3d. per packet.

306 White—2ft. 3d. per packet.

307 Variegated-leaved—A variety with green and white foliage; very fine. Comes true from seed. 3d. per packet.



No. 330.—*LEPTOSYNE MARITIMA*.

A.S. INCARVILLEA

314 Delavayi (Pride of China)—A most beautiful perennial, with Gloxinia-like flowers of a rosy carmine colour, with yellow and brown at the base. It is exceedingly hardy, and worthy of extensive cultivation. In England, where it has lately been grown with much success, it has created a perfect furore. 9d. per pkt.

S. HIBISCUS

300 Crimson Eye—A fine variety, with very large flowers, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. The colour is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep, velvety crimson in the centre. A well-developed plant will produce several hundred of these flowers in a season. It is a robust grower, and perfectly hardy, blooming the first year from seed sown in the open ground, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

301 Sunset—A fine, shrubby, Perennial variety; flowers rich, deep cream, with velvety maroon centre, each petal having a dark maroon blotch. An early and continuous bloomer, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

302 Mixed—Exceedingly showy plants. Hardy Annuals, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 324.—*DWARF ROCKET LARKSPUR*.

S. HUMEA

308 Elegans — Graceful, sweet-scented plant, producing feathery flowers of a ruby red. Half-hardy Biennial, 4 ft. 1s. per packet.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS

(Annual Japanese Hop)

(See Climbers, page 46.)

S. HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIAEFOLIA

309 A BEAUTIFUL Annual, with bright yellow tulip-like flowers supported on long stems; useful for cutting. A great acquisition; seed germinates very slowly. It should not be transplanted; 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. IBERIS

(Perennial Candytuft)

VERY showy, profuse blooming plants, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials.

310 Gibraltarica — A large-flowered variety, with rose-coloured flowers; magnificent. 1s. per packet.

311 Sempervirens—White, very fine. 6d. per packet.

312 Tenoriana—Pale lilac. 6d. per packet.

ICE PLANT

(See Mesembryanthemum.)

IMPATIENS

313 Sultani—Very pretty half-hardy Perennial Balsam, with brilliant rosy-scarlet flowers, produced in the greatest profusion. As a decorative plant for the stove, conservatory, or dinner table, it will be found invaluable. Height, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

INDIAN PINK

(See Dianthus.)

IPOMŒA

(See Climbers, pages 46 and 47.)

A.S. IPOMOPSIS

HANDSOME plants, with long spikes of dazzling coloured flowers, 2 ft. Hardy Biennials.

315 Aurea—Orange. 3d. per packet.

316 Sanguinea—Scarlet. 3d. per packet.

A.S. IRIS

317 Kämpferi (Giant Japanese Iris).—A fine species, with beautiful, large, tripaloid clematis-like, both single and double flowers. Sow the seed in pots or pans under glass, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. Mixed colours. 6d. per packet.



No. 331.—*LEPTOSYNE STILLMANI*.



No. 337.—*LINARIA RETICULATA*
AUREA PURPUREA.

A.S. **IXIAS**

- 318 **Fine Mixed**—Very pretty South African bulbs. The growth is in spikes, with the blossoms facing one way, somewhat after the style of a miniature *Gladiolus*. They prefer a sheltered sunny position, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.

S. **JACOBÆA**

- 319 **Double Mixed**—Beautiful free-flowering Hardy Annuals producing dense heads of bloom, which are valuable for bouquets, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **KAULFUSSIA**

PRETTY Hardy Annuals for small beds or borders, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

- 320 **Amelloides**—Bright blue. 3d. per packet.

- 321 **Rosea**—Rose. 3d. per packet.

- 322 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

KENILWORTH IVY

(See *Linaria Cymbalaria*).

LADY'S SLIPPER, OR
TOUCH-ME-NOT

(See *Balsam*.)

A.S. **LANTANA**

- 323 **Mixed**—Shrubby bedding plants, with large heads of flowers of various colours, 4 ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.



No. 344.—*LOBELIA*—"CRYSTAL PALACE
COMPACTA."

A.S. **LARKSPUR**

(*Annual Delphinium*)

VERY showy Hardy Annuals; suitable for beds. These interesting plants are justly esteemed for their great variety, beauty of colour, and elegant habit of growth.

- 324 **Dwarf Rocket**—Finest mixed double, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

- 325 **Dwarf Candelabrum**—Mixed, dwarf branching varieties; very pretty, 15 in. 3d. per packet.

- 326 **Emperor**—Choice double mixed, of splendid pyramidal and compact habit, with fine foliage, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

- 327 **Tall Rocket**—Finest mixed double, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Larkspur see page 74.)

S. **LAVATERA**

(*Tree Mallow*)

- 328 **Mixed**—Very showy plants for large borders. Hardy Annuals, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **LEPTOSIPHON**

A MOST useful class of profuse blooming plants, well adapted for beds or rockwork. Hardy Annuals.

- 329 **French Hybrids**—Mixed, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LEPTOSYNE**

(*Giant Yellow Marguerite*)

- 330 **Maritima**—A valuable acquisition, as it is covered with large golden-yellow flowers, much larger than a *Marguerite* (which plant it somewhat resembles), right through the Winter, when flowers are at a premium. Excellent for cutting. Hardy Annual, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

- 331 **Stillmani**—A fine variety of recent introduction, with golden-yellow flowers, blooming abundantly five to six weeks after sowing. Hardy Annual. 9d. per packet

S. **LILIUM**

- 332 **Auratum** (*Golden-rayed Japan Lily*)—A beautiful large-flowered variety, white, with yellow-striped and brownish-red spots, of powerful and delicious fragrance. Sow in pots or pans under glass. Will bloom the third season from seed, 3 ft. Hardy Perennial. 1s. per packet.

- 333 **Lancifolium, Mixed**—A very pretty hardy class of Lilies, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **LIMNANTHES**

- 334 **Douglasi**—A very pretty free-flowering plant, growing best in a shaded situation; flowers yellow and white. Hardy Annual, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LINARIA**

(*Toad Flax*)

EXCEEDINGLY pretty dwarf plants, with small Antirrhinum-shaped flowers, useful for borders and rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

- 335 **Cymbalaria** (*Kenilworth Ivy*)—A very pretty Perennial trailing species for covering rockwork; most useful for hanging vases; flowers rich violet. 3d. per packet.

- 336 **Maroccana Carminea**—Flowers bright rosy carmine, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

- 337 **Reticulata Aurea Purpurea**—Large heads of yellow and maroon flowers; very effective, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

- 338 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.



No. 354.—*LUPINUS ALBO-COCKINEUS*
NANUS.

A.S. **LINUM**

(*Flowering Flax*)

EXCELLENT for clumps or edgings; one of the best and most showy plants for bedding. Hardy Annuals.

- 339 **Rubrum**—Brilliant scarlet, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

- 340 **Cœruleum**—Blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

- 341 **Flavum**—Yellow, free-flowering Perennial, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LOBELIA**

EXCEEDINGLY pretty, profuse blooming plants of widely different styles of growth, and of great value to the flower garden, being almost indispensable for beds, edgings, baskets, vases, etc. Hardy Annuals.

- 342 **Cardinalis**, "*Queen Victoria*"—Very dark leaves, and beautiful flowers of brilliant scarlet; splendid, 2 ft. Perennial. 1s. per packet.

- 343 **Cobalt Blue**—Deep blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

- 344 **Crystal Palace Compacta**—The best bedding variety, flowers deep blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

- 345 **Emperor William**—Dark blue, compact and large-flowering, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 359.—*LYCHNIS FULGENS.*



No. 363—AFRICAN MARIGOLD.

- 346 **Barnard's Perpetual**—Flowers brilliant ultramarine blue, with a pure white marking at the base of the two lower petals. A very compact and beautiful variety, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 347 **Prima Donna**—In habit it is very compact and dwarf, whilst the rich, velvety-crimson maroon flowers are equal in size to those of *Lobelia Speciosa*, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 348 **Royal Purple**—A fine variety, with dark stalks and deep blue flowers, with distinct white eye; splendid, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 349 **White Gem**—Most perfect white variety in cultivation, compact habit, profuse bloomer, $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of *Lobelias*, see page 74.)

LOPHOSPERMUM

(See Climbers, page 47.)

LOVE-IN-A-MIST

(See *Nigella*.)



No. 361—MALVA MOSCHATA ALBA.

A.S. LUPIN

THE ordinary varieties of garden Lupin are dear to everyone, and few plants are more interesting, from the neatness of their foliage and graceful spike of bloom, 3 ft. Hardy Annuals.

- 350 **Blue**—3d. per packet.
- 351 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.
- 352 **White**—3d. per packet.
- 353 **Yellow**—3d. per packet.

A.S. LUPINUS

THIS class of plants is among the most beautiful of our border flowers; will flourish in almost any place or soil. Hardy Annuals.

- 354 **Albo-Coccineus Nanus**—Of dwarf branching habit; numerous spikes of crimson white-tipped flowers. Exceedingly pretty, 1 ft 3d. per packet.
- 355 **Arboreus**—A Perennial with bushy and bright yellow flowers, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 356 **Arboreus Albus, "Snow Queen"** (*Snow white Tree Lupin*)—A beautiful new variety, forming dense bushes about 4 ft. high, completely clothed to the ground with elegant racemes of snowy white flowers; the vivid green background of foliage adds an additional charm to the effect. As a border shrub it will be highly appreciated, while market-growers will find it valuable for the quantity of bloom it produces in the early Spring when good white flowers out of doors are scarce. 1a. per packet.
- 357 **President Cleveland**—A double variety, producing purple flowers, striped and shaded with rose, yellow, and crimson. The flower stalks are from six to eighteen inches in length, very floriferous, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 358 **Tricolor Elegans**—White, lilac, and purple, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. LYCHNIS

SHOWY herbaceous plants, with brilliant coloured flowers. Hardy Perennials.

- 359 **Fulgens**—Brilliant scarlet. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. MALOPE

THE Malope, with its large and very showy flowers, is of the easiest culture. Well adapted for large beds and borders, 2 ft. Hardy Annuals.

- 360 **Grandiflora**—Mixed 3d. per packet.

A.S. MALVA

- 361 **Moschata Alba**—(*White musk-scented Mallow*)—This is an attractive garden plant, growing 1 to 2 ft. high, blooming the first season from seed, and produces numerous white flowers an inch across. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

MANDEVILLEA

(See Climbers, page 47.)



No. 378.—MIGNONETTE—"MACHET."

MARGUERITE, or PARIS DAISY

(See *Chrysanthemum Frutescens*.)

S. MARIGOLD

WELL-KNOWN free-flowering plants, with handsome double flowers of rich and beautiful colours. The African is the most striking in large beds or borders. Hardy Annuals.

- 362 **African, Lemon**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 363 — **Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 364 — **Orange**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 365 **French, Choicest Mixed**— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 366 **French, Scotch Prize**—Selected with the greatest care for several years, nothing having been allowed to seed but the very best flowers, both as to colour and form, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 367 — **Legion of Honor**—A single variety, producing flowers of a bright golden yellow colour, relieved by a broad purple blotch. Very novel, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Marigolds, see page 74.)

A.S. MARTYNIA

- 368 **Fragrans**—Handsome Annual, with large crimson, sweet-scented flowers, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 382.—MIGNONETTE—"BISMARCK."

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.



No. 392.—*MYOSOTIS ROBUSTA GRANDIFLOEA*
(FORGET-ME-NOT).

A.S. **MARVEL OF PERU**
(*"Four o'Clock"*)

THIS class of plants well deserves extensive cultivation, and deservedly so, for they produce a grand effect from their mass of bloom and dense foliage. Hardy Perennials.

369 **Mixed**—2 to 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

370 **Tom Thumb Mixed**—Of very dwarf and compact habit, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 74.)

S. **MATHIOLA**

(*Evening Scented Stock*)

371 **Bicornis**—A very pretty little plant, of delicious fragrance as soon as the sun has set. Lilac, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.



No. 385.—*MIMULUS*—EMPEROR.

MAURANDIA

(See Climbers, page 47.)

S. **MESEMBRYANTHEMUM**

BEAUTIFUL dwarf edging-plants, flowering most profusely. They are also well adapted for rockeries, old stumps of trees, etc.; will stand drought well and the hottest sun. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September.

372 **Album**—White, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

373 **Crystallinum** (*Ice Plant*)—White, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

374 **Cordifolium Variegatum**—A very pretty variegated-leaved variety, excellent for growing in fern tubs, hanging baskets, etc., etc. Perennial. 6d. per packet.



No. 399.—*NEMOPHILA INSIGNIS*.

375 **Tricolor**—Crimson and white flowers, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **MIGNONETTE**

UNIVERSAL favourites. Golden Queen is a very distinct variety, of pyramidal habit and exceedingly floriferous. Machet, another variety, very deliciously-scented, especially valuable for pot culture. Hardy Annuals.

376 **Large-flowered**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

377 **Golden Queen**—Distinct yellow spikes of flowers, exceedingly bright and showy; one of the best, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

378 **Machet**—Very dwarf and vigorous, with dark-green foliage, and deliciously-scented red flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

379 **Fiametta**—A new dwarf variety, with large umbels of sweet-scented, dark-red flowers. It is one of the most beautiful, if not the best, of all the Resedae. Excellent for cutting; very constant. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

380 **Golden Machet**—A distinct variety. The plants are of strong compact habit, with the large crinkled leaves peculiar to the Machet, and bear long massive spikes, crowded with golden-yellow blossoms. A great acquisition. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

381 **Goliath**—A fine giant-flowered variety, and one of the most beautiful Mignonettes in existence. It has a candelabrum-like compact growth with a rich green foliage. The flower spikes are strong, stiff, and erect-standing; but of the most striking effect are the giant trusses of flowers, which have sometimes a length of 7 inches, and a diameter of more than 2 inches at the base. The single flowers attain a diameter of up to half-an-inch. The colour of the flowers is a magnificent pure bright red, by far surpassing all other red-flowering Mignonettes. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 9d. per packet.

382 **Bismarck**—A splendid new variety, with large spikes of deep red flowers; a great improvement on "Machet." 9d. per packet.

(For Collections of Mignonette, see page 74.)

S. **MIMOSA**

(*Sensitive Plant*)

383 **Pudica**—A very interesting and curious plant, leaves closing if touched or shaken. Half-hardy Perennial. Pink, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **MIMULUS**

(*Monkey Flower*)

A GENUS of exceedingly handsome, profuse blooming plants, singularly-shaped, brilliantly-coloured flowers, splendid for greenhouse and conservatory. Half-hardy Perennials.

384 **Clapham's Superb Strain**—Mixed. Remarkable for the great size and superb colouring of the flowers, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 1s. per packet.



No. 397.—*DWARF NASTURTIIUM*.

385 **Emperor**—This variety was raised by crossing the well-known old duplex *Mimulus* with flowers of the large-flowering strain. The calyx is very large, and of the same rich and wonderful colouring as the flower itself. Awarded a large silver medal by the Floral Exhibition at Frankfort-o-M., 1 ft. 1s. per packet.

386 **Tigrinus Duplex** (*Hose in Hose*)—Beautiful double tigers and spotted varieties, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

387 **Tigrinus Grandiflorus**—Very large flowering, new tigers and spotted varieties; most beautiful, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

MORNING GLORY

(See *Convolvulus*.)

A.S. **MUSK**

388 **Moschatus**—The well-known scented variety of *Mimulus*. Flowers bright yellow; largely grown in pots, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

389 **Moschatus Compactus**—A great improvement upon the preceding; it forms round and compact bushes. An excellent pot plant, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **MYOSOTIS**—(*Forget-me-not*)

THESE beautiful little flowers are well known and highly esteemed; they succeed best in moist situations. Hardy Perennials.

390 **Dissitiflora**—Flowers blue, larger than any other *Myosotis*, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

391 **Palustris**—Blue, 1 ft. 6d. per pkt.

392 **Robusta Grandiflora**—A remarkably fine large-flowered variety, the central blooms of which are double; habit pyramidal, 1 ft. 6d. per pkt.

393 **Sylvatica**—Pale blue, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

394 **"Victoria"**—A splendid variety, of dwarf and regular habit, sky-blue flowers, with double centre. One of the finest *Forget-me-nots*, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 402.—*NEMESIA STRUMOSA SUTTONI*.

S. NASTURTIIUM

THE dwarf-improved varieties of *Nasturtium* are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favourites for bedding, massing, or ribboning; their close, compact growth, rich-coloured flowers, and the freedom with which they bloom, all combine to place them in the category of first-class bedding plants. Hardy Annuals.

Tall Mixed—See *Climbers*, page 46.

395 **Tom Thumb, Crystal Palace Gem**—Sulphur-coloured flowers, spotted maroon, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

396 **Tom Thumb, Empress of India**—A very compact variety, with dark-green foliage. Flowers deepest scarlet-crimson, very rich, and full of fire, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

397 — **Finest Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. NEMOPHILA

(*Love Grove*)

THIS is the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf-growing Hardy Annuals. All the varieties have a neat, compact, and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colours most strikingly beautiful, so that ribboned, sown in circles, or arranged in any style that fancy may suggest, the effect is pleasing and very striking.

398 **Atomaria Cœrulea**—Rich deep-blue, white eye, surrounded with black spots. ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

399 **Insignis**—The variety most frequently grown; beautiful, light-blue flowers, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

400 — **Alba**—White, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

401 **Maculata**—White flowers, spotted with black, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of *Nemophila*, see page 74.)

S. NEMESIA STRUMOSA SUTTONI

402 ONE of the most charming Annuals introduced for many years. The plants are of irregular, branching habit, and about a foot high. The flowers, of unique and fascinating form, are of almost endless diversity of colours or shades, including white, yellows from cream to ochre, orange, reds from rosy carmine to magenta purple. Mixed colours, 1 ft. 1s. per packet.

S. NICOTIANA (Var. Tobacco Plant)

403 **Affinis**—Produces splendid, long, white flowers, on long, terminal tubes, which render it valuable for bouquets. Very deliciously scented, 4 ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per packet.

404 **Colossea**—A very fine, ornamental-foliaged plant, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

405 **Sylvestris**—A beautiful plant, producing large clusters of pendant, tubular, white flowers, which are deliciously perfumed, 4 ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per packet.

S. NIEREMBERGIA

406 **Gracilis**—Pretty little plant, excellent for edgings or hanging baskets. Flowers lilac and white. Hardy Perennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 410.—*NYCTERIA SELAGINOIDES*.

A.S. NIGELLA

(*Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush*)

VERY interesting, free-flowering plants, with curious-looking flowers and seed pods, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals.

407 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

A.S. NOLANA

408 **Mixed**—Very pretty trailing plants, well-adapted for rock-work, hanging baskets, etc., ½ ft. Hardy Annuals. 3d. per packet.

S. NYCTERIA

NEAT, compact little plants, covered with pretty, sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers; valuable for edgings, etc.

409 **Capensis**—White, brown centre, ½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

410 **Selaginoides**—Pink, with yellow centre, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

A.S. NYMPHÆA (Water Lily)

411 **Alba**—The well-known old white variety. 6d. per packet.

412 **Cœrulea**—Blue. 1s. per packet.

A.S. CENOTHERA

A BEAUTIFUL, free-flowering class of plants, very useful for mixed beds, borders, rock work, etc., 1 ft. Hardy Annuals.



No. 403.—*NICOTIANA AFFINIS*.

413 **Acaulis**—A dwarf variety, with large white flowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

414 **Bistorta Veitchiana**—Yellow, with crimson spots. 3d. per pkt.

415 **Drummondii**—Light yellow. 3d. per packet.

A.S.

OXLIP

416 **Mixed**—A distinct variety of Polyanthus, very pretty and novel. Hardy Perennials, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

OXYURA

417 **Chrysanthemoides**—Showy Hardy Annual; produces blooms in great abundance. Flowers lemon-coloured, with a whitish margin, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

PANSY—My Great Speciality.

(Heartsease.)

WE make Pansies one of our specialities, and spare no expense or trouble in procuring, direct from the growers, the finest strains obtainable, and have every confidence in recommending them as being very superior. Seed should be sown as early as possible, say from **January to April**, if good blooms are wanted. (For Cultivation, see page 35.) Hardy Perennials.



435.—PANSY—GIANT FIVE-SPOTTED.

"Your flower seeds gave me every satisfaction last year, especially the Pansies. Their equals were never seen in the district before."—JAMES SHORTAL, Cros-ley. 11/4/05.

"The collection of seeds I bought from you last year gave every satisfaction, the Pansies, Asters, Phlox Drummondii, and Sweet Peas, giving excellent results." THOMAS SHELTON, Hillside, Stewart Street, Auburn. 20/3/05.

"I am sending for more of your Pansy seed. I was very pleased with what I got from you last year. I got first prize at the Gympie Exhibition, and was told that my exhibit of Pansies was the best ever shown at Gympie." M. C. DAVEY, Shanks Street, Gympie, Queensland. 25/1/05.

"It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the Pansy seed I got from you turned out well. I have shown them for the last three years, and have always secured first prize wherever shown, and may state that I won first prize last year at the Grand National Show, Shepparton." E. GEDYE, Barooga, N.S.W. 22/2/05.

"I wish to tell you that for the past three years I have taken all the prizes for Pansies at our local show." W. BALLINGER, Wolseley, South Australia. 20/3/05.



No. 437.—GIANT PANSY—"MADAME PERRET."

Giant Trimardeau Pansies

BEAUTIFUL class, of very vigorous growth, with flowers of great size.

418 **Giant Azure Blue**—6d. per packet.

419 **Giant Fire King**—Crimson and gold. 6d. per packet.

420 **Giant King of the Blacks**—6d. per packet.

421 **Giant Freya**—Silver-edged. 6d. per packet.

422 **Giant White**—With purple eye. 6d. per packet.

423 **Giant Snowflake**—6d. per packet.

424 **Giant Yellow**—With large black eye. 6d. per packet.

425 **Giant Mixed**—6d. per packet.

The Collection of Seven Giant Trimardeau Pansies,
1 packet of each, 2s. 6d.

Various Named Pansies.

426 **Emperor Frederick**—Dark red, bordered with orange scarlet. 6d. per packet.

427 **Improved Peacock**—A giant-flowered variety, slate blue, with white edge. 1s. per packet.

428 **Mourning Bride**—Black purple, with red or white edge. 6d. per pkt.

429 **President Carnot**—Pure white petals, each adorned with a deep violet blotch. 6d. per packet.

430 **Pretiosa**—The flowers of this variety are similar to those of "Masterpiece Pansy." Each petal is marked with a very large blotch of deep violet colour; these blotches are surrounded by a brilliant rose ground colour, and the ground colour is margined with a pure white edge. A very effective and bright variety, and is sure to please in every way. 1s. per packet.

430a **Psyche**—A new variety of very winning appearance. The plant is perfect in habit and very floriferous. Each flower is elegantly curled and undulated, and in every respect a beauty in form and colour. The characteristic five velvety violet blotches or eyes are surrounded by a broad white edge. Comes quite true from seed. 1s. per packet.

431 **Victoria**—Wine red. 6d. per packet.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

Finest Strains of Mixed Pansies.

432 **Non Plus Ultra**—A very rich mixture, containing several very fine varieties; very effective. 1s. per packet.

433 **"Incomparable" Mixed**—This splendid mixture cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction, containing as it does no less than ten different strains imported direct from all the most noted growers of Pansies in England, Scotland, America, France, and Germany. Highly recommended. 2s. 6d. per packet.

434 **English and Scotch**—Splendid Mixed. 1s. per packet.

435 **Giant Five-Spotted, Mixed**—The *ne plus ultra* of all varieties. Very large and of good substance; rich and brilliant shades of colours; very fine. 1s. 6d. per packet.

436 **Giant Striped, Mixed**—The perfection of all the striped varieties; the growth of the plants being vigorous and robust, whilst the flowers are of enormous size. 1s. 6d. per packet.

437 **Giant "Madame Perret,"**—This new and beautiful strain is distinct from all



others by its foliage, which is very large and of intense deep green; and very strong and vigorous. The flowers, which measure from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, pass through all the shades of red, from light rose to pink, lively red striped to the darkest red, and are very effective. This strain will prove a great acquisition to all lovers of this beautiful flower. 1s. per packet.

438 **Giant Ruffled, "Masterpiece."**—This strain represents really the highest perfection yet attained in the Giant five-spotted Pansies, and for this reason it has been named "Masterpiece." The plants are strong growers, bushy and compact, and flower freely well into the Summer. The enormous large flowers, which are borne well above the foliage on strong stems, possess great substance, are perfectly round, and contain the richest combination of colours that have ever been offered in a five-spotted strain of Pansies. Each petal is distinctly marked with a very large dark blotch, and most of the flowers are margined with a light white or yellow edge. 1s. per packet.

439 **Parisian Giant Improved**—A remarkably fine strain of the old favourite Parisian five-spotted Pansy, the result of a careful and continuous selection for many years. The flowers are enormous, as oftentimes in the height of the season, under high cultivation, flowers are produced measuring 4 inches across. The shades of colour are charmingly numerous, and the delicate perfume of the flowers may fairly entitle them to be called the Sweet-scented Pansies. 1s. per packet.

440 **Bugnot's Superb Blotched, Mixed**—Very beautiful, but shy-seeding class; extra large flowers with very broad blotches, the two upper petals finely lined; yields a great diversity of the handsomest colours only. 1s. 6d. per packet.

441 **Empress Mixture**—This selection is more striking and rich in colour than any Pansies yet sent out, and more floriferous than most of the leading named fancy varieties. It comprises the magnificent varieties specially selected for the Royal gardens at Frogmore. 2s. per packet.

442 **Wrede's Prize German**—A magnificent strain, containing many beautiful gold and silver-edged varieties. 1s. 6d. per packet.

"INCOMPARABLE"
COLLECTIONS OF
PANSIES.
See page 60.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

443 **New Tufted Varieties**—The plants grow in dense, compact little bushes, which are completely covered with their bright flowers from early Spring until late in the Winter. The colours range in all shades of white, pink, blue, purple, yellow, as self-colours or in combinations. Excellent for borders. 6d. per packet.

443A **Orchid-flowered**—A splendid new large-flowering strain, comprising new rare shades resembling splendidly-coloured Orchids. 1s. per packet.

444 **Fine Mixed**—Containing several named varieties. 6d. per packet. | 445 **Mixed**—Excellent for bedding purposes. 3d. per packet.

THE "INCOMPARABLE" COLLECTION OF PANSIES.

This Collection contains one packet each of the following superb strains:—

Giant Five Spotted, Mixed
Giant Striped, Mixed

Empress Mixture
Wrede's Prize German, Mixed

Giant Madame Perret Mixture
Non Plus Ultra, Mixed.

Price, 3s. 6d. per Collection. (No Half-collections supplied.)

CAUTION.—Owing to the great success attained by our "Incomparable" Mixture (No. 433), other Seedsmen have been induced to offer inferior strains under the same name and at a cheaper rate.

(For German Collections of Pansies, see page 74.)



No. 448.—PENTSTEMON.

A.S. PELARGONIUM (Geranium)

BEAUTIFUL showy free-blooming plants, saved from the finest named varieties. Hardy Perennials.



No. 452.—PETUNIA—"GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA."

446 **Large-flowered, or Show**—Choicest mixed. 2s. per packet.

447 **Zonale**—Finest mixed. The ordinary single well-known Geranium. 6d. per packet.

A.S. PENTSTEMON

HANDSOME herbaceous Perennials, and deservedly rising in repute as bedding plants, their long tubular flowers being very ornamental.

448 **Mixed**—Height, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

449 **Wrighti**—A lovely variety, with large, brilliant scarlet flowers; one of the best, 3 ft. 1s. per packet.

S. PERILLA

ORNAMENTAL foliage plants, very useful for beds or ribbon borders. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Half-hardy Annuals.

450 **Atropurpurea Laciniata**—Similar to P. Nankinensis, but leaves finely lacinated and deeper in colour, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. PETUNIA

THIS flower, from its beauty, fragrance, and duration in bloom, is a great favourite, and equally effective whether grown in pots or in mixed borders, 1½ ft. Hardy Perennials. (For cultivation, see page 35.)

451 **Single**—Finest mixed. 6d. per pkt.

452 **"Giants of California"**—A giant strain of great size, often 4 to 5 inches across. Most of the flowers are either ruffled or fringed on the edges, but their chief merits are the many varieties of colours, markings, veinings, blotchings, and stripings in the most grotesque and beautiful combinations; some with charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green, or maroon running off into intricate



No. 455.—PETUNIA—FRINGED YELLOW-THROATED.

veins. Some of the colours are rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades. Very fine; highly recommended. 1s. 6d. per packet.

453 **Grandiflora Fimbriata fl. pl.**—Double fringed, large flowering, comprising many shades of colour. 2s. 6d. per packet.



No. 459.—PETUNIA—DOUBLE FRINGED.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.



No. 464.—PHLOX DRUMMONDI, EXTRA CHOICE MIXED.

A. Phlox D. Grand Splendens:

B. Phlox D. Cuspidata.

C. Phlox D. Fimbriata.

454 **Giant Double**—This new class of Giant Double Petunias was offered recently for the first time, after years of patient experiments on the part of the introducer. About 30 per cent. of seedlings will yield enormous double flowers of almost globular shape, the diameter varying between 5½ and 6½ inches. When well grown, these gigantic flowers, in spite of their size, are produced in great numbers on one plant, and it may be added that they display all the variety of colour hitherto known among Double Petunias. 1s. 6d. packet.

455 **Intus Aurea** (Fringed Yellow-throated Varieties).—A beautiful class, with quite a number of fresh and very delicate shades,

making altogether quite a wonderful display of colouring. All the beautifully fringed flowers are marked by a sharply defined golden-yellow throat, which hitherto had only appeared in the even-edged class, and the effect is remarkably fine. 1s. 6d. per packet.

456 **Single, Large-flowered**—Superb mixed. From show flowers; unequalled. 2s. per packet.

457 **Double Striped and Blotched**—Choicest mixed, producing about 25 per cent. of double flowers. 1s. per packet.

458 **Hender and Sons' Single Fringed**—2s. 6d. per packet.

459 — **Double Fringed**—2s. 6d. per packet.

Hender and Sons are the most celebrated growers of Petunias in the world. During the past season their strains have produced as many as sixty per cent. of really first-class flowers.

(For Collections of Petunias, see page 74).

A.S. PHACELIA

VERY pretty, free-flowering plants, allied to the Whitlavia.

460 **Campanularia**—Flowers rich deep blue. Hardy Annual, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

461 **Parryi**—Flowers purplish violet, with pure white spot at the base. Hardy Annual, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

PHASEOLUS CARACALLA

(Snail Flower)

(See Climbers, page 47.)

PHEASANT'S EYE

(See Adonis Aestivalis.)

S. PHLOX DRUMMONDI

THE several varieties of this flower are noted for the extreme richness of colour, profuseness of blossom, and length of duration in bloom; of first-rate habit, and whether in clumps or masses, look equally beautiful. No garden should be without this favourite, for if sown from August to November it will bloom continuously throughout the Summer and Autumn. Hardy Annuals.

462 **Choicest Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

463 **Grandiflora**—Choice mixed. A great improvement on the older Phloxes, the flowers being much larger, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

464 **Extra Choice Mixed**—A selection of brilliant colours of all the tall classes. 1s. per large packet.



No. 460.—PHACELIA CAMPANULARIA.



No. 463.—PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.



No. 471.—PHLOX DECUSSATA (Perennial).

465 **Double Mixed**—Produces semi-double varieties. Very fine for bouquets, doubles best in sandy soils, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

466 **Cuspidata** (*The Star-shaped Phlox*)—Finest mixed. Produces flowers of a star-like form, whilst the plants are of compact habit. Novel and beautiful, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

467 **Fimbriata**—Finest mixed. An elegant and novel class, with fimbriated petals, all of which are distinctly bordered with white. A charming addition to this favourite flower. 6d. per packet.

468 **Alba**—Pure white, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

469 **Grandiflora Stellata Splendens**—Vivid crimson, with white eye; very fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

470 **Nana Compacta**—Finest mixed. A distinct section, distinguished by its dwarf and compact habit; a really handsome class, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

471 **Decussata**—Perennial mixed. Saved from named varieties, 2 ft. Sow the seed early in Autumn. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Phlox, see page 74.)

S. PHYSALIS

472 **Franchetti** (*Giant Japanese Winter Cherry*)—A remarkable showy Annual, the branches of which are covered with large bright red cherry-like fruits, each encased in an enormous balloon-like semi-transparent calyx, about three inches long by seven to eight inches in circumference, at first pale green, then gradually changing as they mature to orange, then finally to crimson. It is very effective in the open ground in the Autumn, or as a pot-plant in the greenhouse. The fruit is edible to those that like it. 6d. per packet.

A.S. PICOTEE

473 **Choice Mixed**—Saved only from the finest stage plants. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft. 1s. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Picotees, see page 74.)

A.S. PINK

474 **Turner's Show**—Extra choice double mixed, from show flowers, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials. 1s. 6d. per packet.

S. PLATYSTEMON

475 **Californicum**—A very showy dwarf Annual, with bright lemon-coloured flowers, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. POINCIANA

476 **Gillesi** (*Bird of Paradise Flower*)—A very pretty and novel shrub of easy culture. The flowers, which are produced in large trusses, are of a rich golden yellow, while the large pistils are of a bright crimson colour and spread out in fan-like form. The foliage is similar to that of an Acacia, 6 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

S. POLYANTHUS

BEAUTIFUL class of plants; well adapted for borders and pot culture, producing immense trusses of bloom, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennials.

477 **Choice Mixed**—6d. per packet.

478 **Duplex** (*Hose-in-Hose*)—Mixed colours. 1s. 6d. per packet.

479 **Gold Laced**—Mixed. 1s. per packet.

S. POPPY

GORGEOUSLY coloured plants; very effective for large mixed beds or shrubby borders. In gathering for house decoration, it is most important to take a jug of water out to the bed, and as each flower is cut, at once to drop it into the water, else if the white viscid juice is allowed to become dry at the cut end, the flowers are sure to fade. They should, too, be gathered early in the morning, and only the newly-opened or opening ones plucked. Treated thus, they will last in water two or three days well. The seed of the Perennial varieties takes a long time to germinate.

A.S. Annual Varieties.

Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November.

480 **Double Carnation, Mixed**—The flowers are very double, and slightly fringed, 2½ ft. 3d. per packet.

481 **French Dwarf**—Finest mixed. A beautiful race of Poppies, producing bright semi-double flowers, having thin paper-like petals, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

482 **Glaucum** (*Tulip Poppy*)—A very distinct and beautiful variety, producing flowers of the most vivid scarlet, resembling, in both shape and colour, scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulips. It commences to bloom very early, and continues for a period of about eight weeks, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

483 **Shirley**—A fine strain of the Ranunculus flowered family (semi-double), of marvellous beauty. The colours range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine, etc.; some are edged with white, and the petals have a glossy, silk-like texture, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 483.—POPPY—"SHIRLEY."

484 **Snowdrift**—A beautiful double-white fringed variety, 2 to 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

485 **The Mikado** (*Striped Japanese Poppy*)—A very attractive double-fringed variety, white at the base, shading off to pink and rose above. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Poppies, see page 74.)

A.S. Perennial Varieties.

486 **Alpinum Album**—A pure white variety charming, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

487 **Bracteatum Nanum Splendens**—A very fine dwarf variety, with large, single orange-scarlet flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

488 **Nudicaule** (*Yellow Iceland Poppy*)—Beautiful clear yellow, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

489 **Album** (*White Iceland Poppy*)—This is one of the most hardy plants in cultivation, either for decorative purposes or cutting, having pure white flowers, and forming a compact plant, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

490 **Aurantiacum** (*Orange Iceland Poppy*)—Bright orange, very beautiful and effective, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

491 **Iceland Poppies**—Mixed. 6d. per packet.

492 **Iceland Poppies**—Double mixed. The seed offered will produce about 50 per cent. of double flowers. 6d. per packet.

493 **Oriental** (*The Large Oriental Poppy*)—A charming, showy, Summer-flowering Perennial, producing numerous leafy stems about 2½ ft. high, which are covered with deep crimson flowers, having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 472.—PHYSALIS FRANCHETTI.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.



No. 477.—POLYANTHUS.

494 **Oriental, New Hybrids, Mixed**—Containing several charming new colours—salmon, glowing scarlet, pink-blotched purple, reddish-orange, etc., etc. Very fine. 1s. per packet.

S. PORTULACA

Most brilliant class of Annuals in cultivation. Their dwarf, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, give them a highly-attractive appearance. A sunny situation is best for them. Sow the seed from September to December. Half-hardy Annuals.

495 **Grandiflora**—Finest single mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

496 **Choicest Double Mixed**— $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Portulaca, see page 74)

A.S. POTENTILLA

BEAUTIFUL, hardy, herbaceous plants, with strawberry-like foliage. Excellent for mixed borders. Hardy Perennials.

497 **Single Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

498 **Double Mixed**—1 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. PRIMROSE

WELL-KNOWN Spring flowers. Succeed best in a cool situation. Hardy Perennials.

499 **Common Yellow**—Yellow, $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

500 **Extra Choice Mixed**—Splendid, $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 1s. per packet.

501 **New Blue**—A very distinct variety, developing many shades of blue, from pale lavender to deep violet. The flowers are freely produced on foot stalks rising well above the foliage. 1s. per packet.

PRIMULA SINENSIS

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, page 36.)

A.S. PYRETHRUM

(Feverfew)

EXCELLENT for bedding and edgings. Some of the varieties are excellent for cutting. Hardy Perennials.

502 **Cinerariaefolium**—Californian Insect Powder Plant, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 496.—DOUBLE PORTULACA.

503 **Golden Gem**—Bright golden foliage, the best for edgings, $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

504 **Hybridum fl. pl.**—Very handsome herbaceous plants; a large percentage of double flowers are obtainable from seed, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

505 **Roseum**—Persian Insect Powder Plant, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

506 **Roseum Hybridum Grandiflorum**—A fine variety, producing flowers often 4 inches in diameter. They vary in colour between light rose and deep carmine. The splendid long-stalked, ray-shaped flowers are of exceptional value for cutting, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. RANUNCULUS

AMONG dwarf flowers, the Ranunculus is unrivalled for its lovely form and its brilliant and attractive colours—white, crimson, yellow, purple, and black. They represent nearly a round of the most gorgeous colours, combined with a compactness and symmetry unequalled in any other flower. As a cut flower, it is quite as useful as the Rose; while for bedding and massing in separate or distinct colours, the effect is magnificent. Easily raised from seed, and flowers the same season if sown early. Hardy Perennials; 6 inches.

507 **Asiaticus Superbissimus**—Finest mixed. 3d. per packet.

RHODANTHE

(See Everlastings, page 50.)

A.S. RICINUS

(Castor Oil Plant)

508 **Cambogiensis** (*The Beautiful Cambodiam Palma-Christi*)—A rapid-growing foliage plant, with large, palm-like leaves, of a bronzy-red maroon colour, with large red veins. The leaf, stems, and younger growth are of a rich reddish-brown, while the main stem or trunk is of ebony black. Splendid for sub-tropical effects on the lawn or border, 6 ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 489.—WHITE ICELAND POPPY.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.



No. 512.—*RUDBECKIA BICOLOR SUPERBA SEMIPLANA.*

S. **ROMNEYA**

- 509 *Coulteri*—(*The great white Californian Tree Poppy*)—This fine Perennial is of supreme and stately beauty. The flowers are very large, four to five inches across, pure white, with a fine bunch of yellow stamens resembling large white single Peonies. The seed of this beautiful plant takes several months to germinate. 1s. per packet.

A.S. **ROSA MULTIFLORA POLYANTHA**
(*Dwarf Polyantha Rose*)

- 510 It produces flowers about an inch across, usually very double, but occasionally semi-double, and single, which are borne in many-flowered clusters. What is most remarkable, they grow only ten inches high, and commence blooming in a few



No. 510.—*ROSE—DWARF POLYANTHA.*

weeks after the seed is sown. At first the flowers are isolated, but they group themselves as the plant advances, and continue year after year to bloom in uninterrupted profusion. Although they bloom the first season from seed, yet it is not until the second year that they present the best effect. Before sowing the seed, the pods should be broken open. 6d. per packet.

S. **RUDBECKIA**

- 511 *Bicolor Superba*—A very fine Annual variety, growing about 2 feet in height, forming a many-branched, dense bush, producing its long-stemmed flowers in the greatest abundance. The disk is brown, the ray florets are yellow, with large velvety-brown spots at the base. Very effective, and exceedingly useful for cutting. 6d. per packet.
- 512 *Bicolor Superba Semiplena*—A new variety, growing to a height of 2 to 2½ feet and covered with large semi-double golden yellow to brownish yellow flowers which have a central dark brown ring and disk. On account of their long stems they are very useful for cutting. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **SAINTPAULIA IONANTHA**
(*African Violet*)

- 513 This Violet makes a neat and compact plant; the dark green leaves form as it were a rosette, in the centre of which springs up quite a bouquet of flowers violet-like in colour, borne on stalks 2 to 3 inches high. Not only is the Saintpaulia very free-flowering, but it commences blooming while quite young. As soon as the leafy rosette is formed the flowers commence to spring up, and continue their display almost uninterruptedly. The seed is very fine, and should be carefully sown in fine soil. 9d. per packet.

A.S. **SWEET ROCKET**
(*Dame's Violet*)

- 514 *Mixed*—An early-flowering herbaceous plant, free in growth and fragrant, 1½ ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.

S. **SALPIGLOSSIS**

BEAUTIFUL large-flowering plants, with remarkably handsome flowers, curiously marked and pencilled. Hardy Annuals.

- 515 *Grandiflora*—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 516 *Multiflora, Tom Thumb*—Dwarf mixed, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 517 *Emperor*—Finest mixed. It forms only one single leading stem, which often grows as thick as a finger, and bears on its end a bouquet of the most beautiful flowers. Every one of them is richly veined with gold, and considerably larger than those of the old "Grandiflora" type. The throat is wide, open, and short. The edge of the flower is not so deeply incurved as with the old variety, which gives it a more round shape.



No. 511.—*RUDBECKIA BICOLOR SUPERBA.*

In short, this variety is so extraordinary and beautiful that everybody, even the greatest experts, pronounce it as something really of unusual excellence. 6d. per packet.

Collection of Emperor Salpiglossis,
4 distinct Varieties, 1s. 6d.

(For Collections of Salpiglossis, see page 74.)

S. **SALVIA**
(*Flowering Sage*)

HANDSOME free-flowering Perennials; fine for large beds. *S. Patens* is one of the brightest and purest of all blue-flowered plants. *S. Splendens* has fine large scarlet blossoms.



No. 494.—*POPPY—ORIENTAL, NEW HYBRID MIXED.*



No. 519—SALVIA—"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEBOY."

- 518 **Ingenieur Clavenad**—This is one of the earliest flowering and most graceful varieties in cultivation. The plants grow about 3½ feet high, and form dense bushes, branched from base to top. The very large and long flower-spikes of charming fiery scarlet-red flowers appear in great multitude and continuously until the frost puts an end to them. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.
- 519 **Little Lord Fauntleroy**—This variety grows only 18 inches high from the ground to the tips of the flower spikes, while the foliage rises no more than ten inches from the ground, the 8-in. flower spikes standing erect and clear above the handsome dark green leaves. The plant is of very compact and bushy habit, being as broad as it is high, while the number, size, and brilliancy of the flower spikes, which are of the brightest scarlet, surpass anything ever seen in Salvias before. 1s. packet.
- 520 **Patens**—Blue, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.
- 521 **Splendens**—Scarlet, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 521A **Bonfire**—A very fine dwarf variety, producing long spikes of bright dazzling scarlet flowers. 6d. per packet.



No. 517.—SALPIGLOSSIS—"EMPEROR."

A.S. SANVITALIA

DWARF-GROWING, free-blooming plants, suitable for rock-work and edgings. Hardy Annuals.

- 522 **Procumbens**—Rich brown and yellow, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 523 **Procumbens, fl. pl.**—Very double, golden yellow, ½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

A.S. SAPONARIA

CHARMING little Annuals, which literally cover themselves with beautiful star-like flowers; excellent for beds, rockeries, or ribbon borders. Hardy Annuals.

- 524 **Mixed**—½ ft. 3d. per pkt.
- 525 **Ocymoides**—An elegant trailing Perennial, suitable for rockeries, with pretty rose-coloured flowers. 3d. per packet.



No. 534—STEVIA SERRATA.

A.S.

SCABIOSA

(Sweet Scabious)

WELL-KNOWN Hardy Annuals; are very useful for cut flowers.

- 526 **Mixed**—3 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 527 **Nana fl. pl.**—Double mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S.

SCHIZANTHUS

BEAUTIFUL showy, compact plants; suitable for beds and borders. Schizanthus, from its curious and fantastic form, resembles the Orchid, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals.

- 528 **Papilionaceus (Butterfly Flower)**—A charming variety; the flowers resembling some varieties of Orchids. 3d. per packet.
- 529 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

529A **Hybridus Grandiflorus**—Very few annuals can compare with the floriferousness and the beautiful designs of this charming novelty, but none is so remarkable by so easy a culture and yet so various applicability for all possible purposes. It attains a height of about 12 inches, grows quite compact and pyramidal and is literally covered with beautiful large flowers. Colours and designs vary not only in those magnificent combinations

as shown in the photograph, but also in many other pretty shades, such that one sowing will produce an abundance of colours of the most lovely orchid-like flowers. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

SCHIZOPETALON

- 530 **Walkerii**—A very fragrant and delicately pretty Hardy Annual. White, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

SENSITIVE PLANT

(See Mimosa Pudica.)

A.S.

SILENE

BRIGHT coloured free-flowering plants; very showy, and suitable for rockwork, etc. Hardy Annuals.

- 531 **Pendula, Single Mixed**—Flowers bright rose; makes a fine show in early Spring, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 532 — **Double Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

SNAPDRAGON

(See Antirrhinum.)

A.S.

SPHENOGYNE

- 533 **Speciosa**—A very pretty plant, known also under the name of Ursinia Pulchra. Its dwarf habit, elegantly cut foliage, and creamy-yellow flower heads like those of a single Chrysanthemum, which are produced in long succession, render it a very desirable plant. Hardy Annual, 15 in. 3d. per packet

A.S.

STEVIA

- 534 **Serrata**—Excellent for cutting purposes; large heads of small white flowers of graceful effect. Hardy Annual. Height, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 529A—SCHIZANTHUS HYBRIDUS GRANDIFLORUS.



No. 535—DWARF GERMAN TEN-WEEK STOCK.

STATICE

(See Everlastings, page 50.)

A.S.

STOCK

THESE universally known, admired, and delightfully fragrant flowers are indispensable for the flower garden; they remain in bloom for a long time, and are very useful for bouquets, etc. All the seed offered is saved from pot-grown plants.

Ten-Week Varieties.

(Hardy Annuals.)

- 535 Dwarf German—Very finest mixed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 536 Dwarf White— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 537 Giant Perfection—Mixed. A splendid race of pyramidal growth, with long spikes of beautiful large double flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 538 Large-flowering—Finest mixed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 539 Newest Perpetual—Finest mixed. A splendid race of Stocks of strong growth and fine branching habit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 544—Stock—"EXCELSIOR."

- 540 Princess Alice—A magnificent white variety, of strong growth. Excellent for cut flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 541 Snowflake—Very valuable and effective Wallflower-leaved variety, the earliest of the whites; excellent for forcing; large spikes of snow-white flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1s. per packet.
- 542 Wallflower-leaved—Mixed. Distinguishable from other kinds by their glaucous foliage, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 543 Princess May—A fine variety; flowers most delicate primrose colour; bears immense trusses, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1s. per packet.
- 544 Excelsior—A fine giant variety of remarkably vigorous growth, producing one single and absolutely straight flower spike to a height of from 24 to 30 inches. The flowers are extremely large, of the purest white, and very fragrant. A great acquisition. 6d. per packet.
- 545 Dwarf German (Open-ground saved seed.)—Mixed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 554.—AURICULA-EYED SWEET WILLIAM.

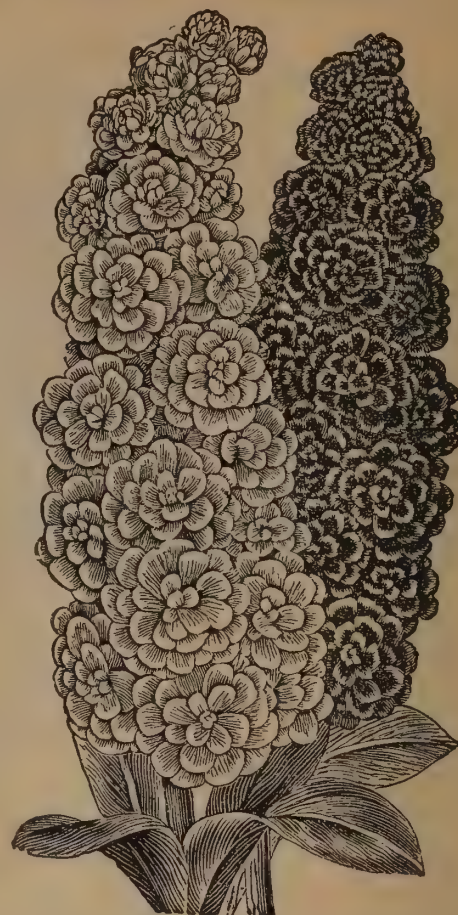
Winter or Brompton Varieties.

(Hardy Biennials.)

- 546 Early Large-flowering—Finest mixed, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 547 Giant White—Massive spikes of pure white flowers; very fine, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 548 Cottager's Scarlet—Splendid, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 549 Empress Elizabeth—A splendid variety of recent introduction, growing about 18 inches high. Both main and side stems are covered with large, rose-shaped flowers, of a beautiful carmine-rose. The whole plant forms a grand, pyramid-shaped bouquet, the effect of which is enhanced by the bright-green foliage, which is a feature of this variety. It comes in early, and produces about 70 per cent. of double flowers. Very fine. 9d. per packet.

Intermediate Varieties.

- 550 East Lothian—Finest mixed. A splendid race of Stocks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Hardy Annuals. 6d. per packet.



No. 538—GERMAN LARGE FLOWERED TEN-WEEK STOCK.

- 550A Queen of the Whites—A magnificent snow-white flowering variety. It grows to a height of about 3 ft., and about the same in diameter, and is covered with a mass of flowers. The spikes of bloom range from 6 to 9 inches in length, and the individual pips from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. As it takes 6 months to bloom, a succession can be obtained throughout the Winter and Spring, when white flowers are scarce. For florists' work it is indispensable. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.
- 551 Victoria—A fine, pure white, Winter-flowering variety of dwarf, robust habit. For florists it is invaluable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 555.—SWEET WILLIAM—DOUBLE MIXED.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.



No. 556—TECOMA SMITHII.

551A **Beauty of Nice**—Under good cultivation the plant attains a height of 2 to 2½ feet, is clothed in bold foliage, and throws up a gigantic main flower-spike of about a foot in length. All around the central stem the plant sends out a number of long side shoots, loosely covered with uncommonly large and very fragrant flowers of nearly two inches across, remarkable alike for their beauty of form and their delightful colour. This is a delicate shade of fleshy pink, such as is now in the height of fashion, and just what the grower of cut flowers requires. One may rely on getting from 60 to 75 per cent. of double-flowering plants, and a further striking feature in this Stock is the rapidity with which it comes into bloom, so that it may just as readily be employed as an early Ten-week Stock. 9d. per packet.

(For Collections of Stocks, see page 74.)

SUNFLOWER
(See Helianthus.)

SWAN RIVER DAISY
(See Brachycome.)



No. 563A—SWEET SCENTED "MAYFLOWER" VERBENA.

A.S. **SWEET SULTAN**

552 **Mixed**—Fine, sweet-scented, hardy border Annuals, of easy culture, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

553 **Yellow**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **SWEET WILLIAM**
(*Dianthus Barbatius*)

WELL-KNOWN favourites, producing large heads of rich and beautifully-coloured flowers, effective for beds or mixed borders. Hardy Biennials.

554 **Dean's Auricula-Eyed**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

555 **Finest Double Mixed**—1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

TACSONIA

(See Climbers, page 47.)

A.S. **TECOMA**

556 **Smithii**—A most beautiful hardy Perennial shrub, bearing large heads of orange and lemon-coloured flowers. Highly recommended; height, 12 ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 557.—TORENIA.

S. **TORENIA**

557 **Fine Mixed**—Beautiful plants for vases, baskets, etc.; also do well in the open ground in the Summer. Height, 6 to 12 inches. Perennials. 6d. per packet.

THUNBERGIA

(See Climbers, page 46.)

TROPÆOLUM CANARIENSIS

(See Climbers, page 46.)

TRUMPET FLOWER

(See Datura.)

A.S.

TULIPA HORTENSIS
(*The Tulip*)

558 **Mixed**—The well-known old English Tulip. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **VALERIAN**
(*Jacob's Ladder*)

559 **Mixed**—Well-known garden plants; grow freely in any good garden soil. Hardy Perennials, 2 ft. 3d. pkt.



No. 571.—VIOLE—"ADMIRATION."

A.S. **VENUS' LOOKING GLASS**

560 **Mixed**—Very pretty, free-flowering Hardy Annuals, ½ ft.; excellent for rockeries, etc. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **VERBENA**

HANDSOME and free-flowering trailers; suitable for beds. Hardy Perennials.

561 **Choice Mixed**—6d. per packet.

562 **Scarlet**—Splendid for bedding purposes. 6d. per packet.

563 **Mammoth**—Mixed. Produces a small percentage of plants with very large flowers. 1s. per packet.

563A **Burbank's "Mayflower"**—This May flower, or Fragrant Verbena, is brightly coloured in most pleasing shades of pink. In nearly all strains of seedling Verbenas some few plants will have a much richer and stronger fragrance than others, and by saving seed only from the most fragrant flowers and again selecting from these for size and bright colourings, Mr. Burbank has developed a strain in which the flowers are of extra large size, most lovely shades of pink, and more pronouncedly fragrant than in any other strain in cultivation. While this strain is fully equal to the best for bedding purposes, the delightful fragrance will add a distinct value to the bright flowers when cut for bouquets. 6d. per packet.



No. 575.—VIRGINIAN STOCK.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.



No. 578.—EXTRA EARLY PARISIAN WALLFLOWER.

A.S. **VINCA**
(*Madagascar Winkle*)

COMPACT-GROWING, free-flowering, evergreen shrubs, with beautiful foliage and handsome flowers. Hardy Perennials.

- 564 **Alba**—White, with crimson eye, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.
565 **Rosea**—Rose, with dark eye, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **VIOLET**

GREAT favourites, on account of their fragrance and profusion of bloom. Hardy Perennials.

- 566 **Admiral Avellan**—Dark purplish crimson. a new shade; long stems. 1s. per packet.
567 **Common Blue**— $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.
568 **Czar**—Large, fragrant, purple flowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
569 **Princess of Wales**—One of the largest and finest violets in cultivation. The flowers, which are bright blue in colour, are borne on long stems. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.
570 **White**—Flowers pure white, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 588.—ZINNIA—"TOM THUMB."

A.S. **VIOLA**

VALUABLE Perennial bedding plants, profuse bloomers; excellent for bedding purposes; hybrids between a Pansy and a Violet. Height, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

- 571 **Admiration**—Dark-blue; splendid. 6d. per packet.
572 **White Perfection**—6d. per packet.

A.S. **VIRGINIAN STOCK**

ONE of the most popular of Hardy Annuals; very floriferous, and excellent for small beds and edgings or ribbon borders; will grow freely in any ordinary garden soil.

- 573 **Crimson King**—Crimson, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.
574 **White**— $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.
575 **Mixed**— $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **VISCARIA**
(*Rock Lychnis*)

VERY ornamental and brilliant flowering Annuals, and easy of cultivation. Hardy Annuals.

- 576 **Mixed**— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **WALLFLOWER**

OLD-FASHIONED English favourites; very fragrant and effective for mixed borders. Hardy Perennials.

Single Varieties.

- 577 **Blood Red**— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.
578 **Extra Early Parisian**—The special feature of this variety is its extraordinary earliness. It produces a great abundance of golden-yellow flowers in six months after sowing the seed. Very useful for bouquets, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
579 **Harbinger**—One of the earliest Wallflowers; brown flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per pkt.
580 **Tom Thumb, Single Mixed**—These new varieties, which range in colour from light and dark yellow, light brown, chamois, violet and dark red, average in height from 6 to 8 inches. They are compact in habit, and come true from seed. 6d. per packet.
581 **Finest Mixed**— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.
(For Collections of Wallflowers, see page 74.)

Double Varieties.

- 582 **Tall Sorts**—Choice mixed, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
583 **Dwarf Mixed**—A very pretty dwarf strain, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1s. per packet.
(For Collections of Wallflowers, see page 74.)

A.S. **WHITLAVIA**

GOOD, useful, free-blooming Hardy Annuals, with pretty bell-shaped flowers.

- 584 **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

XERANTHEMUM

(See Everlastings, page 50.)

S. **ZINNIA**
(*Old Age*)

ONE of the most brilliant of Annuals, and a general favourite. The double varieties are an immense improvement upon the single. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Hardy Annuals.

- 585 **Finest Double Mixed**—Height, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 582.—DOUBLE WALLFLOWER.

- 586 **Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima** (*Giant Zinnias*)—A very robust growing strain, producing perfectly-formed double flowers of immense size (often five inches across), 2 ft. Finest mixed. 6d. per packet.

- 587 **Keating's Exhibition Strain**—A magnificent strain of Zinnias, which produces extra large double flowers, perfect in form, and of the most brilliant colours, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

- 588 **Tom Thumb**—Double mixed. Charming little plants. The seed will produce a great diversity of colours. Very free blooming; flowers as large as the ordinary Double Zinnia, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

- 589 **Zebra**—Double striped. The seed offered is saved from the most characteristic blooms, which produce about 50 per cent. of very fine striped varieties, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

- 590 **Curled and Crested**—Double mixed. Charming new varieties, unique in appearance, with twisted and curled petals, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Zinnias, see page 74.)



No. 585.—FINEST DOUBLE MIXED ZINNIA.

The "Victoria" Collections of Flower Seeds.



BOUQUET OF FLOWERS, RAISED FROM BRUNNING'S "VICTORIA"

COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS.

FERN SEEDS.

{ Greenhouse Species, Mixed—1s. per packet.
{ Tree Varieties, Mixed—1s. per packet.

Easily grown from Seed.

For Autumn and Spring Sowing.

THESE Collections contain only seeds of the best quality and of the most popular varieties, and will produce an abundant supply of bloom. Specially recommended for Ladies' and Amateurs' gardens.

Post Free to any part of the World, 2s. 6d. each.

FOR AUTUMN SOWING. FOR SPRING SOWING.

Contains the following:—

Contains the following:—

- PKT.
- 1 Stock, German, Ten-week. Finest Mixed.
 - 1 Candytuft, Mixed.
 - 1 Dianthus Chinensis fl pl., Mixed.
 - 1 Linaria reticulata aurea purpurea.
 - 1 Mignonette, Machet.
 - 1 Pansy, Fine Mixed.
 - 1 Carnation, Marguerite.
 - 1 Canterbury Bells, Mixed.
 - 1 Foxglove, Finest Mixed.
 - 1 Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket, Mixed.
 - 1 Godetia, Duchess of Albany.
 - 1 Chrysanthemum Burridgeanum.
 - 1 Calliopsis Lanceolata.
 - 1 Gaillardia Lorenziana, Mixed.
 - 1 Antirrhinum, Tom Thumb, Finest Mixed.
 - 1 Sweet Peas, Mixed.

- PKT.
- 1 Aster, Finest Mixed.
 - 1 Balsam, Double, Finest Mixed.
 - 1 Zinnia, Double, Mixed.
 - 1 Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora, Mixed.
 - 1 Linum Rubrum.
 - 1 Calliopsis, Mixed.
 - 1 Brachycome, Mixed.
 - 1 Leptosyne Maritima
 - 1 Collinsia bicolour.
 - 1 Virginian Stock, Mixed.
 - 1 Marigold, French, Mixed.
 - 1 Cosmos, Mixed.
 - 1 Salpiglossis, Finest Mixed.
 - 1 Poppy, Shirley, Mixed.
 - 1 Sunflower, Miniature.

Choice Collections of Flower Seeds. Post Free.

Collection A.—Price, 2s. 6d.; post free. A choice assortment of twelve varieties, Hardy Annuals.

Collection B.—Price, 5s.; post free. A choice assortment of twenty-four varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals.

Collection C.—Price, 7s. 6d.; post free. A choice assortment of thirty-six varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals and Biennials.

Collection D.—Price, 10s. 6d.; post free. A choice assortment of fifty varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials.

Collection E.—Price, 21s.; post free. A choice assortment of forty-five varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, including Calceolaria, Cineraria, and Chinese Primrose.



FERNS.



CONTAINING

12 Popular Varieties.

Retailed Singly at 3d. per packet.

SPLENDID VALUE. 1s. Post Free.

➡ All Flower Seeds Post Free to any part of the World.



BOUQUET OF ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

ORNAMENTAL

USEFUL FOR EDGINGS,
CENTRES OF BEDS,
RIBBONS, BOUQUETS, &c.

GRASSES.

Sow in the open border, and thin out or transplant, giving each plant plenty of room.

* * * * *

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>591 <i>Agrostis nebulosa</i>—Very ornamental grass, of graceful habits, suitable for bouquets and vases, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>592 <i>Andropogon argenteus</i>—Majestic grass, with splendid silvery spikes, 6 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>593 <i>Arundo conspicua</i>—This exceedingly ornamental grass is well adapted for contrasting with other plants of large growth. It produces elegant silver plumes, and requires plenty of water in Summer, 7 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.</p> <p>594 <i>Avena sterilis</i> (<i>Animated Oats</i>)—Very curious, 2 to 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.</p> | <p>595 <i>Briza gracilis</i>—Small quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>596 <i>Briza maxima</i>—Large quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>597 <i>Eleusine indica</i>—A curiously horned grass, very effective in bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>598 <i>Eragrostis elegans</i> (<i>Love Grass</i>)—Very ornamental, and suitable for bouquets, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>599 <i>Erianthus ravennae</i>—Fine handsome grass, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>600 <i>Eulalia japonica</i>—Magnificent giant grass, with pale violet panicles, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>601 <i>Festuca Rigida</i>—Very pretty dwarf grass, suitable for bouquets and edgings, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>602 <i>Gynerium argenteum</i> (<i>Pampas Grass</i>)—Bears magnificent plumes, greatly used for decorative purposes. Hardy Perennial, 8 to 10 ft. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>603 <i>Hordeum jubatum</i>—The handsome plumes of this variety look well in bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>604 <i>Lagurus ovatus</i> (<i>Hare's Tail Grass</i>)—Indispensable for bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.</p> |
| <p>605 <i>Panicum plicatum</i>—Very graceful, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>606 <i>Pennisetum longistylum</i> (<i>Villosum</i>)—A lovely grass, excellent for anything. Highly recommended, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>607 <i>Pennisetum Ruppelianum</i>—A most beautiful variety; excellent for bouquets, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>608 <i>Setaria alopecuroides nigra</i>—A new variety with graceful black spikes. Very fine, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>609 <i>Stipa pennata</i> (<i>Feather Grass</i>)—It presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant for bouquets, 2 ft. Hardy perennial. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>610 <i>Tricholaena rosea</i>—Producing magnificent feathery panicles, 2 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>611 <i>Uniola latifolia</i>—Beautiful for bouquets, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>612 <i>Zea japonica gigantea quadricolor</i> (<i>Giant Striped Japanese Maize</i>)—Leaves bright green, silver, white, sulphur yellow, and rose striped; most effective. 3d. per packet.</p> <p>613 Mixture of Dwarf and Semi-Dwarf Annual Varieties—3d. per packet, or 2s. per oz.</p> | |

Imported German Collections of Ornamental Grasses - No. 750—12 varieties, 2s.; No. 751—6 varieties, 1s.

Ornamental
Grasses Post Free.

Ornamental Gourds.

ALL GOURDS
Post Free.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS make excellent climbers, whilst the fruit they produce is remarkable as regards shape and markings. Whether on trellis-work or trained on walls, they never fail to excite admiration. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before the end of September. Annuals 6d. per packet.

Japanese Climbing—A very novel variety, producing fruit about the size of a cherry; light green, striped with white.

Nest Egg—A rapid-growing climber, producing fruit exactly the size, colour, and shape of an egg; very useful for nest eggs.

Dish Cloth, or Bonnet—This remarkable Japanese Gourd will not only shade your porch with its rapid growing foliage and beautiful yellow flowers, but the matured fruit, with its peculiar lining, will furnish you a Natural Dishcloth, sponge-like and porous, such as are sold in our prominent Chemists' shops. Excellent as a substitute for a sponge.

Spoon—A small Gourd, which is both useful and beautiful. Colour creamy-yellow, capped, and striped green. Shell very hard and durable, so that when Gourds are cut open (the large part) we have a unique spoon or ladle, with a fine round handle. A most useful article in many ways. Free, rank grower.

Sugar Trough. Syphon—The fruits make very useful household requisites.

Pear Shaped—Green, white striped.

Angora. Hercules' Club. Serpent. Double Bottle. Turk's Turban. Snake. Finest Mixed.

Imported German Collections of Gourds, 6 varieties, 1s.



Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

GENERAL COLLECTION of SWEET PEAS.

For Novelties for 1906, see Special Pages.

SWEET PEAS are not nearly so largely cultivated as their merits deserve. For cut flowers they cannot be surpassed; besides being beautiful they are most deliciously scented. As the flowers come into full bloom or fade, they should be cut off; for if the pods are allowed to form, the plants will stop blooming. To have them early the seed should be sown in April or May, in good worked enriched soil. Give the plants occasionally some liquid manure such as Alberts' Plant Food.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS,

Selected from the following list:—

12	Distinct Varieties	-	-	-	-	2/-
24	"	"	"	"	"	3/3
30	"	"	"	"	"	4/-
36	"	"	"	"	"	4/6
42	"	"	"	"	"	5/6
60	"	"	"	"	"	7/6
My Own Selection.						All Post Free.

3d. per packet.

Except where otherwise priced.

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Novelties of 1905.

- 614 **Admiration**—A charming and distinct variety, of a most delicately-beautiful pinkish-lavender throughout, of most perfect form and size.
- 615 **Alice Eckford**—A very dainty creamy-white, with just a tinting of purplish-violet. Awarded first-class certificate.
- 616 **America**—A heavy, blood-red, striped sort, the finest of the cardinal stripes; very distinct.
- 617 **American Queen**—The standard is extra large, of unusual height, erect and pointed at the top; colour a clear "salmon-red," the large wings being of a bright deep rose.
- 618 **Aurora**—A giant-flowered variety, the standards and wings being flaked and striped on a white ground with bright orange-salmon. Awarded first-class certificate.
- 619 **Black Knight**—Colour a deep maroon self, clear and shining, the standard bearing a bright metallic polish; flowers well expanded, also well placed on the long, stout stem.
- 620 **Blanche Burpee**—A giant-flowered, pure white variety; very fine.
- 621 **Blanche Ferry**—Pink and white.
- 622 **Brilliant**—Deep scarlet.
- 623 **Calypso**—Rich bright magenta standard, flushed mauve; the wings a delicate mauve; a most beautiful and bright flower for all kinds of decoration; the plants are strong growers.
- 624 **Captain of the Blues**—Bright purple and pale blue.
- 625 **Captivation**—Rosy-purple, inclining to light magenta; a distinct colour.
- 626 **Cardinal**—Crimson-scarlet.
- 627 **Celestial**—A large-flowered variety; colour tender aerial-blue.



See Cover for Illustration of New Sweet Peas for 1906.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

- 628 **Chancellor**—Standards bright orange, wings bright orange-pink, just a shade lighter than the standards; it is really a self-coloured flower, of intense glowing colour.
- 629 **Coquette**—Deep primrose colour, just shaded fawn, suffused with a pleasing and subtle tint of pinkish-rose.
- 630 **Countess of Latham**—A charming delicate pink self.
- 631 **Countess of Powis**—Glowing orange, suffused with light purple, with a beautiful satin polish. Awarded three first-class certificates.
- 632 **Countess of Cadogan**—Reddish-mauve standard; wings violet-blue.
- 633 **Countess of Aberdeen**—White, margined with pale pink.
- 634 ***Coccinea**—A distinct new colour and "a beautiful thing," although the flowers come only two on a stem and are not extra large. They are self-coloured in a bright rich cherry, intensely brilliant and decidedly new. 6d. per packet.
- 635 **Crown Jewel**—Creamy-primrose ground, shaded and veined with violet-rose.
- 636 ***Dainty**—This unique new Sweet Pea has caused quite a *furor* in England as well as in America. Flowers are of the largest size and splendid substance, while they are borne three and four, set well at the end of long stout stems. The beautifully formed flowers, upon first opening, appear to be white, but quickly change to "white with pink edge," making a most charming contrast. There is more pink on edges of standard than on edges of wings. 6d. per packet.
- 637 **Dorothy Tennant**—Dark mauve.
- 638 **Duke of York**—Bright rosy-pink standards, wings, primrose, tinted white; distinct and fine.
- 639 **Earliest of All**—A very early variety, fully two weeks before any other; flowers pink and white. Excellent for florists. A great acquisition.
- 640 **Eliza Eckford**—Pale rose, flaked with deeper rose; pretty and attractive.
- 641 **Emily Henderson**—A distinct and valuable white variety.
- 642 **Fascination**—The standards are delicate magenta-mauve, flushed mauve, wings deep mauve; robust plant, long stout stems.
- 643 **Fashion**—A sport from "Captivation." Colour between a reddish-mauve and rich crimson. Large flowers, fine form and substance.
- 644 **Gaiety**—Lively stripes of bright crimson on white.
- 645 **Golden Gate**—Pinkish-mauve and lavender; upright wings. A very novel variety.
- 646 **Gorgeous**—Erect, broadly expanded standards of rich orange-salmon deepening in the veins. Wings quite large, of suffused orange-salmon, deeper in shade than the standard.
- 647 **Gray Friar**—Large shell-shaped flower, white clouded, and minutely dotted with reddish lilac.
- 648 **Hon. F. Bouverie**—Awarded two certificates of merit. Standards a most beautiful coral pink, wings slightly lighter of same colour; a charming flower of grand shape and substance.
- 648A **Janet Scott**—A new shade of deep pink. The unusual size of the wings, in connection with the large, substantial, hooded standard, give the flowers an appearance of enormous size.
- 649 **Juanita**—Large shell-shaped flower; white, delicately flaked and striped, rosy lavender.
- 649A ***Jeanie Gordon**—The standards are of a bright rose colour, shaded cream, slightly hooded wings, creamy suffused rose. Large flowers, similar to the beautiful Crown Jewel, but on a cream ground. 6d. per packet.
- 650 **Katherine Tracey**—Soft carmine-pink; very fine.
- 651 **Lady Grisel Hamilton**—Pale lavender-blue; very fine.
- 651A ***Lady M. Ormsby-Gore**—Standard, primrose, delicately shaded (or overlaid) with buff and fawn; wings clear primrose. Of very vigorous growth, the large hooded flowers are borne profusely upon large stems. 6d. per packet.
- 652 **Lady Nina Balfour**—Very beautiful; mauve.
- 653 **Lord Kenyon**—A most perfect self; rose-magenta, flushed crimson, deepening towards the edges; this is a flower of splendid size and substance.
- 653A ***Lord Roseberry**—"A self-coloured rosy magenta, of fine form and substance, very free flowering and robust." The large hooded flowers, borne on long stems, are of a rose-carmine, showing veins of deeper rose. 6d. per packet.
- 654 **Lottie Hutchins**—White, delicately flaked with pink.
- 655 **Lovely**—Soft shell-pink. Truly most "lovely."
- 656 **Maid of Honor**—Beautiful flowers, shaded light blue on a white ground, and edged violet.
- 657 **Majestic**—The standard is a deep rose-pink, of rich tone, while the wings are also deep rose, but even softer in tone. A most lovely Sweet Pea.
- 658 **Mars**—Bright scarlet.
- 659 **Meteor**—Bright orange-salmon, wings light pink.
- 659A ***Miss Willmott**—The extra large standard measures one and one-fifth to one and three-quarter inches across, and is of the richest orange-pink, delicately shaded rose, wings also orange-pink. The enormous flowers are borne erect on stiff stems from 12 to 16 inches long. 6d. per packet.
- 660 **Mrs. Dugdale**—One of the finest and largest flowered varieties in cultivation; colour light carmine rose. A beautiful flower for cutting.
- 661 **Mrs. Fitzgerald**—Colour soft cream; flushed and edged delicate rose; almost a self flower.
- 662 **Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain**—White, striped and flaked heavily with bright rose.
- 663 **Mrs. Gladstone**—Delicate soft pink, with rosy blush wings.
- 664 **Mont Blanc**—This is without doubt the earliest and finest white variety in existence. Its great value lies in its extreme earliness. In trials it proved itself to be earlier than other varieties sown at the same time by 14 to 18 days. Highly recommended.
- 665 **Navy Blue**—General colour, dark-blue; standards, brilliant royal purple; wings, pure violet. A most vigorous grower.
- 666 **Oddity**—A novel variety, with curled standards, pale carmine, edged with bright rose.
- 667 **Oriental**—Orange-salmon colour.
- 667A **Othello**—Deep chocolate colour.
- 668 **Pink Friar**—A large-flowered variety. Colouring a soft carmine rose, delicately suffused on a white ground. The wings are widely expanded, slightly recurved at the edges, and the whole surface is suffused in soft rosy-carmine on a crystalline white ground.
- 669 **Prima Donna**—A splendid variety; very large and finely formed; colour blush-pink.
- 670 **Primrose**—Pale primrose-yellow, novel and distinct.
- 670A **Queen Victoria**—Colour a soft primrose-yellow, slightly overlaid with faint purple.
- 671 **Ramona**—A giant-flowered variety, creamy-white, daintily splashed with pale pink; beautiful.
- 672 **Royal Rose**—The standards are deep rosy-pink; the wings are a most charming light rosy-pink—almost a self-coloured flower, of handsome shape and immense size.
- 673 **Sadie Burpee**—One of the best giant white varieties in cultivation. Awarded four first-class awards of merit.
- 674 **Salopian**—A beautiful variety. Colour deep crimson, tinged with mulberry-red, suffused with rich orange-scarlet. Awarded four first-class certificates.
- 674A **Salvation Lassie**—In a soft shade of deep rose throughout. The flowers are of large size, borne profusely on stiff stems, and generally four flowers on a stem.
- 675 **Senator**—Chocolate, creamy-white, fine large well-formed flowers.
- 676 **Sensation**—This variety bears three and often four large flowers, all facing one way on the top of long stiff stems. Flowers blush-white.
- 677 **Shahzada**—Rich dark maroon, with a shade of purple; is most distinct and attractive.
- 678 **Snapdragons Mixed (Hooded Sweet Peas)**—This new mixture contains five colours of the curiously formed and deliciously fragrant "Snapdragon" Sweet Peas. Besides their unique beauty in bouquets of assorted flowers, these "Snapdragons" are superior to the regular Sweet Peas for boutonnières. 6d. per packet.
- 679 **Splendor**—Coppery crimson, suffused with rosy-pink; very rich.
- 680 **Stanley**—A magnificent large flower; standard rich mahogany brown; wings garnet maroon.
- 681 **Stella Morse**—A large-flowered variety, of a delicate primrose colour. A strong grower, and profuse bloomer, splendid.
- 681A **Sue Earl**—This distinct and beautiful new Sweet Pea is a cross of Lottie Eckford and Mrs. Eckford, but comes perfectly true, and takes after both parents. The standard is primrose, with mauve at the edges; wings almost pure primrose, with only a suggestion of light mauve. The last blossom produced at top of stem always remains of a clear primrose colour, while the other flowers become later of a deep mauve, making a most charming contrast. The flowers are uniformly of large size and hooded form, borne three on a long stem.
- 682 **Sunproof Salopian**—The best Scarlet Sweet Pea in cultivation; does not burn under a hot sun, as is the case generally with Scarlets.
- 683 **Triumph**—An enormous flower. The standard is bold and well expanded, of the most exquisite bright orange-pink; the wings white, slightly flushed with delicate purple; a perfect flower.
- 684 **Wawona**—Quite a new colour; a beautiful heliotrope, distinctly striped with white. Flowers of large size and fine form.

MIXED SWEET PEAS.

- 685 **Tall Fine Mixed**—3d. packet; 6d. oz.
- 686 **Best-named Mixed**—A splendid mixture of all the best varieties. 6d. pkt; 1s. oz.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

Arranged in
Colours.

TALL SWEET PEAS.

Arranged in
Colours.

White

White Wonder
Dorothy Eckford
Blanche Burpee
Sadie Burpee
Emily Henderson
Mont Blanc

Lavender

Lady G. Hamilton
Lady Nina Balfour
Princess May
Celestial
Creole

Rose and Carmine

Mrs. Dugdale
Royal Rose
Majestic
Lord Kenyon
Splendor
Fashion
Eliza Eckford
Salvation Lassie

Orange Shades

Miss Willmott
Gorgeous
Chancellor
Countess of Powis
Oriental
Meteor

Bicolors

Triumph
Blanche Ferry
Duke of York
Earliest of All

Yellow & Buff Shades

Queen Victoria
Lady M. Ormsby-Gore
Primrose
Sue Earl

Maroon and Bronze

Othello
Black Knight
Stanley
Shahzada

Mauve

Dorothy Tennant
Admiration
Fascination
Mrs. Walter Wright

Pink

Countess Spencer
Prima Donna
Lovely
Mrs. Knights Smith
Hon. F. Bouverie

Countess of Latham
Janet Scott
Katherine Tracey
Mrs. Gladstone
Royal Rose

Stripes and Flakes (Purple and Blue.)

Senator
Grey Friar
Wawona
Juanita

Stripes and Flakes (Red and Rose.)

America
Aurora
Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain
Pink Friar
Gaiety

Magenta

Lord Roseberry
Captivation
Calypso

Blue

Navy Blue
Countess of Cadogan
Captain of the Blues

Crimson

King Edward VII.
Salopian
Scarlet Gem
Mars
Cardinal
Brilliant
Sunproof Salopian
Coccinea

Blush

Sensation

Picotee-edged

Maid of Honor
Golden Gate

Fancies

(Those with more than two distinct shades.)

Lottie Hutchins
Stella Morse
Coquette
Mrs. Fitzgerald
Ramona
Alice Eckford
Crown Jewel
Jeanie Gordon

Dwarf "Cupid" Sweet Peas.

Collection of 6 Cupids, 1/3 }
" 12 " 2/- } Post Free.
" 15 " 2/3 }

A **SPLENDID** race of Sweet Peas, growing only from six to seven inches high, and covering a circumference of about eighteen inches. They throw up innumerable short branches of green foliage, which soon become studded with flowers equal in form and beauty to those of the tall varieties. They are easily cultivated, and for pot culture, edgings, and small beds they are unique and beautiful.

PRICE—3d. per Packet.

687 Alice Eckford—The standards are a rich creamy-white, suffused or blended with a delicate shading of soft flesh-pink; the wings are silvery-white, with a faint pink blush in the centre portion.

688 Apple Blossom—The flowers are of a fine form and large in size, coloured in the same combination of exquisite shades of pink and silvery white as the original tall variety of the same name.

689 America—The standard and wings are very broad and spreading, being of the true Grandiflora form, showing effectively the bright blood-red stripings on silvery-white ground. The colour is most showy and pleasing.

690 Beauty—Standard delicate rose colour, lightening to nearly white at the edges, and

slightly striped with carmine at the base. The wings are suffused rosy-carmine, deepening at the edges.

691 Boreatton—Self-coloured in a rich wine-brown, with heavier veinings of a darker shade.

692 Captain of the Blues—An improvement on the tall variety "Captain of the Blues" as to the flowers, which are larger and finer.

693 Countess of Radnor—Standard large and of delicate lavender, suffused in centre with soft rose. Wings broad, widely spread—not recurled—of a clear, light lavender throughout.

694 Firefly—Standard large and erect, of pointed form when fully open, and of deep glowing scarlet. Wings large, and curling close to keel, and of a rich rose colour.

695 Her Majesty—The flowers are the same in form and colouring as those of the tall "Her Majesty," and are even larger in size, the standards being much broader at

the base. They are self-coloured in a soft shade of rosy-crimson, slightly deeper in the wings than in the standards.

696 Lottie Eckford—The flowers are of large size, with broad, slightly rolled standard, and the broad wings widely spreading. Both standard and wings are clear silvery-white, outlined or edged with rich purple-lavender, with fainter shadings of the same colour frequently shading the inner portions.

697 Pink—Standard bright rose-pink; wings either pure white or blush.

698 Primrose—Rich creamy-white.

699 Royalty—Deep rosy pink standards, light pink wings; a most beautiful variety.

700 Stella Morse—The ground colour is a rich creamy buff, tinted apricot in centre of the standard, the inner part of the wings shaded rosy carmine.

701 White—Pure white.

702 Cupids, Mixed (50 varieties).



No. 703.—DOUBLE SWEET PEAS.



NEW DWARF "CUPID" SWEET PEAS.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

DOUBLE SWEET PEAS.

A FINE race of great beauty. The plants are of very robust growth, with richly fragrant flowers; the flowers are extra large, frequently measuring over two inches across. They have from two to three standards, and frequently three wings. All of the petals composing the flower are beautifully incurved and daintily frilled. The effect of the extra number of petals is to throw tinted and varying shadows into the depths of the flower, intensifying the colouring, and bringing the high lights into strong relief. The seed offered will produce about 30 per cent. of Double flowers.

703 **Double Mixed**—Price, 3d. per packet.

BUSH SWEET PEAS.

3d. per packet.

THE Bush Sweet Peas grow in perfect bush form. They require no trellis like the tall Sweet Peas; neither do they hug the ground, verberna-like, as does the Cupid race. An average bush grows 16 to 18 inches high, by from 12 to 14 inches wide. One of the largest plants measured was 17 inches high, and branched so vigorously that it measured 24 inches across. All the flowers are borne on top of the plant, and the proper way to treat this new type will be to plant the seed in a row, to make a neat, even edge, when no supports whatever will be required. Grown as separate, individual plants, the slight support of a light stick should be furnished, just such as would be required for a dwarf, bushy Marguerite carnation.

704 **Blanche Burpee**—Superb, pure white; immense size, perfect form.

705 **Gray Friar**—Beautiful greyish lavender on white ground.

706 **Monarch**—Fine large flowers of a deep claret or wine-brown colour.

707 **Prima Donna**—Flowers of a beautiful soft pink tint.

708 **Senator**—Flowers silvery grey, heavily striped with brownish claret, changing to a violet-purple as the flowers remain open.

709 **Bush Varieties, Mixed** (48 varieties).



BUSH SWEET PEA.

Collections of Choice German Seeds.

Imported from the best German Firms and sold in their original sealed packets as received.

Please give the Marginal Numbers only, and Date of Manual.

ASTERS—			Larkspur—			Portulaca—		
	PER COLLECTION.			PER COLLECTION.			PER COLLECTION.	
710 Cocardeau or Crown	6 varieties	1/6	740 Dwarf Rocket	12 varieties	2/-	769 Single	8 varieties	1/6
711 Comet	6	2/-	741 Hyacinth-flowered	12	2/-	770 Double, Large-flowered	8	2/-
712 Dwarf Bouquet	6	1/6	742 Hyacinth-flowered	6	1/-	771 Double, Large-flowered	6	1/6
713 Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered	12	2/6	743 Tall Rocket	12	2/-			
714 Pæony-flowered Perfection	12	2/6	744 Lobelia	6	1/6			
715 Pæony-flowered Perfection	6	1/6	745 Marigold, French and African	12	2/-			
716 Pæony-flowered Globe	12	2/6	746 Marvel of Peru	10	2/-			
717 Quilled German	12	2/-	747 Mignonette	6	2/-			
718 Quilled German	6	1/-	748 Nemophila	12	2/-			
719 Victoria	6	1/6	749 Ornamental Gourds	6	1/-			
720 *White flowering	6 classes	2/-	750 " Grasses	12	2/-			
721 *Mixed Colours	12	3/-	751 " "	6	1/-			
722 *Mixed Colours	6	2/-	752 Ornamental-leaved Plants	12	3/-			
*Highly recommended.								
Antirrhinum—			Phlox Drummondii—			Stocks—		
723 Tall (Snapdragon)	12 varieties	2/6	753 Ordinary Class	18	3/6	772 Autumnal East Lothian	4	1/6
Balsams—			754 Ordinary Class	12	2/6	773 Dwarf German Ten Week	12	2/6
724 Improved Camellia-flowered	6	2/-	755 Ordinary Class	6	1/3	774 Dwarf German Ten Week	6	1/6
725 Camellia-flowered or Spotted	12	3/-	756 Grandiflora (large-flowered)	18	4/6	775 Giant Perfection Ten Week	12	2/6
726 Rose-flowered	6	1/6	757 Grandiflora (large-flowered)	12	3/-	776 Giant Perfection Ten Week	6	1/6
727 Calliopsis	12	2/-	758 Grandiflora (large-flowered)	6	1/6	777 Large-flowered Ten Week	12	2/6
728 Carnation	6	1/6				778 Wallflower-leaved Ten Week	12	3/-
729 Centaurea (Cornflower)	6	1/-				779 Brompton (Biennial)	12	3/-
730 Climbing Plants	6	1/6				780 Brompton (Biennial)	6	1/6
731 Coleus	6	2/-				781 Large-flowering Emperor (Biennial)	12	3/6
732 Dianthus	12	2/-				782 Large-flowering Emperor (Biennial)	6	2/-
733 " "	6	1/-				784 Salpiglossis	12	2/-
734 Everlastings	18	3/-				785 Verbenas	6	2/-
735 " "	12	2/-				786 Wallflower, Double	12	3/6
736 Hollyhock, Double	18	3/6				787 " Double	6	2/-
737 " Double	12	2/6				788 " Single	6	1/6
738 " Double	6	1/6				789 White-flowered Annuals, for cutting purposes	12	2/-
739 " Chater's Superb Double	6	2/-						
Pansy—			Petunia—			Zinnia—		
759 Pansy	18	4/6	762 Large-flowered, Single	12	3/6	790 Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Double	12	2/6
760 Pansy	12	3/6	763 Large-flowered, Single	6	2/6	791 Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Double	10	2/-
761 Pansy	6	1/6	764 Fringed, Double	12	4/6	792 Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Double	6	1/6
Zinnia—			765 Fringed, Double	6	2/6	793 Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Dwarf Double	6	2/-
762 Large-flowered, Single	12	3/6	766 Picotee	6	1/6	794 Annuals for Bees	12	2/-
763 Large-flowered, Single	6	2/6	767 Poppy, Dwarf French	6	1/6			
764 Fringed, Double	12	4/6	768 Plants for Hanging Baskets	6	2/-			
765 Fringed, Double	6	2/6						
766 Picotee	6	1/6						
767 Poppy, Dwarf French	6	1/6						
768 Plants for Hanging Baskets	6	2/-						

Pictorial Collections of Choice German Annual Flower Seeds.

CONTAINING—

Asters, Balsams, Stocks, Pansy,
Dianthus, Phlox Drummondii,
Grandiflora, Salpiglossis, &c., &c.

795 Collection B containing 8 varieties	2/-
796 " F " 18	4/-
797 " H " 24	5/-
798 " K " 30	6/-

Highly Recommended.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

General List of Bulbs, Tubers, etc., for 1906.

POSTAGE

Charged Extra on all Bulbs.

NOTE.—Any Variety not offered in this List can be supplied at Catalogue Rates.

AGAPANTHUS (GREAT AFRICAN LILY.)

THESE are perfectly hardy in any common garden soil. The flowers are produced in immense clusters, on flower-stalks three to four feet high. They require plenty of water during the Summer. Excellent flowers for button-holes. Highly recommended for any garden.

- Umbellatus, Albiflorus, White**—1s. 6d. each.
 „ **Blue**—1s. each.
 „ **Flore Pleno**—A fine variety, with large umbels of double blue flowers. 1s. 6d. each.
 „ **Folius Variegatus**—1s. 6d. each.
 „ **Maximus**—The leaves and flowers are much larger than the old varieties; immense heads of blue flowers, a foot across. 1s. 6d. each.

Obtainable from April to September.

AMARYLLIS.

OWING to their large, handsome, and attractive bell-shaped flowers, added to the ease with which they can be cultivated, they are most desirable for decorative purposes.

Belladonna (Belladonna Lily)—Pink, sweet-scented. 1s. each.

Belladonna Blanda—Noble umbels of white blossoms; most charming variety. 1s. 6d. each.

„ **Spectabilis Bicolor**—White, carmine stripes. 1s. 6d. each.

Brighti—Bright scarlet, marked with white; very fine. 2s. each.

Formosissima (Sprekelia Formosissima, Jacobaea Lily)—Blood crimson; a beautiful flower; hardy. 1s. each.

Purpurea (Valotta Purpurea)—Sanguine red; extraordinary free blooming, very beautiful; easy of cultivation. 1s. 6d. to 2s. each. (See cut.)

Obtainable from April to September.

ANEMONES (WINDFLOWER.)

THE ANEMONE takes a foremost place among the Spring-flowering bulbs. It succeeds well in this State, in almost any soil which is well-drained. Plant two-and-a-half to three inches deep, by four to five inches apart. These flowers are exceedingly beautiful, the growth neat and compact, and when planted in groups, arranged either in distinct colours or mixed, they produce a unique effect. The single varieties are somewhat similar to single poppies, only that they possess tints of colour unknown in the poppy.

Double Chrysanthemum-flowered Mixed—This beautiful class differs entirely from the other Double Anemones, the petals, all of the same shape, being regularly imbricated, like those of the Chrysanthemum-flowered Chinese Aster; the plants are vigorous and very floriferous. 2s. 6d. per doz.
Double, Named Varieties—2s. per doz.

Double Mixed—1s. 6d. per doz.
Single Blue—1s. 6d. per doz.
Single Mixed—1s. 6d. per doz.
Single Scarlet—1s. 6d. per doz.
Single White (The Bride)—1s. 6d. per doz.
St. Brigid (Crown), Mixed—A beautiful strain, with large, handsome double and semi-double flowers. Very interesting. Highly recommended. 3s. per doz.

GIANT FRENCH POPPY-FLOWERED ANEMONES.

“Beauty of Cannes” (Double), Mixed Varieties—Very pretty indeed. 2s. per doz.

Obtainable from February to May.

ANEMONES, VARIOUS.

Fulgens (Scarlet Windflower)—Brilliant crimson; splendid and grand acquisition to the Spring-flowering tubers; very hardy, and blooms profusely. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Fulgens fl. pl.—Fine double form of the fiery Anemone, of great merit. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Hortensis (Star Windflower, Stellata)—Single mixed. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Hortensis fl. pl.—Double scarlet. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Obtainable from February to May.



ANEMONES—SINGLE AND DOUBLE.



VALOTTA PURPUREA.

BABIANAS.

A MOST charming species, dark green hirsute foliage, and showy spikes of the most brilliant flowers, produced in the utmost profusion, and many of them are sweetly scented. One of the most desirable of the Cape bulbs.

Mixed Varieties, 1s. 6d. per doz.

Obtainable from February to April.

Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s. (See page 82.)

CONVALLARIA.

Fortunei (Lily of the Valley)—A new and very large flowered variety; quite distinct. 1s. each.

Majalis Alba (Lily of the Valley)—Beautiful small white bell-shaped flowers, sweet scented; a great favourite. (See cut.) In pots, 1s. each; strong tubers out of the ground, 7s. 6d. per dozen.

Majalis Rosea (Rose-coloured Lily of the Valley)—Flowers rosy white. 1s. each.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal)—Flowers cream coloured, tipped with green. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Obtainable from March to June.

CROCUS.

ONE of the prettiest of our early blooming flowers. It is a genuine favourite, and easy of culture. They grow in nearly any soil or situation, and must be planted about three inches deep and two inches apart. (See cut.)

Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

FREESIAS.

ONE of the most popular flowers ever introduced. Their beautiful flowers last for a long time when cut. All the varieties of *Freesias* have their own distinct perfume. It is quite surprising what power these plants have in perfuming a room, and yet their fragrance, though strong, is never overpowering.



CROCUS.

LILY OF THE VALLEY (CONVALLARIA
MAJALIS ALBA.)

Leichtlini—White, passing to primrose, with orange veinings; strongly scented. 1s. per doz.

Leichtlini Major—Yellow, marked with orange, fragrant. 1s. 3d. per dozen.

Refracta Alba—White, sweet scented. (See cut.) 1s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

GLADIOLI.

No class of hardy flowers of the present day can equal the brilliancy and diversity of colour of this beautiful genus, comprising as they do almost every shade of white, pink, scarlet, violet, etc. They do exceedingly well in our climate, and their culture is very easy, merely requiring to have the soil well broken up, and a liberal quantity of decayed manure forked in, planting the bulbs three inches deep. As cut flowers, too, they have much to recommend them, and will continue in all their brilliancy for ten days or a fortnight in water, developing every unopened bud. Where it is required to have a succession of flowers they may be planted at intervals, from August to January.

The new varieties we have added to our collection during the last five or six seasons are simply grand; we imported them direct from Europe, being the finest procurable, and having worked up a nice stock, we have considerably reduced the prices.

12 Very Best Varieties, 15s.	12 Good Distinct Varieties, 10s.
12 Fine Varieties " " 12s.	12 Good Sorts " " " 8s.

GLADIOLI—VARIOUS SPECIES.

Colvilli Albus—"The Bride."—A miniature variety; flowers pure white of medium size; magnificent bouquet flower. A variety that should be in every garden. 3d. each, or 2/6 per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

Lemoinei.—A beautiful large-flowered class, very distinct. 1s. each, or 12s. per dozen.

Nanceianus ("Butterfly" *Gladiolus*).—The newest, largest, and most brilliant *Gladiolus* ever introduced. In varieties, 1s. 6d. each, or 15s. per dozen.

Obtainable from May to August.

HYACINTHS.

THE Hyacinth is a most valuable and beautiful flower. It thrives well in the open ground; is hardy, free blooming, deliciously perfumed, and effective for masses. They do well in any light garden soil. Turfy loam, with a plentiful admixture of sand and well-decayed manure, is perhaps the best of soils for them; and if the natural soil be so stiff and adhesive as to require modifying, these are the materials that should be used. The bulbs should be planted with their crowns four inches below the surface, covering the ground after planting with two inches of loose pulverised manure. Hyacinths planted out of doors seldom require any water.

Named Single Varieties, 9s. per dozen.

Named Double Varieties, 9s. per dozen.

Good Mixed Varieties, 4s. per dozen.

FREESIA—"REFRACTA ALBA."

Choice Collections of Daffodils from 5s. to £5. (See page 78.)



HYACINTHS.

- Bracteata**—Flowers yellow and lilac; glossy foliage. 1s. each.
Californica—Flowers purplish blue. 1s. each.
Fimbriata—A fringed variety of most delicate beauty flowers mauve. 1s. each.
Germanica (German Iris)—A grand section, which should be in every garden; exceedingly free blooming, and very beautiful; varieties. 1s. each, or 8s. per dozen.
Hartwegii—Flowers light yellow; grassy foliage. 1s. each.
Iberica—Satiny white, lower petals crimson-purple, spotted black; flower very large. 1s. 9d. each.
Kämpferi (Giant Japanese Iris)—Very beautiful; the colours range from finest white, through various shades of violet blue, to the darkest purple, several being what may be called selfs. 1s. 6d. each, 12s. per doz. (See cut.)
Lorteti—The pink variety of Susiana; flowers of large size; very novel. 3s. 6d. each.
Lupina (Wolf's Fur Iris)—Deep purple. 2s. each.
Maricæ—A charming variety; flowers rosy purple. 1s. 6d. each.
Monnieri—A tall variety, with lemon yellow flowers. 1s. 6d. each.
Ochroleuca—Large white and yellow blooms, three to four feet high. 1s. 9d. each.
Parvar—A splendid new hybrid variety. 1s. 6d. each.
Pavonia (Peacock Iris)—Flowers pure white, with three bright blue spots, one on each petal; exceedingly beautiful; a general favourite. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

HYACINTH—Continued.

Hyacinthus Candicans (Galtonia).—An entirely distinct and very noble plant, producing spikes five feet long, covered with bell-shaped flowers of the purest white; quite hardy, and valuable for table decoration; extra large bulbs. 1s. each.

Obtainable from May to July.

IRIS.

Acutiloba—Very pretty, small growing sort; a neat cushion variety. 1s. 6d. each.

Alata (Scorpidoides)—Flowers pale blue; a very remarkable and pretty variety. 2s. 6d. each.

Aurea—Golden yellow, from Cashmere; very fine. 1s. each.



IRIS—"SUSIANA."

FOR CHOICE
COLLECTIONS OF
BULBS,
See page 82.

IXIAS.

For their refined colouring and graceful habit, Ixias never fail to win the admiration of those who possess a cultivated taste. The growth is in spikes, with blossoms facing one way, somewhat after the fashion of a Gladiolus on a miniature scale. Wherever these flowers are once grown, they become established favourites. Excellent for cut flowers. They prefer a sheltered sunny position, where the delicate flowers will not get damaged by the high winds. (See cut.)

Mixed Varieties, 1s. 3d. per doz. **Obtainable from February to May.**

JONQUILS, OR SCENTED DAFFODILS.

Most excellent for early blooming; charming large golden and deliciously perfumed flowers freely produced; of the finest effect for the open garden. May be successfully grown by everyone.

Campernelle—The original variety; fine yellow. Excellent for cutting; used greatly by florists. 3d. each, or 1s. 3d. per dozen.

Queen Anne's Double Jonquil—Yellow; very double, and extremely pretty. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Rugulosus—One to three flowered. Very rich in colour, and greatly prized for forcing and cutting. 3s. per dozen.

Single, sweet-scented—Bright yellow. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Tenuior—The Silver Jonquil. Perianth sulphury white; cup yellow; in neat compact clusters, richly perfumed. 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.



IXIAS.



GIANT JAPANESE IRIS.

Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s. (See page 82.)

LACHENALIAS (CAPE COWSLIPS.)

VERY pretty plants, with spotted leaves, and spikes of pendant bell-shaped flowers of lively colours; well suited for pot culture. They should have abundance of water, when they will produce leaves two inches across, and spikes of flowers double the size of those commonly met with.

Aurea—Pure yellow, fine. 6d. each.

Bicolor—Yellow-edged purple, spotted leaves. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Pendula—Yellow; splendid. 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable during February and March.

LILIES (LILIUM.)

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possess so many charms. Rich and varied in colour, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. Nearly all of them are deliciously fragrant, and as cut flowers are most excellent for the table. Plant about eight inches deep. They can be had in flower from September to April. This list contains all the best and rarest varieties.

Auratum (Golden-rayed Japan Lily)—A beautiful large-flowered variety, white, with yellow-striped and brownish-red spots, of powerful and delicious fragrance. 2s. to 2s. 6d. each.

Candidum (Common White Lily)—Has a strong upright stem, about three feet, with large diverging odorous blooms; most beautiful; the Madonna Lily of the Italians. 1s. each.

Humboldtii—Rich golden yellow, spotted dark crimson; noble species and large flowers, 5 ft. 3s. each.

Lancifolium Album—Pure alabaster-white blooms. 1s. each.

Lancifolium Rubrum—White, spotted and shaded crimson. 1s. each.

Longiflorum—Fine pure white, forces well, deliciously fragrant, flowers trumpet-shaped, six to eight inches long, yellow stamens. 9d. each.

Longiflorum Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily)—A splendid and desirable variety, differing from the type in being more floriferous, and producing larger flowers of finer substance. The flowers are pure white, of most delicious fragrance, averaging four to five inches in length, and well opened at the mouth; excellent for forcing. 1s. each.



LACHENALIAS.

Pardalinum—Orange, spotted. 1s. each.

Speciosum Punctatum—Frosted white, rich pink spots, yellow anthers; very beautiful. 1s. 6d. each.

Thomsonianum—Delicate rose blooms, charming and free blooming; highly recommended. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Thunbergianum—Varieties. 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

Tigrinum fl. pl.—Immense flowers, nearly six inches across, very double, deep scarlet, large black spots; magnificent. 1s. 6d. each.

Tigrinum Splendens—Very fine, large, rich scarlet and black spotted blooms. 1s. each.

Obtainable from May to July.

DAFFODILS—MAGNI-CORONATI GROUP. AJAX, OR SINGLE TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

FOR CHOICE COLLECTIONS
OF BULBS
SEE PAGE 82.

FOR CHOICE COLLECTIONS
OF BULBS
SEE PAGE 82.

Self Yellow Varieties.

Ard-Righ, or Yellow King—Perianth and trumpet rich yellow; one of the earliest and most useful varieties for market purposes yet introduced. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen.

Emperor—A splendid variety, with pale yellow outer petals and bright orange trumpet-shaped centre; one of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. (See cut.) 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

General Gordon (Coronatus)—Perianth pale yellow, trumpet rich yellow; an immense flower. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Golden Plover—Perianth and trumpet rich yellow; excellent for florists. 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Golden Spur—In the way of Trumpet Maximus, rich yellow in colour. One of the largest and finest Daffodils in cultivation. 9d. each.

Henry Irving—Broad yellow perianth, large yellow trumpet; of grand substance and habit. 6d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

Johnstoni (Queen of Spain)—Very distinct from all other bulbs both in colour and outline. Perianth and trumpet rich sulphur. 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.

Major—Trumpet and perianth rich yellow; rather shy bloomer. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Maximus (Hale's Vase of Beaten Gold)—One of the best Daffodils in cultivation, with its bold rich orange-coloured appearance, both in perianth and trumpet. 1s. each.

M. J. Berkeley—Deep, full yellow, larger than Maximus; very handsome. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

**Choice - - -
Collections of
DAFFODILS.**



12 Long Trumpet Varieties (good sorts), 5s.
12 Long Trumpet Varieties (extra fine sorts), 7s. 6d.
12 Short Trumpet Varieties (good sorts), 5s.
12 Short Trumpet Varieties (extra fine sorts), 7s. 6d.
Other Choice Collections, 10s., 21s., 30s., 40s., 60s., 80s., and 100s. each.

All Collections to the value of 10s. 6d. and upwards delivered CARRIAGE FREE to any Railway Station in Victoria.

Choice Collections of Daffodils from 5s. to £5. (See page 78.)

DAFFODILS—MAGNI-CORONATI GROUP—Continued.



DAFFODILS—"EMPEROR" AND "EMPRESS."

- Obvallaris** (the famous Tenby Daffodil)—Quite distinct from all others; very early. Trumpet and perianth bright yellow, fine for cut bloom. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.
- Rugilobus**—Sulphur perianth, with golden trumpet; a lovely variety for cutting. 6d. each.
- Shirley Hibberd**—Deep yellow expanded trumpet, lighter yellow perianth, slightly twisted. 9d. each.
- Spurius**—Very distinct, self yellow, with a broad, imbricated, hooded perianth, large expanded trumpet. 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

WHITE-WINGED BICOLOR VARIETIES.

THE meaning of the word bicolor is that the perianth or petal is distinct in colour from the tube.

- Bicolor**—Pure white perianth, rich yellow trumpet. 1s. each.
- Cambricus** (Welsh Lent Lily)—Whitish perianth, yellow trumpet; very early. 6d. each.
- Dean Herbert**—Perianth full primrose changing to sulphur, trumpet deep yellow; stiff, erect habit; very fine. 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.
- Empress**—Somewhat similar to "Horsefieldi," but a larger and stronger grower; white perianth, extremely stiff in substance; trumpet rich yellow, serrated and flanged at the edges; most excellent and beautiful variety for cutting. (See cut.) 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.
- Grandis**—Pure white perianth, finely imbricated, large yellow trumpet; a fine variety, and one of the latest in this section. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.
- James Walker**—Silvery-white perianth, twisted and gracefully imbricated, light yellow trumpet; very fine. 9d. each.
- Lobularis, or Dutch Minor**—Perianth sulphur, trumpet yellow; dwarf and distinct; very early. 6d. each.
- Michael Foster**—Large sulphury-white perianth, thick-set and very firm in quality, trumpet yellow. 1s. each.
- Mrs. Walter Ware**—A splendid bicolor. 2s. each.

Princeps—Perianth sulphur-white, trumpet yellow, large flower; early and showy; one of the best for cutting. Very largely grown by florists. 3d. each, or 1s. 3d. per dozen.

Scoticus (Scotch Garland Lily)—Perianth white, trumpet yellow, elegantly serrated; very early. 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

WHITE AND SULPHUR VARIETIES.

- Albicans**—Perianth white, trumpet primrose passing to white, elegantly recurved at brim. 6d. each.
- Cernus Pulcher**—Perianth silvery-white, with a large spreading primrose trumpet, passing to white; a beautiful flower; extra. 9d. each.
- Exquisite**—One of the finest white varieties. 1s. 6d. each.
- Mrs. J. B. M. Camm**—Perianth white and elegant, trumpet sulphur-white, very graceful and distinct; extra. First-class Certificate R.H.S., England. 4s. each.
- Lady Grosvenor**—Perianth white, trumpet sulphur-white, brim elegantly recurved; very distinct. 3s. each.
- Moschatus**—Perianth and trumpet first opening a straw colour, changing to pure white; a handsome flower. 9d. each.
- Mrs. F. W. Burbidge**—Perianth white, trumpet straight, primrose passing to snow-white. 1s. each.

DAFFODILS—MEDIO-CORONATI GROUP.

Incomparabilis, Peerless, and Chalice-cupped Daffodils (Star Narcissi).

- Aurantius**—A small form of Sir Watkin; excellent for cutting. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.
- Cynosure**—Large primrose perianth, changing to white, with large, conspicuously stained orange-scarlet cup, remarkably showy; a very handsome and effective variety for cutting. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.
- Figaro**—Perianth yellow, cup large-spreading and stained orange-scarlet; flower large and well formed. 6d. each.
- Frank Miles**—Large yellow perianth and cup; very elegant. 6d. each.
- Goliath**—Large white perianth, barred yellow, large yellow cup. 1s. 6d. each.
- Lorenzo**—Large primrose perianth, changing to white, cup yellow; a very distinct, beautiful variety. 6d. each.
- Mary Anderson**—A medium-sized flower, divisions white, with bright scarlet cup; very pretty. 1s. 3d. each.
- Princess Mary**—Perianth creamy-white, broad and well imbricated, cup yellow, stained orange-scarlet; large, very much expanded; the cream of the Peerless Daffodils. 1s. 6d. each.
- Semi-Partitus**—Perianth pale primrose, cup sulphur, deeply lobed; a very distinct form. 6d. each.
- Sir Watkin (Giant Welsh Chalice Flower)**—A magnificent large-flowered variety, of rich sulphur; very fine. (See cut.) 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.
- Stella**—Very large, narrow petalled, perianth pure white, slightly drooping over; cup large, pure yellow, one of the handsomest of this section; largely grown for cut bloom for Covent Garden, England. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.



DAFFODIL—"SIR WATKIN."

Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s. (See page 82.)

DAFFODILS—Continued.**BARRI VARIETIES. Shortened Chalice-cupped Daffodils.**

Conspicuous—Large broad-spreading yellow perianth, broad short cup, conspicuously edged bright orange-scarlet; a flower of great beauty and refinement; extra. First-class Certificate, R.H.S., England. 6d. each.

General Murray—Creamy-white perianth, canary cup, elegantly edged, orange, very distinct, beautiful and free flowering. 6d. each.
Maurice Vilmorin—Very distinct. Broad cream perianth, lemon cup, stained with orange scarlet; very fine and early. 9d. each.
Miriam Barton—Perianth and cup soft delicate primrose; beautiful. 4d. each.

LEEDSII VARIETIES. Leeds' Eucharis-flowered Chalice-cupped White Daffodils, most fragrant.

Acis—White, with apricot cup. 6d. each.
Amabilis—Silver white, lemon crown, very large flower. 4d. each.
Circe—White, canary cup; very chaste. 6d. each.
Leedsii—White starry flowers; sweet scented. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per doz.

Minnie Hume—Large white perianth, cup large and spreading, passing from canary to white; a very handsome flower. First-class Certificate, R.H.S., England. 9d. each.
Mrs. Langtry—Perianth white and broad, with large white cup, edged bright canary yellow, beautiful; very free bloomer. 9d. each.
Princess of Wales—Small neat white perianth, large spreading, elegantly filled white cup; a gem. 2s. 6d. each.

DAFFODILS—PARVI-CORONATI.

NARCISSUS POETICUS, or the **Poet's Daffodil**. Excellent for cutting.
Burbidgei—Divisions pure white, cup edged bright scarlet; early and fine. 4d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.
Ornatus—Pure white perianth and beautifully formed, eye rosy scarlet; three weeks earlier than Poeticus. 4d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.
Poetarum—Pure white, crown margined crimson, deliciously perfumed; a charming variety. 1s. each.
Poeticus—White, crown margined red; fine. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen

DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

NOTE.—Double Daffodils are rather shy bloomers, and can never be relied on to produce flowers.

Butter and Eggs (Golden Phoenix)—Rich yellow, with orange nectary. 3d. each, or 2s. per doz.

Codlins and Cream (Sulphur Phoenix)—The true variety. Large full creamy-white, excellent for wearing; very fine, 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.



DOUBLE DAFFODIL—"POETICUS PLENUS."



NARCISSUS POETICUS—"PHEASANT'S EYE" DAFFODIL.

Eggs and Bacon (Orange Phoenix)—Large white, with orange centre; fine. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.
Poeticus Plenus (Gardenia Daffodil)—Extra fine, with immense flowers like white roses; fragrant; a great favourite. (See cut.) 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.
Van Sion, or Telamonius Plenus—The Dutch variety, golden-yellow. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 1s. 3d. per dozen.

TAZETTAS OR CLUSTER VARIETIES.

I can supply upwards of 50 varieties of Tazettas.

Commonly called Polyanthus Narcissus, on account of having a number of flowers borne on one stem, in the same manner as a Polyanthus.

BEAUTIFUL sweet-scented, free-flowering bulbs of the easiest culture. They do well in any soil, and are very effective when planted in groups and lines; yielding an endless amount of cut bloom when flowers are scarce, and, being hardy, with no trouble.

Double Roman—Double white, in clusters, with yellow crown; grown in enormous quantities for Covent Garden Market, England. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

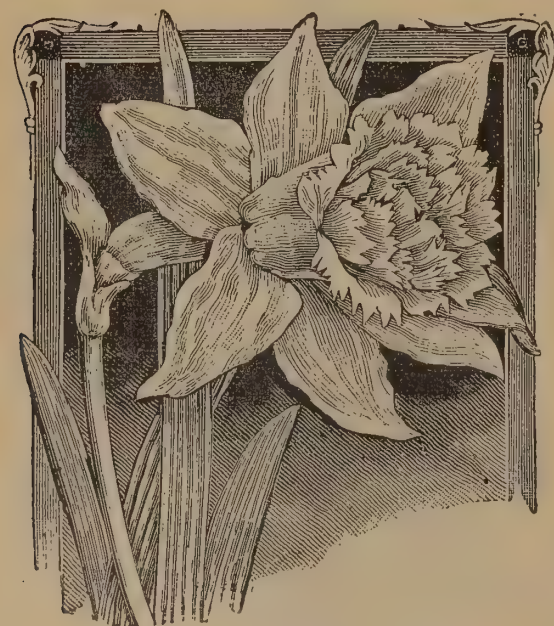
Paper White Grandiflora (Large-flowered)—Very fine; flowers much larger than Paper White (True). 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Queen of the Netherlands—Very fine white, with yellow cup; fine large handsome truss. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Soleil d'Or—Rich yellow, with deep reddish orange-cup; a favourite variety; largely grown for cut flowers. 3d. each or 2s. per doz. **Obtainable from February to April.**

RANUNCULI.

AMONG dwarf flowers the Ranunculus is unrivalled for its lovely form and its brilliant and attractive colours—white, crimson, yellow, purple, and black. They represent nearly a round of the most gorgeous colours, combined with a compactness and symmetry unequalled in any other flower.



DOUBLE DAFFODIL—"VAN SION."

As a cut flower it is quite as useful as the Rose, while for bedding and massing in separate or distinct colours the effect is magnificent. The roots should be planted about two inches deep and six inches apart. The claw extremities should be pressed firmly into the earth. They do well in any ordinary garden soil.

Choice Collections of Daffodils from 5s. to £5. (See page 78.)



RANUNCULUS—Continued.

Turban, 12 Varieties (named)

2s. per dozen.

Turban Varieties (mixed).

1s. 6d. per dozen.

Persian.—A very useful class of this grand family, either for beds or mixed borders. The flowers, whether variegated or self-coloured, are finely formed, borne in great profusion, and brilliant in colour.

Named Varieties, 2s. per dozen.

Mixed Varieties,

1s. 6d. per dozen.

Giant French.—A vigorous and free flowering class of very rich colours, and although not always so double, they are more showy than the Scotch and Persian varieties.

Mixed Varieties,

1s. 6d. per dozen.

Scotch.—A truly gorgeous section of this grand family. Most floriferous, and in beauty of form and brilliancy of colouring leave nothing to be desired.

Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

SNOWFLAKES (LEUCOJUM).

A good substitute for the old English Snowdrop, producing spikes of snow-white blossoms tipped with green; very hardy; will do well in any soil or situation.

L. Vernum (Spring Snowflake).—1s. per dozen.

L. Pulchellus Major.—The largest white-flowered variety in existence; nearly twice the size of the others; a great acquisition. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

SPARAXIS.

They are mostly low-growing lily-like plants, of gorgeous colours and rich markings. They are perfectly hardy and easy of cultivation. (See cut.)

Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen.

Pulcherrima.—Rose. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.



THE GIANT-FLOWERED SNOWFLAKE.

TUBEROSES.

PRODUCE tall spikes of wax-like flowers, deliciously scented. Excellent for cut flowers, and, like the Gladiolus, every bud will bloom if the spike be placed in water.

Single or Double White, 6d. each, out of the Ground. In Pots, 1s. each.

The Pearl—A splendid variety of recent introduction. 9d. each.

Dry Bulbs obtainable from May to July.



TIGRIDIA GRANDIFLORA ALBA.

TIGRIDIAS (THE TIGER FLOWER.)

PRODUCE exceedingly large and beautiful tiger-spotted like flowers, about 4 inches in diameter; very peculiar. A single plant frequently shows a new flower every day for three weeks or a month. Considering the great beauty of these highly-coloured Iridaceous plants, the wonder is that they are not more generally grown in gardens, being very hardy, gorgeous, and attractive.

Conchiflora Grandiflora (the Shell Plant)—Yellow and red spotted. 1s. each.

Grandiflora Alba (the White Tiger Flower) — White, spotted crimson; a splendid variety; large and beautiful. 1s. each; 8s. per dozen. (See cut.)

Pavonia — Scarlet and orange-yellow, spotted. 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from May to August.



SPARAXIS, MIXED.

Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s. (See page 82.)

TRITELIAS.

Uniflora—Very exquisite little plant; flowers vary, white, tinged blue or purple mauve, of a beautiful waxy texture; sweet scented. The flowers are of a long duration, and the plant is quite hardy. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Uniflora Alba—Pure white. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

TRITONIAS.

A GROUP of Iridaceous plants allied to Ixias. Exceedingly free-blooming and bright. Succeeds under the same treatment as Ixias and Sparaxis.

Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

TULIPS.

FOR beauty of form and brilliancy of colour, Tulips put all other Spring flowers into the shade. Nothing can equal, much less excel, their gorgeous appearance in beds or groups. In form they are the most perfect of all florists' flowers, whilst their wealth of colours, and the purity and variety of their markings, furnish abundant evidence of their extreme beauty and effectiveness in any and every position in which they may be placed. As they succeed well in any ordinary soil, we can recommend them with the greatest confidence. In planting, the crown of the bulb should be three inches under the surface.

Early Double, Named Varieties — 3s. 6d. per dozen. **Early Single, Named Varieties** — 3s. per dozen.

Double Mixed—3s. per dozen.

Early Single, Mixed—2s. per dozen.

Parrot—A most interesting section. The flowers are of immense size, and extravagantly showy, and present occasional shades and markings that are marvellous. They are worth growing for the interest their flame-like flaunting flowers will afford.

Named Varieties, 4s.; Mixed, 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.



DOUBLE AND SINGLE TULIPS.

WATSONIAS.

A GENUS of hardy plants, deserving of more extensive cultivation on account of their stately appearance and brilliant colours. They succeed well in the open border, in any ordinary garden soil.

Alba—One of the most lovely of all bulbs, long spike of pure white flowers; will grow anywhere. A splendid novelty. 6d. each.

Fulgens—The finest of this family. A tall stately plant, with very showy pink flowers. 9d. each.

O'Brieni—Pure white; a beautiful variety. 6d. each.

Pendula—Crimson. 9d. each.

Rosea—Rose, fine, 2 feet; tall and handsome. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Spicata—Lilac, very fine. 9d. each.

Obtainable during February and March.



Choice Collections of **BULBS** OUR OWN SELECTION.

For Planting in the Open Ground.

These Collections contain only good flowering Bulbs, and of the most popular Varieties, and are selected so as to produce a succession of bloom.

Collection A.—5s.; per post, 6s. Suitable for a small garden.

Collection B.—10s. 6d.; per post, 12s. Suitable for villa garden.

Collection C.—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £1 1s. Suitable for a moderate-sized garden.

Collection D.—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £1 11s. 6d. Suitable for a large garden.

Collection E.—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £3 3s. Suitable for an extra large garden.

Collection F.—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £4 4s. Suitable for an extra large garden.

Choice Collections of Daffodils from 5s. to £5. (See page 78.)

LIST OF Miscellaneous Bulbs, Tubers, &c.

NOTE.—The months marked after each are what we consider the best time to procure, but of course much depends on the season; therefore, should we receive an order out of season, we will take the liberty of reserving same and forwarding when ready.

Allium Neapolitanum—Pure white flowers in large umbels; splendid for cutting. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.

Alstroemeria Aurea—Golden-yellow; a noble and entirely satisfactory plant, flowering several times in the season. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

— **Peregrina**—Flowers large and handsome; outer petals pale purple, the inner white suffused with yellow and spotted with purple. 1s. 3d. each. Obtainable from April to June.

— **Pulchella**—A very pretty variety, spotted with various colours. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Anemone Robinsoniana—A very pretty blue Wood Anemone. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Anomatheca Cruenta—A charming little Irid, with Ixia-like foliage, and a profusion of brilliant red flowers. This little gem is one of the prettiest of the small bulbs. 6d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen. Obtainable from February to March.

Anthericum Bovei—White, lily-like flowers, very pretty. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

— **Lilastrum**—A very graceful variety, with white flowers. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Arum Arisarum (Friar's Cow)—Dark red. 6d. each.

— **Cornutum**—Red, spotted black, large curiously spotted stems. 1s. 6d. each.

— **Crinitum**—Rosy pink, stem beautifully marbled; enormous flower; wonderful plant. 2s. each.

— **Dioscorides**—Black purple flowers. 2s. each.

— **Palestinum (Sanctum—the Black Calla)**—Fine, flowers purple; sweet scented. 1s. 6d. each.

An interesting and curious class of plants, with ornamental foliage and striking flowers. Obtainable from February to April.

Bessera Elegans—A most elegant plant, with drooping bell-shaped flowers, vermilion outside, streaked with rosy-white inside; very rare. 2s. each. Obtainable from March to May.

Bravoa Geminiflora—Large racemes of pretty crimson flowers on stems two feet high, tube coral-red, rose at the orifice; very fine and hardy. 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from March to May.

Bletia Hyacintha—A most lovely violet orchid, will grow anywhere in the open ground; splendid for buttonholes; a really beautiful thing. 2s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Brodiaea Grandiflora—Dwarf blue; found in the Sacramento Valley; requires to be grown in the shade. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

— **Lactea**—A pretty species, with close umbels of white and green flowers. 6d. each.

— **Peduncularis**—Immense umbels, 18 inches across, porcelain-blue. 1s. each.

— **Purdyi**—Pink, very pretty. 1s. each.

Brodiaeas are a very fine class of bulbs, with star-like flowers. Obtainable from February to April.

Brunsvigia Josephine—Produces a spike two or three feet high, surmounted by an immense umbel measuring three feet in diameter, and containing fifty to sixty flowers three inches in width; bright crimson inside, exterior purplish-orange. 6s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Calochortus (Butterfly Tulips)—These are amongst the most beautiful of flowers, really looking like butterflies. Obtainable from February to April.

— **Venustus, White**—2s. each.

— **Red**—2s. each.

— **Yellow**—2s. each

Calliprora Lutea—Yellow, striped brown; free-flowering. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Camassia Esculenta—Flowers purplish-blue, nearly two inches in diameter. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

— **Major**—A new variety; the flowers are much larger than the old variety. 2s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Chionodoxa Lucilæ (Glory of the Snow)—Blue, white centre; very fine; requires to be grown in the shade. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Chlidanthus Fragens—Yellow flowers, four to five inches in length, very fragrant. 1s. 6d. each, or 12s. per dozen. Ready in June.

Colchicum Speciosum—The best of this family, producing its large purple flowers late in the summer. 2s. each. Obtainable January to April.

Convallaria Majalis Folius Variegatus (Lily of the Valley)—A new variety, the leaves being beautifully striped with gold. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Cooperia Pedunculata—The charming crocus-like flowers are produced for months. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Cummingia Trimaculata—One of the prettiest of bulbs, its hanging bell-shaped flowers being spotted with chocolate blotches. 2s. each.

Crinum Capense—White, free blooming, and large; very beautiful. 1s. each.

— **Moorei**—This variety produces long spikes of beautiful blush-coloured flowers, very handsome. 2s. each.

— **Natalense (The Natal Lily)**—Pink-rayed, tall, free-flowering, noble plant. 1s. 9d. each.

— **Yemense**—The flowers are of the purest white, and borne in large spikes. We can with confidence recommend it, as it does well in any climate. 2s. 6d. each.

Obtainable from May to July.

Cyanella Capensis—Most elegant, with Ixia-like blue and yellow flowers disposed in spreading panicles. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.

Cyclobothra Alba (Alabaster Star Tulip of California)—White, beautifully fringed, 2s. 6d. each.

— **Pulchella (The Golden Star Tulip)**—Fine golden-yellow. 2s. 6d. each.

These bulbs remain a long time in bloom. Obtainable from February to April.

Cypella Herberti—Very beautiful, like a Tigridia; bright orange-yellow flowers, with dark purple stripes and spots; blooms all the Summer. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s. (See page 82.)

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, TUBERS, Etc.—Continued.

- Dicentra Spectabilis (Dielytra)*—Sometimes called Bleeding Heart; bears heart-shaped deep pink flowers, a dozen or more being borne on a graceful drooping raceme a foot or more in length. Price, 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from May to August.
- Elisena Ringens*—A very grand bulb, flowers dazzling white, large and curious in shape. 2s. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Epimedium Pinnatum Elegans*—Yellow. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.
- Fritillaria Persica (Persian Lily)*—A very curious bulb, with elegant foliage and peculiar bell-shaped hanging flowers, purplish-brown outside, yellowish inside; from Mount Ararat. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.
- Funkia Lineata Alba*—Flowers pure white and very sweetly scented; very hardy. 1s. 9d. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Gelazine Azurea*—A pretty blue Irid. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Gloxinias*—We have a splendid collection of these beautiful flowers. 1s. 6d. each, or 15s. per dozen.
- Habranthus Pratensis*—A very fine bulb; will grow in any dry place; flowers red. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Haemanthus Tigrinus (Blood Flower)*—A noble species, with bright crimson flowers appearing between the two immense leaves, which spread for two feet along the ground. 2s. each.
- *Albiflos*—White. 2s. each.
- *Coccineus*—Scarlet. 2s. each.
- Obtainable from February to April.
- Hemerocallis Flava*—Yellow; sweet-scented. 1s. each.
- *Fulva fl. pl. (Beautiful Day Lily)*—A very showy border plant; easily cultivated. Very fine plants for the conservatory or open ground. 9d. each.
- Obtainable from March to May.
- Herbertia Pulchella*—A small lilac Tiger Flower. 6d. each. Obtainable March and April.
- Hymenocallis Harrisiana*—Fairy lily, very pretty flowers, white. 2s. each.
- *Speciosa*—White, very fine. 2s. each.
- Obtainable May and June.
- Hypoxis Alba*—A lovely little plant, with white flowers. 6d. each.
- *Speciosa*—The finest variety, very showy. 1s. each.
- Stellata*—Flowers yellow and black. 6d. each.
- Obtainable February and March.
- Incarvillea Delavayi*—A magnificent tuberous-rooted plant, with splendid Bigonia-like, rosy carmine flowers. 3s. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Lycoris Aurea (The Golden Lily)*—From China; beautiful golden flowers. 1s. each.
- *Radiata*—From Japan; rich crimson; one of the finest bulbs in cultivation. 1s. 6d. each.
- Obtainable from February to April.
- Milla Biflora*—A very fine bulb, with ivory-white flowers, borne on a long slender stem 12 to 18 inches high. 2s. each. Obtainable from March to May.
- Montbretia Feu d'Artifice*—Crimson. 1s. each.
- *Pottsi*—Fine golden-orange and scarlet; like a miniature Gladiolus; very fine and free-flowering; most effective. 1s. each.
- Obtainable from May to July.
- Morea Aurea*—A fine Irid, with yellow flowers. 1s. each.
- *Pavonia*—Red. 1s. each.
- *Edulis*—Light yellow. 1s. each.
- Obtainable from February to April.
- Nerine, Amabilis*—Rosy striped. 2s. each.
- *Corusca*—Brilliant scarlet. 1s. each.
- *Elegans*—A lovely soft pink. 2s. 6d. each.
- — *Alba*—Pure white. 2s. 6d. each.
- *Erubescens*—Fairy-like flowers, produced on long stems. 1s. 6d. each.
- *Excellens*—Beautiful flowers, of a delicate carmine rose. 1s. 6d. each.
- *Filifolia*—Grassy foliage, red flowers. 6d. each.
- *Flexuosa*—Dark red. 1s. 6d. each.
- *Fothergilli*—A superb variety, larger than the Guernsey Lily, and of a deep vermilion-scarlet colour. 1s. 6d. each.
- *Novelty*—Very fine bell-shaped flowers. 1s. 6d. each.
- *Pudica*—White, striped pink. 1s. each.
- *Sarniensis (Guernsey Lily)*—A well-known variety, producing flowers of a rosy-crimson colour. 1s. each.
- Obtainable from February to April.
- Nymphæas (Water Lilies)*—We have a splendid collection of these beautiful flowers, including several new varieties. 2s. to 30s. each.
- Ornithogalum (Star of Bethlehem) Arabicum*—White, black eye; fragrant. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.
- Ostrowskya Magnifica*—One of the finest novelties, producing light blue bells, four inches across. 3s. each. Obtainable from February to April.
- Pancratium Maritimum*—White, very beautiful, hardy; requires plenty of water when commencing to bloom. 1s. each.
- *Illyricum*—One of the finest white bulbs, very fragrant. 1s. each.
- *Littorale*—Fine new species, pure white. 1s. each.
- Obtainable from April to June.
- Phalocallis Plumbea*—Lead-coloured Tiger Flower. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Polia Pratensis*—Blue Tiger Flower, very fine; flowers from November to April. 2s. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Richardia Alba Maculata*—One of the most elegant plants; the leaves are of a lovely green, distinctly marked with oblong blotches of clear, transparent white. 1s. each.
- *Aurata*—Splendid light yellow flowers. 1s. each.
- *Elliottiana*—Beautifully spotted leaves, with rich deep yellow flowers. 2s. each.
- *Hastata*—Neat yellow and black flowers. 1s. each.
- *Nelsoni*—Very neat creamy-white flowers with black centre. 2s. each.
- Obtainable from May to July.
- Sandersonia Aurantiaca*—A golden Lily of the Valley; most rare and charming. 2s. 6d. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Schizostylis Coccinea*—One of the most brilliant Autumn and Winter flowering bulbs, the flowers are a beautiful scarlet crimson. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to July.
- Scilla Campanulata Carnea*—Rose, distinct and pleasing. 4d. each.
- — *Alba*—Large drooping Campanulate flowers, pure white. 4d. each.
- *Hyacinthoides (Nutans) Cœrulea (Bluebell)*—Fine blue, showy. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.
- — *Alba*—Fine white free-flowering. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.
- — *Rosea*—Distinct flesh colour. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.
- Obtainable from February to April.
- Snowdrops (English)*—These should be planted in clumps in shady, moist places, and left alone for years.
- (*Galanthus Nivalis*)—Single. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.
- (*Galanthus Eliewisi*)—A splendid large-flowering variety; a great improvement on the old variety, the flowers being nearly twice as large. 1s. each, 9s. per dozen.
- Obtainable from February to April.
- Sternbergia Lutea*—Golden-yellow, Autumn flowering; a native of Palestine, and well worthy of cultivation. 9d. each, or 5s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.
- Tricyrtis Hirta*—A most curious and beautiful plant; hairy purple flowers with many spots, 2s. each. Obtainable from May to July.
- Tritoma Uvaria (Queen's Lily)*—Brilliant carmine-orange, makes a fine effect in the garden. 1s. 3d. each. Obtainable from April to May.
- Zephyranthes Carinata*—Flowers 3 inches across; deep rich rose and white; free-blooming. 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from May to June.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

Samples and Prices for large quantities, Post Free on application.

FORAGE CROPS.

OUR LEADING SPECIALTY.

When writing for Samples and Prices, please state approximate quantity required.

Important Notice.—As we deal very largely in Agricultural Seeds of all Descriptions, and make them one of our specialties, we are enabled to supply large purchasers on unusually favourable terms, and will be pleased to give any information regarding cultivation, sowing, etc.

NOTE.—A Special Price List of Agricultural Seeds, published in September, Post Free on application.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH.—*Atriplex*.

THIS is one of the most valuable of our native fodder plants. It is particularly adapted for a dry hot climate like ours. The plants grow from two to five feet high, are of a salty flavour, and very succulent. It continues green after all the natural grasses have been dried up, and affords feed for stock in the middle of Summer, when it is so scarce. It is a well-known fact that Saltbush is one of the most fattening of plants, and stock fed on it are always kept in good health.

CULTIVATION.—As the seeds of all the varieties are very light, it is a most difficult matter to sow them without being blown away; therefore the best method to adopt is to place, say, about six seeds in a patch, at distances of about ten yards apart, and cover with about a half-inch of soil. The seed should be sown, if possible, before a rain, and the soil should be well pulverised. All the varieties can be easily propagated by cuttings, made into lengths of about one foot, and planted when the ground is sufficiently moist, early Spring or early Autumn being the best time.

The following descriptions are extracted from Baron Ferd. von Müller's work, *Select Extra-Tropical Plants*:—

Angulata—This is absolutely the hardiest of all the annual varieties. It will thrive on almost any kind of soil. It is used extensively for reclaiming wind-blown and scalded patches of country, for which it cannot be surpassed. All stock eat it readily. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Campanulata—A soft wooded variety, of a creeping habit. It does not seem to thrive well off the sand hills or loamy ridges. It is splendid feed, horses being particularly fond of it. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Halemoides—One of the best dwarf species for saltbush pastures. Stands the most extremes of drought. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Leptocarpum—This is another of the perennial saltbushes which render many of our dry, sterile tracts valuable for sheep pastures. It will bear a great amount of drought. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Nummularium (Old Man Salt Bush)—One of the tallest, most fattening, and wholesome of Australian pastoral saltbushes, but not so much relished by grazing animals as some of the smaller species. Sheep and cattle pastured on saltbush country are said to remain not only free from fluke, but to recover from this distoma disease and other allied ailments. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Semibaccatum—A perennial creeping variety, very much liked by sheep, considered among the best of saline herbage of the saltbush country. 3s. 6d. per lb.

months from the time of sowing the seed. Besides its value as a fodder plant, it is exceedingly useful for shelter purposes. It is very ornamental in appearance, being covered with deliciously-scented white flowers, which are very attractive to bees. The seeds are valuable for feeding poultry. About 4 lbs. of seed is sufficient to sow an acre.

6d. per oz., 1s. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 3s. per lb.

VELVET OR MAGNET BEAN.

A FORAGE plant of recent introduction to this State. Stock are said to readily eat the vines and leaves, and the Beans when ground with or without the pod are used in place of oats or corn. As a fertiliser it is unequalled. It should be sown in the Spring, when all frosts are over, in hills, four feet apart each way, three to five Beans to a hill. About 10 lbs. required to sow an acre.

1s. per lb.

SHEEP'S BURNET.

THIS is a most valuable fodder plant, and should be more largely cultivated. It will thrive on the poorest chalk soils, where Sainfoin will not succeed. It is greatly liked by cattle, if sown with other grasses and clovers. 1s. per lb.

SULLA.

Hedysarum coronarium.

A SPLENDID forage plant of very nutritious qualities, greatly liked by cattle, both in the green and dry state. It is very largely grown in Italy, where it is highly thought of. It requires a calcareous-argillaceous heavy and good deep soil, with sufficient but never stagnant moisture, and a great deal of warmth. These conditions are essential in order to obtain a good result. The plant grows very bushy, and attains a height of about four feet.

Shelled seed, 2s. per lb.

TAGASASTE.

(Commonly called Tree Lucerne.)

TAGASASTE, commonly called Tree Lucerne, is a very vigorous fodder shrub, and one that will stand the severest frost or drought. Cattle and horses are very fond of it, eating it greedily and fattening upon it very quickly. If it is intended for feeding purposes, it should never be allowed to grow into a tree. It succeeds well on poor land, but care should be taken that the land is well drained, for wet at the roots kills it. The seed should be sown early in the Spring or Autumn. As the young plants do not stand transplanting very well, it is advisable to sow the seed thinly where it is to remain, and if they come up too thickly, the surplus may be transplanted without damaging the others. The seed, which is very hard, should be steeped overnight in boiling water before sowing. The trees should stand ten to fifteen feet apart. In New South Wales it grew twelve feet high in six

Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

RAPE A WEALTH PRODUCING PLANT.



EVERY SHEEP FARMER
..SHOULD TRY IT..

SOWING RAPE. IMPORTED DWARF ESSEX.

THE GREAT FEED
..FOR SHEEP..

SPECIAL PRICE for 5 Cwt. to Ton Lots on Application.

RAPE is without doubt one of the most useful plants for fattening sheep, containing as it does about eight per cent. of carbo-hydrates, two per cent. of albumen, and a little fat. It succeeds best in the cooler districts during the Summer, and in the warmer districts during the Winter. It likes well-cultivated land, fairly moist, and, if sown in August or September, will give a good Summer crop. If sown early in April, just after the first Autumn rains, it will provide good Winter feed. The seed should be sown broadcast on a finely harrowed surface, and the roller passed over it. This is sufficient covering, for if buried too deeply it will not germinate. Stock should never be turned into rape when hungry, otherwise they will become blown, and many will die. One acre will fatten about a dozen lambs. If not eaten too bare, its broad foliage enables it to smother the weeds; and by judicious grazing it will last throughout the season, and leave the land in good condition. It is also exceedingly valuable as green manure, for which purpose a top dressing should be given immediately after harvest, worked into the land with a scarifier, and the seed sown broadcast. It may be ploughed in as soon as large enough, or a flock of sheep may be fed on it for a few days previous to the ploughing. 4 to 6 lbs required to sow an acre.

TRUE DWARF BROAD-LEAF ESSEX RAPE (Imported), 4d. per lb., or 28/- per cwt. Not less than Half-cwt. at Cwt. rate.

We can supply good Sowing Rape at a cheap rate. Samples and Prices post free on application.

KIDNEY VETCH, OR YELLOW SAND CLOVER

Anthyllis vulneraria.

THE Kidney Vetch, or Yellow Sand Clover, is a deep-rooted, herbaceous, hardy Perennial, a native of Britain. It is exceedingly valuable for dry sands and poor soils, where nothing else will thrive. Sheep, cattle, and horses are very fond of it. It flourishes during the most severe droughts, and should be included in all mixtures for dry soils, as it produces an abundance of hay. 1s 6d. per lb.

TARES OR VETCHES

THE Tare or Vetch is a most valuable forage plant, and also makes excellent green food. The crop should be sown in Autumn as early as the seed is able to germinate. It is most commonly sown with Barley or Rye (which helps to support it, and thus adds to its productiveness) at the rate of half-bushel (60 lbs. bushel) to the acre, or singly, 2 bushels. Golden, Grey, or Black — Very scarce.



KIDNEY VETCH, OR YELLOW SAND CLOVER.

THE VILLOUS OR HAIRY VETCH

Vicia Villosa.

AN excellent forage plant, which can be sown at almost any time, hardy, and succeeding well in all soils, and withstands drought well. It is highly thought of by German and Austrian farmers, and is very largely cultivated by them. It is valuable for feeding green, or for cutting for silage. About 30 lbs required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

GIANT SPURRY

Spergula maxima.

THE Spurry is an Annual plant which is largely grown in Russia for making hay. It is said that milch cows fed on it give superior milk and butter, and sheep excellent mutton. It grows well on poor dry sandy soil almost too poor to grow any other crop. Its value as a manurial plant on light soils is pronounced. It is readily eaten by cows and sheep. 15 lbs required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

FORAGE CROPS.—Continued.



SAINFOIN OR ESPARCETTE.

SACALINE

Polygonum Sacchalinense.

THIS Perennial Fodder Plant, which is a native of the Island of Sakhalin, situated between Japan and Siberia, is likely to prove a valuable acquisition, as it is capable of withstanding drought and resisting great cold. It is easily cultivated, requiring no manure, and being a very vigorous grower, yields immense crops. Sheep, cattle, and horses are exceedingly fond of it. In France it succeeded well during the great drought of 1893.

The seed is rather difficult of germination if not properly sown and looked after.

Clean seed, without the husk, 1s. per packet, 2s. oz.; per post, 2s. 1d.

DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.

The seed, which is very light, may be sown almost at any time, except during the Winter months, in a seedpan, box, or open frame, in a loamy soil. Cover the seed lightly, and water when required. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, transfer to their permanent quarters. The young plants do not make much growth the first year.

SAINFOIN OR ESPARCETTE

Hedysarum cnobrychis.

New Double Cutting.

CATTLE are very fond of Sainfoin or Esparcette, whether in its green state or made into hay. It is especially valuable for dry climates, and yields two crops a year. Sainfoin is a Perennial, grows upright, reaching a height of from two to three feet, and bearing a broad flesh-coloured flower. If the crop is intended to stand for more than one season, the ground should be clean and well-worked. 20 lbs (in the husk) required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

SCOTCH BROOM

Genista scoparia.

The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in Winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. 1s. 6d. per lb.

LUPINS

One of the best plants known for soiling. Succeeds well in poor sandy soils, and enriches the soil by being ploughed in as manure. The seed when burned is said to be excellent manure for oranges and olives. They may be sown in Autumn or Spring. 150 lbs. required to sow an acre. 4d. per lb.

Blue, White, and Yellow.

LUCERNE,



The King of the Fodder Plants.

Excellent for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, etc. Every Farmer Should Grow Some.

OUR GREAT SPECIALTY.

AMERICAN. HUNTER RIVER. HUNGARIAN.

THE droughts which have been experienced in many parts of Australia during past seasons should awaken those who have not already prepared for such emergencies by taking time by the forelock and laying down a certain portion of land in Lucerne, as, owing to its deep-rooting qualities, it withstands drought excellently, and with only a shower or two of rain produces an abundance of fodder, which is eaten by horses, cattle, and sheep with great relish. It can be depastured on during the Winter months, if cut during the Summer, without destroying its permanence. It excels all other fodder plants for the purpose of hay, our climate and rich deep soil being especially adapted to its growth. In a very favourable season it will produce four or five cuttings from the beginning of August to the latter end of March, each cutting producing from one to two tons per acre, according to the character of the soil. This seed should be sown in good deep rich land, the roots penetrating to a great depth. The more the land is worked, the better chance there will be of producing a crop. It should be subsoiled during the Summer to as great a depth as possible. After this, cross plough, harrow, and roll, until staple is as well pulverised and the surface as smooth as it is possible to get it. Care should be taken to eradicate all couch grass from the land before the seed is sown, as it is very injurious to a Lucerne crop. The thicker the crop, the finer and better will be the quality of the hay. The seed should be sown in Autumn or Spring. 5 to 6 lbs. in drills, or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast, required to sow an acre.

NOTE.—All seed is specially machined and hand-sieved before being sent out.

Price 10d. per lb.

CHEAPER BY THE ½ CWT. AND TON.

When writing for price, please state quantity required.

TURKESTAN LUCERNE

VALUABLE as a fodder plant for dry, arid soils. Perfectly hardy—withstands drought, heat, and cold—yields the heaviest and richest crops of fodder. The best Clover for permanent pastures and hay.

The climate of Turkestan is not unlike that of the interior states of America—being far removed from the ocean and surrounded by wide expanses of dry land. The summers are very hot and long, and in many places the evaporation exceeds the quantity of moisture that has fallen during the year. The inhabitants are mainly employed raising cattle, and here it is this Lucerne grows and flourishes.

At the Experimental Station, Brookings, United States, America, with a minimum temperature of 40 degrees below zero with the ground bare, common Lucerne was killed, while Turkestan came through unharmed. At the Wyoming Experimental Station, United States, the Turkestan Lucerne was exposed to a minimum temperature of 45 degrees below zero without harm. 1s. per lb.

“Seeds safely to hand. I put in a row of Turkestan Lucerne last spring. I have never seen anything grow in these parts like it. I cut it down twice, and it shot out better than ever, and it remained green all the winter, the ground being frozen all day for days at a stretch, and still it is green and retained all its leaves. I had, I think, the best garden last year I ever had from your seeds, and hope to have as good luck this year.

W. SYMONS,

18/8/05.

Cobungra, via Omeo.”

“I am very pleased to be able to state that the seeds I have sown—over 400 acres—have all germinated remarkably well.

A. G. QUINLIVAN,

12/5/05.

Hodgkinson.”



LUCERNE.

Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

FORAGE CROPS—Continued.



SOY BEAN.

TEOSINTE REANA LUXURIANS.

THIS is a highly valuable Summer forage plant, and one that will succeed in all the warm districts of this state. It yields an immense crop of succulent fodder, one seed producing forty to sixty stalks, growing to a height of twelve to eighteen feet. It is excellent feed for cows, and when better known will be largely cultivated.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 9d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d.
3 lbs. required to sow an acre.

TREE LUCERNE,
THE TRUE VARIETY.*Medicago arborea.*

Quite distinct from the Tagasaste.

THE *Cytisus proliferous albus* was introduced some years ago, and called by the name of Tagasaste, or Tree Lucerne, which is a misnomer, and causing it to be confounded with the true variety, *Medicago arborea*, which is in every respect far superior to it as a fodder plant.

A correspondent in Italy wrote us as follows:—"It thrives well in any soil, resisting drought, salt air, etc., and grows to a height of about 6 feet. The plant is covered with small leaves, like those of the Lucerne, and bears nice yellow flowers. It is an excellent fodder plant, and as rich as the Lucerne in nutritive substances."

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 9d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s.; 1 lb., 2s. Per post— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1s.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 5d.; 1 lb., 2s. 9d.

FENUGREEK.

Trigonella Foenum-graecum.

AN annual fodder plant, growing wild on the shores of the Mediterranean. It is valuable for the seed, which is used when ground as a condiment for horses and cattle; it is also given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. It is also said to render damaged hay palatable. 1s. per lb.

SOY BEAN.

Soja hispida.

RESEMBLES in habit of growth the ordinary Dwarf Kidney Bean. It is very strong and hardy, growing to a height of 20 to 24 inches. The pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and each contain four seeds. As many as 350 pods have been counted on a single plant. If cut when in flower it makes excellent fodder; or when the beans are ripe, good hay. The beans can be used green, cooked like peas or broad beans, or in the dry state like haricot beans. They are appreciated by all kinds of stock and poultry. One of the most valuable beans grown either for man or beast. **Yellow seeded.** 1s. per lb.

COW PEAS.

A VALUABLE fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower, when they will eat the entire plant. It is also very valuable as a green crop to plough under. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels required to sow an acre.

6d. per lb., or 17s. 6d. per bushel.

NOTE.—This price is only approximate.

SORGHUMS.

SORGHUMS are valuable Fodder Plants for hot and dry districts, and yield an immense quantity of forage. They can be sown from September to end of January. Early Amber Sugar Cane and Improved Undendibule Sugar Cane are the best of the saccharine varieties. Many of the other varieties, although non-saccharine, are extremely useful, the seed being an excellent food for fowls. Johnson grass (*Sorghum halapense*) is a valuable perennial variety, and should be more largely sown, as it thrives in almost any situation. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. in drills, and 12 to 14 lbs. broadcast.

JERUSALEM CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

THIS variety belongs to the non-saccharine Sorghums. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk, and several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. Claimed to be one of the best and surest grain crops for dry countries and seasons. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

WHITE BRANCHING MILLO
MAIZE.*Var. Sorghum.*

THIS non-saccharine Sorghum when cut for feeding starts again from the stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

YELLOW BRANCHING MILLO
MAIZE.*Var. Sorghum.*

NON-SACCHARINE; useful for the large amount of foliage, green feed, or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. The seed is excellent for chickens. 9d. per lb.

DHOURA, OR EGYPTIAN CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

A NON-SACCHARINE variety of Sorghum, producing a great yield of grain. It stands drought well, and grows from six to twelve feet high, and may be repeatedly cut for green fodder. All kinds of stock are exceedingly fond of it. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

KAFFIR BRANCHING CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

A NON-SACCHARINE variety of low stocky habit. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages is available for green feed. Withstands drought well, and is said to succeed on land too poor to grow anything else. The seed is excellent for chickens.

Red } 9d. per lb.
White }

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

Var. Sorghum.

THIS is a useful and valuable fodder plant which is greatly relished by horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. It may be fed green, or made into ensilage. If fed green it should not be used until the seed head has shot out, as before it reaches that state it has a bitter flavour. Lately a great number of cattle have been blown by being allowed to eat it before it has fully matured.



KAFFIR BRANCHING CORN.

FORAGE CROPS—Continued.



EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

JOHNSON GRASS, OR EVER-GREEN MILLET.

Sorghum halapense.

A VALUABLE Perennial variety of Sorghum, which has now come largely into use. It thrives well in almost all soils and situations, however warm and dry; but where it can be irrigated it produces enormous crops. Cattle, horses, and pigs are exceedingly fond of it. The seed takes a long time to germinate.

1s. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.

Syn. Holcus.

THIS is a valuable plant in warm districts where the soil is good, for use as green fodder during Summer, being similar to Maize in that respect. It is found to be more fattening than milk producing, and, therefore, better adapted for store than for dairy cattle. It also requires the same kind of culture as Maize. It should be sown in drills three feet apart, put in thinly, as its habit is to tiller. The plants may be thinned for use as they progress, until the remainder stand a foot apart.

IMPROVED EARLY UNDEMBULÉ SUGAR CANE.

Var. Sorghum.

THIS is a valuable variety of recent introduction, and a very fast grower. The leading feature of this variety is solidity of stalk, which has a thin shell, and a large percentage of sugar. All kinds of stock eat it with avidity, and fatten very quickly. 6d. per lb.

IMPHEE, OR PLANTER'S FRIEND.

Var. Sorghum.

A VALUABLE variety of Sorghum, and preferred by several to any other. It is largely grown in New South Wales for feeding stock.

BROOM CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

ALTHOUGH a non-saccharine variety, it is nevertheless largely grown for fodder for dairy cattle, etc. 3d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

MILLETS.

Sow from September to December. In drills (3 feet apart), 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Broadcast, 15 lbs. per acre.

JAPANESE MILLET.

CALLED in America "The Billion Dollar Grass." The most wonderful Fodder Plant ever introduced. Should be grown by all Dairy Farmers. This Millet has proved itself to be one of the most popular forage plants in the United States and Canada. It is an Annual of exceedingly rapid growth, standing six to eight feet high, and yields 10 to 12 tons per acre of green fodder, which, when cured, makes an excellent quality of hay. If cut before flowering, it starts again rapidly, and yields a second crop. Its drought-resisting qualities will also render it a valuable green food when pastures are short. This Millet will prove most desirable, being rich in milk-producing properties, and yields a much heavier crop than the grasses and clovers generally used. When ripe, it has a large loose seed-head; and as the seed is greedily eaten by all kinds of birds, it will prove invaluable for sowing in game coverts. In the Victorian Government trials this variety proved a great success. 9d. per lb.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.

A VERY quick growing variety, excellent for a Summer crop, and producing in a moist season two crops of hay. For warm districts it cannot be excelled. 6d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

EGYPTIAN, OR PEARL MILLET. (*Penicillaria*.)

CALLED in America "The Wonderful Fodder Plant." A very productive and useful forage plant, which has been grown in New South Wales

with great success. It is a strong grower, and yields a great amount of green fodder. When the plant first comes up the stems are prostrate, but assume an upright position when two feet long. Stock eat it with great avidity. It can be cut three or four times, sprouting readily, and growing rapidly after each cutting.

4d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 6d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 1s. per lb.

SIBERIAN, OR RUSSIAN MILLET.

A WONDERFULLY productive forage plant from Russia, which has given excellent results in the United States, and is rapidly becoming the most popular of all millets. It is extremely hardy, withstands drought wonderfully, and is about two weeks earlier than German Millet, growing 4 to 5 feet in height, much ranker, producing more leaves than either the Hungarian or German Millet. Its stooling properties are remarkable, as many as forty-one stalks having been grown from one seed. The leaves start close to the ground and continue nearly to the top of the stem; are wide and tender, making it preferable to all other millets for hay. Yield of hay is one-third to one-half more per acre than Hungarian and German; besides, the hay is softer when cured, greener in colour, and preferred by all stock, being very nutritious and fattening.

9d. per lb.



EGYPTIAN OR PEARL MILLET.

Special Prices for $\frac{1}{4}$ -cwt. or bushel lots, together with Samples, POST FREE on application.

NATURAL GRASSES.

State approximately, quantity required when writing for quotations.

NOTE.—No Discount allowed off Grass Seeds.
20 lbs. represents a Bushel of Grass Seeds.



CRESTED DOGSTAIL GRASS.

RIB GRASS.

Botanical name, *Plantago lanceolata*.

Perennial. Height, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Is one of the best known of our grasses, and holds a place in almost every pasture. Its root is Perennial; its leaves are numerous, lanceolate acute, tapering towards both ends, spreading or prostrate, and of a deep green colour, and they stand upon broad, flat, ribbed footstalks, and are accompanied at their insertion with large tufts of soft, white, woolly fibres. It produces its foliage at an early period of the year, and is readily eaten by cattle, sheep, and horses, and is therefore to be recommended as an ingredient in all mixtures for Spring and Summer pasturage. Sow with other grasses, 2 lbs. to the acre. 6d. per lb.

MEADOW FOXTAIL.

Botanical name, *Alopecurus pratensis*.

Perennial. Height, 2 ft.

THIS is one of the most desirable of all grasses for perennial pasture, being early and rapid in growth. It thrives best on well-drained, rich, loamy, and clayey soils, and makes excellent hay. It is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. Being somewhat coarse in habit, it is not suitable for lawns or bowling greens. It is admirably adapted for irrigation, as it grows very early pasturage, and soon revives again with water. Sow (if alone) 15 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

TALL FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca elatior*.

Perennial. Height, 3 ft. to 5 ft.

THIS is a very productive and strong growing variety, and is greatly relished by stock, both as hay and green food. It is most suitable for moist and strong soils, and is considered to be one of the best grasses in cultivation. Being very tall, it is not suited for lawn purposes. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL.

Botanical name, *Cynosurus cristatus*.

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

A VALUABLE fine short grass. It forms a close, dense turf of graceful nutritive herbage, and is little affected by extremes of weather. Stock of all kinds, especially sheep, are very fond of it, until it commences to ripen, when it becomes wiry. On account of its close-growing habit and evergreen foliage, it is particularly valuable for lawns, tennis-grounds, &c., and other places kept under by the scythe. It succeeds well in Gippsland, and is a capital Winter grass. From 3 to 6 lbs. per acre may be sown along with other grasses. The late Dr. Schomburg, of Adelaide, in one of his reports on his experimental grass plots during the continued drought of the eighties, states:—"The drought had no effect on Crested Dogtail (*Cynosurus cristatus*). All stock are fond of it, and it forms a close sward." 1s. 6d. per lb.

HARD FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca duriuscula*.

Perennial. Height, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

A DWARF-GROWING, hardy, and robust grass. It is one of the most valuable and important of the Fescue tribe of pasture grasses. It retains its verdure during continued drought in a very remarkable manner, and is one of the best of pasture grasses. All kinds of stock eat it with avidity, but especially sheep, which always thrive well on the succulent herbage it produces. From the fineness of its foliage and evergreen appearance during Winter, it is eminently adapted for sowing in parks and ornamental grounds. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

PRAIRIE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Bromus unioloides*.

Perennial. Height, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 3 ft.

THIS is one of the most nutritious of fodder and pasture grasses. It produces enormous crops, and can be cut four or five times a year, providing it is not allowed to go to seed. It succeeds well in almost any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. Stock will eat it greedily, either in the green or dry state. A small proportion of it is valuable in mixtures, but upon the whole it is best alone. The demand for this grass increases year by year, proving that it will well repay cultivation. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel.

YORKSHIRE FOG, OR WOOLLY SOFT GRASS.

Botanical name, *Holcus lanatus*.

Perennial. Height, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.

ALTHOUGH it is not as valuable as many of the other grasses, nevertheless it will grow well in any description of ground, whether poor or rich, swampy or dry, producing crops under the most unfavourable circumstances. In the interior of Central Australia, where rain seldom falls, it is said to succeed admirably. On marshy lands,

where scarcely any other kind of grass will grow, it should be sown. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre. 4d. per lb.

COUCH OR BERMUDA GRASS.

Botanical name, *Cynodon dactylon*.

(See Lawn Grasses, page 94.)

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa pratensis*.

(See Lawn Grasses, page 94.)

WATER MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa aquatica*.

Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

THIS variety is particularly valuable for damp meadows and flooded grounds. In such places it grows luxuriantly, and produces a great quantity of herbage, and can be cut three or four times a year. Although rather coarse in growth, it is nevertheless very nutritious. Sow (if alone) 28 lbs. to the acre. 2s. 6d. per lb.

CHEWING'S FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca duriuscula*

var. *Chewing's*.

Perennial. Height, 1 ft.

A VARIETY of Hard Fescue successfully grown in Southland, N.Z., and elsewhere. It thrives luxuriantly on the light, stony soils, and on it sheep fatten rapidly. Its habit is to form a close tuft, and by no means does its roots spread, like many of the other varieties of natural grasses. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 6d. per lb.



PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Samples of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

NATURAL GRASSES—Continued.

SHEEP'S FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca ovina*.

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

It is supposed to have received its name from Linnaeus on account of sheep being so fond of it. Gmelin, the eminent Russian botanist, says that the Tartars generally pitched their tents during the Summer months in close proximity to it, on account of its value to their herds. A large proportion of this grass should be included in all mixtures for dry districts, especially for sheep grazing, as they greatly relish it. Excellent for its nutritive qualities. Being short and dense in growth, combined with its fine foliage, it is exceedingly valuable for grass plots, &c. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa trivialis*.

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

A VALUABLE grass for good, deep, rich, moist loams, and stiff, heavy clays. It produces a constant supply of nutritive herbage, which is greatly relished by sheep, horses, and cattle. It should be sown in mixture with other grasses for moist and congenial soils. Being very tender and succulent, it is not adapted for severe cold situations. In appearance it is somewhat like the *P. pratensis*, but very different in habit and general properties. Valuable also for lawns. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

HUNGARIAN FORAGE GRASS.

It originated in Russia, and is recommended on account of the manner in which it has stood on the Hungary plains, where the dry sterile nature of the country and the long-continued droughts make so many plants succumb. This, however, stands well, and has been known for thirty years to stand when such robust crops as Lucerne have been destroyed. It gives a luxurious crop, particularly on fresh sandy loam soil, and where the climate is warm. It is found that animals eat it greedily, whether in the green or dry state, so that it can be used mown or saved for Winter use. The seed is sown in the early Spring. It is also useful in filling up gaps where Lucerne or Clover crops have failed. It will stand under favourable conditions for years, and give as much food in one month as Lucerne gives in three months. 1s. per lb.

LIPPIA REPENS.

(See Lawn Grasses, page 94.)

CREEPING BENT, OR FIORIN.

Botanical name, *Agrostis alba*, var. *stolonifera*.

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

THIS grass, although not particularly nutritious for cattle, should be included in permanent pasture mixtures, in consequence of its value in affording herbage early in Spring and late in Autumn, before and after other grasses have commenced or left off growing. Its long fibrous roots and creeping habit render it valuable in damp or moist situations. Sow (if alone) 25 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Lolium perenne*.

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

THIS is one of our most largely cultivated and valued grasses, and its merits are becoming more and more recognised every year. It adapts itself to almost any soil, germinating freely from seed, is easily propagated, and seeds abundantly. It is of upright habit, bearing abundance of nutritious foliage, which is at times relished by stock; it stools out freely, but does not grow in tufts; its roots are fibrous and penetrating, giving it a permanency that does not belong to many others. In selecting this seed, it is advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, which, although perhaps a little more expensive at the outset, will always prove the most satisfactory in the end. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. From 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.), according to quality.

We always carry a large stock of prime Rye Grass, and will be pleased to forward samples and prices on application.

WALLABY GRASS.

Botanical name, *Danthonia Semiannularis*.

A NATIVE grass which is well worthy of cultivation. The seed is light. 2s. 6d. per lb.

Mr. F. TURNER, in his work "Australian Grasses," says:—"It grows both in the coastal districts and in the arid interior; I have seen it growing plentifully in some of the high mountain ranges where snow falls occasionally. As might be supposed it varies much in height in these different situations, but wherever grown it is one of the most nutritious grasses of Australia, and unlike most others of this genus it will grow more or less all the year round. Stock of all descriptions are remarkably fond of it, and sheep crop it so close down in the colder parts of Australia that it gets little chance to perfect any seed. However, in the warmer parts and under ordinary circumstances it produces an abundance of seed which germinates readily after showery weather in the Autumn or Spring months. I have had this grass under experimental cultivation, and the rich succulent herbage it produced was much superior to that generally seen in pastures. If cut immediately the flower stems appear it makes capital hay. I can highly recommend the 'Wallaby Grass' for systematic cultivation, either for permanent pasture or for making into hay. On good soils the roots of this grass penetrate to a great depth, which enables the plant, when growing in the arid interior, to withstand long spells of dry weather."

WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa nemoralis*.

(See Lawn Grasses, page 94.)

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL.

Botanical name, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

It is valuable on account of its delicious perfume, to which our pastures owe so much of their fragrance, that it should be included in all mixtures. The scent which it emits is not so discernible in a fresh as in a dry state. Stock relish it greatly in its young state, or when mixed with other grasses; and it is well known in England that pastures in which this grass abounds produce the finest flavoured meats. Having broad foliage, it is not well adapted for lawns. It is not so productive as some of the stronger growing varieties, such as Cocksfoot and Meadow Foxtail, but is of finer quality and comes early. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre.

Annual Variety.—1s. per lb.

JOHNSON GRASS.

(See Forage Crops, page 89.)

MEADOW FESCUE.

(English Blue Grass.)

Botanical name, *Festuca pratensis*.

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

One of the best of our natural grasses for permanent pastures, being very early, productive, and most nutritious. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock, and has excellent fattening qualities. It succeeds best in moist soils, although it does well in almost any kind of land. In some parts of North America it is said to remain green under the snow throughout the Winter, and is not uncommonly called "Evergreen Grass." Commander Mayne refers to it thus in his book, *Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island*:—"Cattle and horses are very fond of *F. Pratensis* or Sweet Grass, and it has a wonderful effect in fattening them. I have seen horses on Vancouver's Island, where the same grass grows, which had been turned out in the Autumn, brought in in April in splendid condition, and as fresh as if they had been most carefully treated all the time." Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

RED, OR CREEPING FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca rubra*.

Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

A VALUABLE grass of creeping habit, excellent for enduring severe droughts. Its roots penetrate so deeply into the soil that it retains its fresh green appearance when all others are burnt up. It is particularly adapted for dry pastures. When just in flower it is more nutritious than at an earlier period. Sow (if alone) 50 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.



COCKSFOOT, OR ORCHARD GRASS.

NATURAL GRASSES—Continued.

COCKSFOOT, OR ORCHARD GRASS.

Botanical name, *Dactylis glomerata*.
Perennial. Height, 3 to 6 ft.

OF all the pasture grasses, Cocksfoot has now become the greatest favourite with stock-holders and farmers in this State, and is considered a most excellent permanent pasture grass, the selectors of Gippsland preferring it far before the Rye Grass. All kinds of stock are fond of it; sheep fatten on it, and eat it most readily; it grows well on high, ridgy land, or in shady places, and stands our Summer heat first-rate, making it a valuable grass for this climate; it is very productive during the Summer, say from the month of September to that of February; if it

once gets a good root it will stand both floods and drought; it does well on high, light land, which would not be suitable for many of the other grasses referred to; it yields a large quantity of herbage, and from the rapidity of its growth after cutting or feeding off, it is a very desirable grass to introduce into all pastures; it is, perhaps, the hardiest of all the Perennial varieties. We have no hesitation in recommending this as a pasture grass that must prove of the highest value to all who are engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits. Sow on Scrub land 20 lbs. to the acre. 5d. to 6d. per lb.

 We have always a large stock of prime samples on hand, and will be pleased to forward samples and prices on application.

TIMOTHY GRASS.

Botanical name, *Phleum pratense*.
Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

THIS grass thrives best on moist soils on rich wheat-bearing alluvial clay lands; also on newly reclaimed moorish soils. It affords twice as much nourishment when its seeds are ripe as when it is cut in flower, and it is peculiarly valuable for either permanent grass or alternate husbandry on strong, stiff, rather moist soils, in

consequence of its first yielding a hay crop and still continuing nutritious. It is of strong growth, and yields abundant feed. On dry soils Timothy forms a bulbous swelling at the base of the stems, from which next year's growth starts, therefore stock should not be allowed to pasture on it. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 6d. per lb.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

Botanical name, *Avena elatior*.
Perennial. Height, 2 to 4 ft.

A MOST valuable grass for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It succeeds well on sandy soils, and also withstands drought better than Rye grass. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 3d. per lb.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Lolium Italicum*.
Biennial. Height, 1½ to 2½ ft.

A VALUABLE Biennial variety, which succeeds well in almost any soil. It yields an abundance of food in the early Spring. A little is sometimes introduced into permanent pastures on account of its early growth. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs).

THE WONDERFUL FODDER GRASS

Paspalum Dilatatum

(GOLDEN CROWN GRASS).

Withstands Drought and is not affected by Frosts.

This wonderful Fodder Grass is one of the most valuable ever introduced into Australia, for it not only withstands drought, but frosts will not kill it. It should be sown only during the Spring and early Autumn months, say from September to April, when it will germinate easily in a month. According to our experience, it succeeds best in light sandy soils. It takes from 6 to 8 lbs. to sow an acre.

Price for Prime Hand-Shaken Paspalum Seed.

¼ lb., 6d.; ½ lb., 9d.; 1 lb., 1s. 6d. Per post—¼ lb., 9d.; ½ lb., 1s. 2d.; 1 lb., 2s. 3d.

PASPALUM ROOTS.

To those who wish to obtain quick results, I would advise planting roots, which come away at once. Planted at a distance of 3 feet each way, it takes 4,840 plants to do an acre.

Strong Roots—6s. to 8/- per 1,000.

PASPALUM DILATATUM (GOLDEN CROWN GRASS.)

No. 1 Mixture for an acre.

For Warm Districts.

	LBS.
Cocksfoot Grass	20
Perennial Rye Grass	10
Rib Grass	2
Prairie Grass	10
White Clover	1
Cow Grass (Perennial Red Clover)	1

Price per acre, 20s. 44

No. 2 Mixture for an acre.

For Cool Districts.

	LBS.
Perennial Rye Grass	20
Prairie Grass	5
Cocksfoot Grass	15
Alsike Clover	1
Cow Grass (Perennial Red Clover)	1
White Clover	1

Price per acre, 18s. 6d. 48

GRASS SEED MIXTURES

For Various Lands.

No. 5 Mixture for an acre.

For forest or scrub land the following mixture is highly recommended:—

	LBS.
Cocksfoot Grass	10
Crested Dogstail Grass	2
Meadow Foxtail Grass	1
Rib Grass	1
Perennial Rye Grass	5
White Clover	2
Sheep's Parsley	½
Kentucky Blue Grass	½

Price per acre, 16s. 22

No. 3 Mixture for an acre.

For Very Warm Districts.

	LBS.
Prairie Grass	20
Cocksfoot Grass	10
Sheep's Fescue Grass	5
Perennial Rye Grass	6
Cow Grass (Perennial Red Clover)	1
Alsike Clover	1
Rib Grass	2

Price per acre, 21s. 45

No. 4 Mixture for an acre.

For Damp Soils.

	LBS.
Cocksfoot Grass	10
Yorkshire Fog Grass	5
Prairie Grass	10
Perennial Rye Grass	15
Alsike Clover	1
White Clover	1
Trefoil Clover	1
Timothy Grass	3

Price per acre, 18s. 6d. 48

Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

NEW WONDERFUL



PASTURE GRASS

RHODES GRASS.—(*Chloris Virgata*, or *C. Abyssinica*.)

The Greatest Drought-resisting Grass ever Introduced.

THIS Splendid New Grass which was introduced from South Africa, has proved itself to be the best summer Grass ever introduced into Australia. Its drought-resisting qualities are remarkable, the Rhodes Grass standing out conspicuously green, when all the surrounding grasses are scorched up. The value of this Grass cannot be over-estimated, and we predict that when it is well known it will take first place in all pasture lands in the warm districts of this and the other States. It has already been tried in New South Wales with very satisfactory results. All kinds of stock eat it readily, either green, chaffed, or as hay. The plants, which spread like Couch and take root at each joint, should be planted 5 feet apart each way, thus requiring 1,742 plants per acre. As it is a very rapid grower, it will in a very short time fill up the intervening spaces, growing luxuriantly on any soil, and producing seed all the Summer. The seed should be sown and plants put out as soon as frosts are over, and with a little rain will make luxuriant growth, producing tons of hay per acre all through the Summer and Autumn till the Winter comes, which does not harm it in any way but stops its growth.

Seed in Packets only, 1/- each, Post Free.

3-year old Roots, 30/- per 100, carriage or postage extra.

The Seed we offer is of strong growth, and from 3-year old plants.

[Extract from *Agricultural Gazette*, N.S.W.]

REPORT ON GRASSES, WAGGA EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

PASPALUM, which had been transplanted and had become fairly well established, withstood the summer very badly, while the Rhodes Grass transplanted in the Spring made luxurious growth, and did not seem to suffer in the least.

[Extract from *Agricultural Gazette*, N.S.W.]

REPORT OF WOLLONGBAR EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

OF all the Grasses mentioned in my last report as new, I must give the first place to Rhodes Grass. It appears to me that when this grass is well established and fed off a few times it will prove itself to be of great value. I have not yet tried it as a permanent pasture, but I find it getting about in the paddocks, and wherever it grows, I notice the cattle have first bite at it and then off to some other. I have also had samples of hay and chaff made of it, which are very much liked by the stock.

MR. W. BONE (HEAD GARDENER TO D. SYME, Esq.) writes :—

HAVING grown Rhodes Grass for six or seven years, I consider we have given it a fair trial. As a fodder grass it stands very high in my estimation, as it will stand right through the winter without spoiling in any way, and the cattle eat it readily at all times.

Rhodes Grass, like Paspalum Dilatatum, germinates best when sown in Spring, having sown for experiment each month from Autumn till Spring; the sowings have never turned out satisfactory before September or October. I have found that the seed germinated better when sown in a rather dry situation than when sown on damp ground.

Rhodes Grass when sown on good ground grows very fast. I have measured a shoot grown from seed sown in the Spring which ran sixteen feet by the Autumn, branching in all directions and taking root as it covered the ground.

Rhodes Grass should be planted at the least from five to six feet apart, when they will soon cover the space between the plants. I should say it would be a good grass for a dry climate, as it stands drought very well about Melbourne.

Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

LAWN GRASSES.

...FOR...

GARDEN

LAWNS,

CRICKET

GROUND,

BOWLING

GREENS,

ETC.



Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*)—This is an excellent grass for Lawns, as it adapts itself to almost any variety of soil from dry to moist. It is also distinct from the other Poas in colour of the leaves. When once established it will stand the driest summers. For lawn purposes it is exceedingly valuable, forming a thick turf of even growth. 1s. per lb.

Lippia Repens—We have been fortunate in securing a small quantity of this wonderful Lawn Grass, which should prove a boon in this country, as it stands the heat remarkably well, keeping green all through the summer with little or no water; and, unlike any other Lawn Grass, it requires no cutting, as the stalks do not rise above the ground, but cover it perfectly, forming a very thick turf of even growth. Sold in packets only, 1s.

Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa nemoralis*)—A valuable variety for lawn purposes, and is splendidly adapted for moist and shady places and those overshadowed by trees. 1s. 9d. per lb.

Rough-stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*)—This makes an excellent lawn. In appearance it is somewhat like the *Poa pratensis*, but very different in habit and general properties. 1s. 6d. per lb.

Couch or Bermuda (*Cynodon dactylon*)—Valuable in dry situations. It is exceedingly useful for binding railway embankments, sand hills, dam and river banks on account of its long creeping shoots, which root at every joint. It also makes a very good lawn when kept well cut. March, April, October, and November are the best months to sow, as during the cold winter months it is unlikely to germinate if put down. 2s. per lb.

Finest Machine-dressed Rye Grass (Free from all foreign matter)—For Bowling Greens, Cricket Grounds, Lawns, etc. Price, 6d. per lb.; 7s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.)

Buffalo Grass (Roots only)—Makes excellent Garden Lawns, and is particularly valuable for enduring drought. It will grow on any soil, running freely, and producing a good sward on pure sand. It does not seed in sufficient quantity to be of any value; cuttings of the creeping stems require to be dibbled into the soil, and should be planted early in the spring. Price, 7s. 6d. per sack of roots; 4s. per half-sack. (Carriage charged extra.)

BRUNNING'S "INCOMPARABLE" LAWN GRASSES.

First Quality—Price, 1s. 3d. per lb.; or 22s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.). **Second Quality**—Price, 1s. per lb.; or 17s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.).

The following Cricket Clubs use our "Incomparable" Mixtures:—

Melbourne, East Melbourne, Port Melbourne, North Melbourne, Richmond, St. Kilda, Brighton, Williamstown, Etc., and nearly all the Bowling Clubs.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN.

IN the formation of lawns two important things must be considered—viz., the preparing of the soil and the draining of the ground. The beauty of a lawn consists in the evenness of its surface and the richness of its verdure. This latter can only be produced on well-drained soils. For most soils, drains thirty inches deep are ample, and their distance apart will need to be determined by the drawing power of the soil. Another important consideration in making a lawn is to have the soil of an even depth throughout, so that the grass may be marked by a regularity of growth. The ground should be dug or trenched (the latter if the ground be shallow) to an equal depth, then a good dressing of manure should be given and forked in, after which it should be repeatedly trodden, rolled, and levelled, until at last a firm and uniform surface is obtained. As soils differ somewhat in texture, the mixture must be composed of grasses suitable to the soil. Our "Incomparable" Lawn Grass is composed of the best and finest grasses, and cannot fail to suit almost any kind of soil. Clovers should be excluded, for though they soon make a beautiful surface, it will not bear the same amount of use as turf formed of the harder-textured grasses, and is liable to remain longer damp after rain or dew. The seed should be sown as soon as the ground is sufficiently moist, carefully raked in by hand, and afterwards rolled. It should be sown thickly, at the rate of 100 lbs. to the acre.

Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

PURE CLOVER SEEDS.

Please state Approximate Quantity required.

Prices for 14-lbs. to ton lots, with Samples, POST FREE on application.

COW GRASS, OR PERENNIAL RED.

Trifolium pratense perenne.

THIS is distinct from the Common Red Clover, possessing a strong and more penetrating root, and is less affected by either drought or frost. It is of quicker growth than the other varieties, and yields an immense crop, which is highly nutritious. This should be introduced into all permanent pastures. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 9d. to 10d. per lb.

RED, OR BROAD CLOVER.

Trifolium pratense.

THIS variety yields an immense crop, but is only of Biennial duration. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 9d. to 10d. per lb.

ALSYKE, OR HYBRID CLOVER.

Trifolium hybridum.

A PERENNIAL variety, hybrid between the Red and white, but of much stronger growth than the latter, and will do well on all kinds of soil, yielding a heavy crop where no other Clover will succeed. Alsike Clover is highly valuable for permanent pasture. 12 lbs. is required to sow an acre by itself, or 2 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 10d. to 1s. per lb.

BOKHARA CLOVER.

Melilotus leucantha.

THIS variety is greatly cultivated for bees. It attains a height of six feet when in bloom; is very productive, and useful for ensilage. 10 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

PRIME LUCERNE.

Medicago sativa.

(See Forage Crops, page 87.)

EGYPTIAN CLOVER.

Trifolium Alexandrinum.

YIELDS immense crops, growing a little taller than lucerne. It is very succulent, and much relished by stock. 1s. per lb.

Extract from *The Age*.—"Reports have been received by the Director of Agriculture from various parts of the State as to the suitability of Egyptian clover as a winter forage crop in Victoria. In the northern areas and at high altitudes the growth was so checked by cold and frosts that no crop of any value was obtained. At Omeo the clover grew well all through the winter, and Mr. Cameron, M.L.A., considers it will do well on good land in the coastal districts where frosts are never severe. At Bacchus Marsh two cuttings were obtained, the first 18 inches high, and the second over 2 feet. The best time to sow is in the beginning of March, so that the plant may make a good start with the first Autumn rains. The first cut is then secure before winter, and the second growth is better fitted to withstand the cold."

TURKESTAN LUCERNE.

(See page 87.)

TREE LUCERNE.

(The True Variety.)

Medicago Arborea.

(See page 88.)

WHITE CLOVER.

Trifolium repens.

Its proper place and treatment are—prominence among the grasses of a long continuance of artificial pasture, and intermixture with the seeds of those grasses at the time of their being sown. Though creeping, and of low growth, it luxuriantly intertwines with the grasses so as to form a thick and massive mat of herbage; and is at once so sweet and so very nutritive as to serve in the highest manner all the immediate purposes of pasturage. Another recommendation in its favour is that it thoroughly withstands the attacks of caterpillars. 14 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 2 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 9d. to 10d. per lb.

JAPAN CLOVER.

Lespedeza striata.

THIS variety is said to succeed well in any kind of soil—rich or poor, clay or sandy, dry or wet, and is deep rooted. It is also wonderfully fattening. Very distinct. 1s. 6d. per lb.

ITALIAN SCARLET CLOVER.

Trifolium incarnatum.

It yields an abundant supply, and makes a capital hay, which is much relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Excellent for an early crop. 14 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 9d. per lb.



WHITE CLOVER.



TREFOIL CLOVER.

TREFOIL, OR HOP CLOVER.

(BLACK MEDICK.)

Medicago lupulina.

THIS Clover is very distinct, bearing a yellow flower, is erect and branching, and yields a large crop. It should be sown sparingly, otherwise it will smother the other Clovers. It is useful for sowing with other grasses, at the rate of 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. If sown alone it may be cut for hay. This is a clover highly esteemed in England, where it is known under several different names. It grows on any soil that contains lime, and although it is an Annual, it seeds itself so freely that it may almost be classed as perennial. Stock of all kinds like it, and it should be included in mixtures for all inferior soils except such as are absolutely devoid of lime. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre. (See cut.) 6d. per lb.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL.

Lotus corniculatus.

EXCELLENT for dry and sandy soils. It is greatly liked by cattle and sheep. Very productive. Perennial. Highly recommended. 1s. 6d. per lb.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER.

A VERY valuable variety for damp lands, producing immense quantities of fattening herbage. It is quite distinct in appearance to all other varieties, being of a trailing habit, and was first brought into prominence by the late Geo. Black, Esq., of Tarwin Meadows, Tarwin Lower, Gippsland, who for many years obtained the highest prices for fat cattle. Highly commended. In the husk, 7s. 6d. per lb.

ROOT CROPS.

SOW TWO TO THREE
POUNDS PER ACRE.

TURNIPS AND SWEDES.

SOW TWO TO THREE
POUNDS PER ACRE.

ALL comparatively dry soils, from the poorest sand and gravel up to the richest free loams, are more or less suitable for Turnips; while either light soils on a retentive bottom, or clayey soils upon any sort of bottom whatever, are apt to make them fail, especially in dry seasons; and soils of a comparatively heavy character, or those near akin to the best wheat or bean soils, are the most suitable for Swedish Turnips.

4d. per oz.; 8d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 1s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 2s. per lb.
If per post, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 11d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 5d.; 1 lb., 2s. 9d.

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip—A distinct variety, of the finest feeding quality; very solid, and a capital feeder.

Purple-Top Mammoth Turnip—A heavy cropper, well-shaped, and very solid.

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip—Very large, fine in quality, and very hardy; ought to be extensively cultivated.

White Globe Turnip—One of the best white-fleshed varieties; very early.

Champion Purple-Top Swede—A sound, hardy variety; much liked by stock.

Defiance, Large Purple-Top Swede—A very heavy cropper of the finest quality, growing to a large size; it succeeds well on nearly all kinds of soil and in any locality.

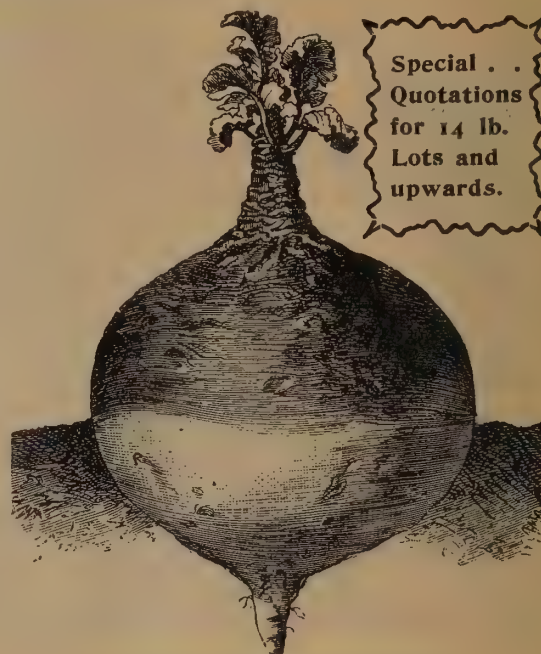
Elephant Swede—Also called "Monarch" and "Bullock." Distinct in shape and colour; very hardy, and a great cropper.

Kangaroo Swede—A new variety; very hardy, and a good keeper.

Skirving's Giant King Swede—A distinct variety; very hardy, and a heavy cropper.

Skirving's Purple-Top Swede—A large, heavy-cropping Swede; one of the best.

Ne Plus Ultra Swede—The finest Swede introduced for many years. It is globular in shape, symmetrical in form; bronze-purple in colour, of splendid quality, a quick grower, and exceptionally heavy cropper. In appearance it is quite distinct from any other variety in cultivation—not only as regards root—but its short neck, small top, and light-coloured foliage distinguish it from other varieties, and help to make a field of *Ne Plus Ultra* the most attractive crop of Swedes on the farm. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 9d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d. Per post, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1s.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 8d.; 1 lb., 3s. 3d.



Special . .
Quotations
for 14 lb.
Lots and
upwards.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE-TOP SWEDE.

MANGEL.

SOW FOUR POUNDS PER ACRE.

It is suited to a great diversity of soils—in fact, it will effect a luxuriant growth on almost any kind of soil which is properly tilled and manured. On deep, rich, friable loam it succeeds best of all, and with most certainty and least trouble; and if the upper stratum be deep and uniform, it will, with little care, yield a heavy crop. The supply of manure ought to be liberal, and may either be applied in a very slightly fermented state, and well mixed up with the whole breadth of the soil, or applied in a well-fermented state, and deposited and covered in the drills. The seed should be sown in drills thirty inches apart, and from twelve to eighteen inches apart in the rows. Sow in August for an early Summer crop; September and October for main.

4d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 1s. per lb. If per post, add the following extra— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 5d.; 1 lb., 9d. (except where otherwise priced). (For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Mammoth Long Red.

Mammoth Long Yellow. } Best for deep soils.

Yellow Tankard.

Champion Yellow Globe. } Best for shallow soils.

Champion Red Globe.

Monarch Yellow Globe.—The finest strain of Yellow Globe grown. Highly recommended. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 9d.; 1 lb., 1s. 6d.

NEW GIANT HALF-SUGAR MANGEL.

THIS new variety has proved itself to be the most nutritious of all Mangels, while possessing all the good feeding and milk producing qualities of the Sugar Beet, it attains the size of an ordinary Mangel, outyielding the Sugar Beet by two to one. The roots, which are regular and uniform, average about one foot in length and eight inches in diameter. We strongly advise all dairy farmers to give it a trial, as it produces quite 100 per cent. more food per acre than Sugar Beet. (See cut.)

Giant Half-Sugar White.

Giant Half-Sugar Rose.

5d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 8d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 3d. per lb. If per post— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 8d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 1d.; 1 lb., 2s.



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.



THE GIANT HALF-SUGAR MANGEL.

Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

ROOT CROPS—Continued.

SUGAR BEET

THE Sugar Beet will thrive well in almost any climate, but for sugar-producing purposes very dry and very cold districts are against it. As regards soil, it succeeds best in good, deep, friable loam, or on land which grows good potatoes. The seed should be sown in drills, which should be about two feet apart, and the distance between the plants about one foot. September, October, and November are the best months for sowing. Superphosphate of lime is the most suitable manure, if the ground is at all poor. About 8 lbs. of seed is required to sow an acre.

4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 1s. per lb. If per post, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 7d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 11d.; 1 lb., 1s. 9d.

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Vilmorin's Improved.

Wanzleben.

White Silesian.

CARROT.

SOW FOUR POUNDS PER ACRE.

THE best soil for the field growth of Carrots is a loose, sandy, friable loam of about 18 inches in depth; but poor, soft sand, which is scarcely able to produce any other crop, provided it be deep enough, may be quite suitable, and, in some instances, land of this light, worthless, barren sort has made a most magnificent return. Soils of almost any kind are suitable which possess the requisites of depth, openness, and perfect freedom from stones. 1s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 1s. 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 3s. per lb. If per post, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 3d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 11d.; 1 lb., 3s. 9d. (Except where otherwise priced.)

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Improved White Belgian—Grows to a very large size, and produces a heavy crop. Suitable for all soils.

Long Red Altringham—An extra fine sort. The roots grow to a large size, and are of an excellent quality.

"Sinclair's Champion"—This new giant variety, which originated in New Zealand, and which was offered for the first time in 1900, is a great yielder, producing as much as 60 tons to the acre, whilst the individual roots often weigh 16 lbs. each, and are of a rich golden-yellow colour. It is claimed that it taints neither milk nor butter. Highly recommended. Obtained 1st Prize, Royal Agricultural Show, Melbourne, seasons 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904.

6d. per oz.; 1s. 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 2s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 4s. per lb.

Per post—6d. per oz.; 1s. 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 2s. 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 4s. 9d. per lb.

Long Yellow Stump-rooted—This distinct new Carrot produces long, tapering roots, rounded at the end, of good size, and of true yellow colour. Of most excellent quality for the table, it keeps well, and is productive enough to be grown for stock-feeding.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 3s.

Per post, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 3d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 11d.; 1 lb., 3s. 9d.

VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

NOTE.—No Discount allowed off Agricultural Seeds.

Nothing less than Half-Bushels will be charged at the Bushel rate.

When writing for Samples and Prices, please state approximate quantity required.



Owing to the fluctuations of the market it is impossible to affix prices to several articles, but samples and quotations will be sent post free on application.

LARGE-ROOTED CHICORY OF COMMERCE.

CHICORY OF COMMERCE.

(Large-rooted Magdeburg, or Coffee.)

THE culture of this root should not be attempted unless the soil is of first-class quality, otherwise the expense of preparing the soil, keeping it clean, and digging and harvesting the crop, would exceed its value. The soil should be prepared as for Carrots, and the seed dropped at intervals of nine inches, in shallow drills eighteen or twenty inches apart. From August to October, according to the weather, is the best time to put in the seed.

The young plants should be carefully singled as soon as large enough to handle, and the soil must be regularly cultivated throughout the season. 4 lbs. required to sow an acre in drills. 1s. 9d. per lb.

FIELD PEAS.

60 lbs. to the bushel.

THIS is not only a profitable crop in itself, but highly valuable in rotation with cereals. The Pea is a deep-rooting plant, and if sown on land that has been repeatedly ploughed without subsoiling, the roots are unable to draw sufficient nutriment from below the hard pan formed by the plough sole; and when dry weather arrives, the plants go off prematurely, producing a much less weight of crop than if the ground had been broken up to a proper depth. If the land is not in first-rate condition, a dressing of superphosphate may be given previous to putting in the seed, and a dressing of lime would be advantageous if that is deficient in the soil. The seed may be sown broadcast in July, at the rate of 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, and harrowed in if the land is tolerably free from weeds; otherwise drilling at eighteen inches to two feet will admit the horse-hoe to destroy the weeds before the Peas have commenced to run. 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels (60 lbs. bushel) required to sow an acre. Price on application.

Blue Prussian
Blue Imperial.
Dun

Grey or
Partridge
White

(For Cow Peas, see page 88.)

CATTLE PUMPKIN.

THE Pumpkin requires rich, deep soil. Seed should be sown in Spring, as early as the weather will permit, three or four seeds in a patch, twelve feet apart each way, the plants to be thinned to one or two. The only cultivation necessary is keeping the soil loose on the surface and free from weeds, but it may be covered with mulch to advantage. 2 lbs. required to sow an acre.

Connecticut Field—Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. 6d. per oz.; 5s. per lb.

Gramma—A splendid cattle pumpkin, very productive, and of great value to dairymen and others. 6d. per oz.; 6s. per lb.

Extract from the *Australasian*, 24th September, 1903:—

"THE GRAMMA PUMPKIN.—As a fodder crop for farm stock, the value of the Gramma pumpkin is not sufficiently known in this State, and I would strongly advise stockowners, dairymen in particular, to give it a trial this season. Mr. F. W. A. Downes, of Camden, N. S. Wales, has been growing it for many years, and he has a very high opinion of its feeding value. It is a wonderful cropper, and is relished by all kinds of stock. Milch cows are very fond of it, and take to it readily without any preparation, but it can be fed to them to the best advantage after being put through a turnip-cutter or similar machine. Treated in this way it makes splendid food for young calves, especially when mixed with chaff or bran. Mr. Downes says that pigs will eat Grammas in preference to any other kind of pumpkin; horses also become very fond of them, and they prove an excellent substitute for carrots for horse stock. If grown on a large scale, this crop might become to the sheepbreeders of New South Wales what the swede turnip is to the farmers of New Zealand. The climate of this State is too hot for roots, but the Gramma pumpkin revels in heat, and produces an enormous quantity of fodder per acre. As the rind is not hard, a crop could be fed off with sheep, the same as turnips."

Ironbark—A well-known hardy variety; useful for cattle or table. 9d. per oz.; 8s. per lb.

Mammoth—Very productive; attains a large size, often 100 to 150 lbs. 1s. oz.; 10s. lb.

Mammoth Tours—Grows to a large size; excellent for feeding stock. 6d. oz.; 5s. lb.

Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

LINSEED, OR FLAX.

56 lbs. to the bushel.

THIS is a most profitable crop to grow, and one to which farmers should pay attention. It is not only valuable on account of the seed, but for the fibre, which is worth £40 per ton. The seed should be sown broadcast, on well-worked soil, and either very lightly harrowed in, or both harrowed and rolled according to the condition of the soil; but it requires in every instance to lie very near the surface, for if deposited more than half an inch deep it will not germinate. It succeeds well in the Gippsland district, and should be sown very early in the Spring or Autumn at the rate of 45 lbs. for seed, and 60 lbs. for cordage purposes per acre. Price on application.

BUCKWHEAT.

50 lbs. to the bushel.

IN China and Japan the seed is used for making bread, and in Europe it is employed for various purposes. It is an excellent food for poultry, and also useful for bees.

Japanese—This variety supersedes both the Silver Hull and the Common as regards its enormous yield and earliness. The seed is distinct in size, shape, and colour. 4d. per lb.; 10s. 6d. per bushel.

OPIUM POPPY.

THE seed should be sown in drills, which may be thirty inches to three feet apart, to afford facility for cultivating the ground, and room to gather the opium. Sow in August. 1s. per oz.

TOBACCO.

THIS plant requires a great amount of care throughout its growth, and an equal solicitude to prevent it from mould when kept for any length of time. As the success of the crop will depend in a great measure on the quality of the land chosen for its culture, a stiff, heavy, or poor, hungry soil should be avoided. The best adapted for the purpose is a deep chocolate, or rich sandy loam. Sow in July and August, to have the plants ready to transplant during September and October showers. The seed should be well mixed in sand or ashes, and it will distribute much more evenly. 2 ozs. of seed is sufficient to plant an acre. 6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per oz.

Connecticut Seed Leaf | Kentucky
Havana | Virginian

SUNFLOWER.

THIS plant furnishes a large yield of excellent poultry food, besides oil of a quality little inferior to that of the olive. As 40 bushels of seed, yielding as many gallons of oil, may be obtained from an acre of ordinary soil, the crop would be certainly profitable if a market could be obtained. The residue, or oil-cake, is of great fattening value for stock. The stalks are useful as fuel, leaving a

large residuum of potash; they also furnish a good textile fibre. The Sunflower has the merit of occupying the soil for a short period only, the crop arriving at perfection in a few months. The seeds should be sown in drills in September, the plants left three by two feet apart, thus affording space to clean foul land. It prefers calcareous soil, and requires to be well manured. 6 to 7 lbs. of seed is required to the acre.

Large Russian—6d. per lb.

Black Seeded—Best of all for oil purposes. 6d. per lb.

WHITE MUSTARD.

IN some countries Mustard is a profitable field crop; and, when the value of rotation of crops is fully recognised, will probably come into cultivation here also. The land requires to be well worked, and the crop will pay for a considerable application of manure. The seed may be sown broadcast, or in drills eighteen or twenty inches apart, for the sake of cleaning the land, at the end of September or the beginning of October. The seed ripens in three months or less, so that it may be made available as a fallow crop. The crop should be harvested before any of the pods burst, as if seeds are scattered, they foul the land to a serious extent. It may be covered effectually by rolling, without the use of the harrow. A yield of twenty to forty bushels of seed to the acre may be expected. It is very useful for sheep food. 8 to 10 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

TICK OR HORSE BEANS.

60 lbs. to the bushel.

THE Tick or Horse Bean thrives best on stiff, rich soil, and will succeed on any soil suitable for wheat. The best mode of growing Beans is to sow rather thickly, in drills wide apart—twenty-seven to thirty-six inches—and the seeds four or five inches apart. To sow an acre it will require from 2½ to 3 bushels. Price on application.

FIELD CABBAGE.

THE Cabbage can be cultivated in two ways: by raising young plants in a seed-bed and transplanting, and by sowing the seed in drills where the crop is to grow. For the former style, 1 lb. is sufficient for an acre; for the latter from 4 to 6 lbs. is required.

If required to be mailed, ½ lb., 3d.; ½ lb., 5d.; 1 lb., 9d. extra.

Giant Drumhead—A late variety, growing to an immense size; very solid. Largely cultivated. 9d. per oz.; 1s. 9d. per ½ lb.; 3s. per ½ lb.; 6s. per lb.

Schweinfurt—One of the earliest and largest white varieties, excellent for stock. 9d. per oz.; 1s. 9d. per ½ lb.; 3s. per ½ lb.; 6s. per lb.

Jersey Cow Kale—A valuable fodder for cows, sheep, etc. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.; 1s. 6d. per ½ lb.; 2s. 6d. per ½ lb.; 5s. per lb.

Thousand-headed Cabbage or Kale—

This is invaluable as a fodder for sheep, cows, etc., on account of the immense quantity of food it produces. It grows to a height of from three to four feet, and may be fed off twice and sometimes thrice. It is a plant that produces more food per acre than any other, does not disagree with any stock, and does not impoverish the land, and never causes sheep or lambs to blow or scour. 6d. per oz.; 1s. per ½ lb.; 1s. 6d. per ½ lb.; 2s. 6d. per lb.



THOUSAND-HEADED CABBAGE OR KALE.

HEMP.

HEMP has been cultivated with great success in Gippsland. It likes a rich, moist soil, but will grow on almost any soil that is well manured. If sown in drills, a stronger fibre will be produced than that sown broadcast. It can be sown either in the early Autumn or Spring. About 120 lbs. required to sow an acre broadcast.

SHEEP'S PARSLEY.

A LITTLE of this ought to be used on all pastures. It is more especially valuable for sowing with Lucerne and Clovers, to prevent cattle from being blown when first put on the young grass; biennial. From half to 1 lb. of seed is sufficient for an acre when mixed with other grasses. 1s. per lb.

CASTOR OIL OF COMMERCE.*Ricinus communis.*

THE plant is tender, and will not withstand heavy frosts. It grows in almost any ordinary soil, and produces seed profusely the first year from planting. Cattle will not interfere with it. Price on application.

PYRETHRUM CINERARIAE-FOLIUM.*Californian Insect Powder Plant.*

PRODUCES white flowers, which are used for making insect powder. 6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per oz.

Samples and Prices
Post Free on Application.

SEED GRAIN.

Samples and Prices
Post Free on Application.

It must be distinctly understood that all Seed Grain is sold for NETT PROMPT CASH only.

Exchange to be added to Cheques.

WHEAT (60 lbs. Bushel)
CAPE BARLEY (50 lbs. Bushel).
RYE (60 lbs. Bushel).

OATS (40 lbs. Bushel).
WHITE TARTARIAN | BLACK TARTARIAN
ALGERIAN

MAIZE (56 lbs. Bushel).
NINETY-DAY | WHITE HORSE TOOTH
LARGE, OR 120-DAY.

Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

CONIFEROUS AND PINE SEEDS.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE COLLECTORS.

As usual, in disposing of this class of seeds, it is with the distinct understanding that we shall not be held responsible for any failures of crops. We take every means to insure the best quality, but many of the seeds come from distant countries, and trees sometimes fail to mature their seeds, although they may look well enough to the eye. To those unacquainted with the raising of tree seeds, we would recommend the following suggestions:—Sow in September-October in boxes or pans well drained, and place under the shelter of a fence or arbour protected from the burning sun.

Per oz.—s. d.	Per oz.—s. d.	Per oz.—s. d.
Abies canadensis (<i>Hemlock Spruce</i>) ... 4 0	Cupressus Corneyana (<i>Corney's Cypress</i>) 2 6	Pinus Laricio (<i>Corsican Pine</i>) ... 1 6
— balsamea (<i>Balm of Gilead Fir</i>) ... 2 6	— sempervirens horizontalis (<i>The Spreading Cypress</i>) ... 1 6	— monticola (<i>Californian Mountain-Top Pine</i>) ... 1 6
— Douglasi (<i>Douglas's Silver Fir</i>) ... 2 6	— torulosa (<i>The Twisted or Bhotan Cypress</i>) ... 2 0	— muricata (<i>The Bishop's Pine</i>) ... 4 0
— macrocarpa ... 4 0	— Uhdeana (<i>Dr. Uhde's Cypress</i>) ... 2 6	— picea ... 1 0
— Menziesi (<i>Menzies' Spruce</i>) ... 4 0	Libocedrus decurrens (<i>The Incense Cedar</i>) ... 4 0	— pinea (<i>The Stone Pine</i>) ... 1 0
— Mertensiana (<i>Californian Hemlock Spruce</i>) ... 4 0	Picea amabilis (<i>The Lovely Silver Fir</i>) 4 0	— pinaster (<i>Maritima</i>) ... 1 0
— Williamsoni ... 4 0	— grandis (<i>The Great Silver Fir</i>) ... 4 0	— ponderosa (<i>The Heavy Wooded Pine</i>) ... 3 0
Callitris quadrivalvis ... 4 0	— nobilis (<i>The Noble Silver Fir</i>) ... 5 0	— Sabiniana (<i>Sabine's Pine</i>) ... 2 6
Cedrus Atlantica (<i>Silver Cedar</i>) ... 2 6	— concolor ... 4 0	— strobis (<i>The Weymouth Pine</i>) ... 1 6
— deodara (<i>Indian Cedar</i>) ... 3 6	Pinus Austriaca (<i>Black Austrian Pine</i>) 1 0	— sylvestris (<i>Scotch Fir</i>) ... 1 0
— Lebani (<i>Cedar of Lebanon</i>) ... 2 6	— Canariensis (<i>Canary Island Pine</i>) 2 0	— torreyana ... 3 6
Cryptomeria Japonica (<i>Japan Cedar</i>) 2 6	— contorta (<i>Twisted Pine</i>) ... 4 0	— tuberculata (<i>The Knob-coned Pine</i>) 3 6
— Lobbi ... 4 0	— Fremontiana (<i>Col. Fremont's Nut Pine</i>) ... 3 6	Sequoia sempervirens (<i>Red Wood Tree</i>) ... 3 6
Cupressus funebris (<i>Chinese Mourning Cypress</i>) ... 2 6	— halapensis (<i>Aleppo Pine</i>) ... 1 0	Thuja gigantea (<i>Gigantic Arbor Vita</i>) 5 0
— glauca pendula ... 4 0	— insignis (<i>The Remarkable Pine</i>) ... 1 6	— aurea (<i>The Golden Arbor Vita</i>) ... 2 0
— Goveniana (<i>Gowan's Cypress</i>) ... 3 6	— Jeffreyi (<i>Jeffrey's Pine</i>) ... 2 6	— orientalis (<i>The American Arbor Vita</i>) ... 2 0
— Lawsoniana (<i>Lawson's Cypress</i>) ... 4 0	— Lambertiana (<i>Lambert's Pine</i>) ... 2 0	Wellingtonia gigantea (<i>The Mammoth Tree of California</i>) ... 5 0
— macrocarpa (<i>The Large-fruited Cypress</i>) ... 1 6		
— tournefortia ... 2 6		

AUSTRALIAN FLOWER, SHRUB, AND TREE SEEDS.

It being impossible to give a correct list of all the varieties that we will have in stock, we have only subjoined the names of a few of the chief sorts. When required, we can supply upwards of 50 varieties. 6d. per packet, or 5s. per dozen, except where otherwise priced.

Acacia Baileyana —A most beautiful shrub, should be in every large garden; excellent for cutting.	Doryanthes Palmeri (<i>Queensland Spear Lily</i>)—Producing large spikes of red flowers; spikes often 3 feet long.	Kennedya rubicunda (<i>Bean Climber</i>)—Handsome creeper.
— elator —A splendid Acacia; a very rapid grower; fine for parks, etc.	Elæocarpus cyaneus (<i>Victorian Olive Tree</i>)—Producing berries of a bright blue colour.	Melaleuca hypericifolia —Very handsome shrub; flowers bright scarlet.
— iteaphylla (<i>South Australian Wattle</i>)—Earliest of all Acacias.	Eriostemon nerifolium —Starry white flowers, sweet-scented, pretty free-flowering shrub.	Pittosporum eugenoides (<i>N. Z. Hedge Laurel</i>) ... See Hedge Seeds
— sorts —(See Acacia Seeds.)	Eucalyptus calophylla rosea —A beautiful scarce variety; flowers pink. 1s. per packet.	— nigrescens ...
Actinotis helianthi (<i>N. S. Wales Flannel Flower</i>)—Very fine.	— citriodora (<i>The Lemon-scented Gum</i>)—A fine ornamental tree, with lemon-scented leaves. 6d. per packet; 4s. per oz.	— undulatum (<i>Victorian Laurel</i>) ...
Boronia megastigma (<i>Sweet-scented Boronia</i>)—A beautiful little plant; flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent. 6d. per packet. (See page 41.)	— ficifolia (<i>Crimson-flowered Gum</i>)—A slow growing variety, attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet. It produces magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage. Splendid for the shrubbery. 1s. per packet.	Sophora tetraptera (<i>Chain Tree</i>)—Handsome foliage, producing large bunches of orange pea-shaped flowers.
— serrata —Rose-coloured flowers, slightly scented. 1s. per packet.	— leucoxydon rosea —This very handsome gum grows only about 20 feet, and bears a great quantity of splendid pink flowers; the bark is white and quite smooth. 1s.	Stenocarpus Cunninghami —This magnificent shrub bears curious scarlet flowers like a wheel; fine foliage. 1s.
— yellow-flowered (<i>Sweet-scented</i>)—A fine yellow-flowered variety, which is most sweetly scented. 1s. per packet. (For full description see page 41.)	Ficus Australis (<i>Native Banyan Tree</i>).— macrophylla (<i>Moreton Bay Fig</i>).	Sterculia populneus (<i>Bottle Tree</i>)—Butt of tree shaped like a bottle.
Brachychiton acerifolium (<i>Flame Tree</i>)—A very ornamental tree.	Grevillea Hilli —A beautiful shrub, with spikes of long white flowers. 1s. per packet.	Swainsonia (<i>Darling Pea</i>).
Callistemon coccineum (<i>Bottle-Brush</i>)—Flowers scarlet, tipped with yellow.	— robusta (<i>Silky Oak</i>)—A lovely shrub for parks and avenues.	Tecoma Australis (<i>Churchill Island Jasmine or Creeper</i>).
— rigidum (<i>Bottle-Brush</i>)—Scarlet; very handsome shrub.	Hakea eucalyptoides (<i>Cushion Flower</i>).	Telopea speciosissima (<i>N.S.W. Waratah</i>).
Cassia laevigata —The showy Cassia; very ornamental.	Hardenbergia monophylla (<i>Victorian Lilac or Spurious Sarsaparilla</i>).	
Casuarina quadrivalvis (<i>She-Oak</i>).	— monophylla alba (<i>White-flowered Spurious Sarsaparilla</i>).	
— stricta (<i>Straight Oak</i>).	Hymenopodium flavum —Yellow; highly perfumed flowers.	
Clanthus puniceus (<i>Glory Pea, N.Z.</i>)—A hardy shrub. (For description see page 46.)	Indigofera Australis (<i>Australian Indigo Plant</i>).—Flower lilac.	
— albus —A lovely new white variety. 1s. per packet. (For full description see page 46.)	Kennedya nigricans (<i>The Black Flower</i>).—A very pretty climber. 1s. per packet.	
— Dampieri (<i>Sturt's Desert Pea</i>)—For description, see page 46.		
Cordyline Australis —Greatly used for decorative purposes.		
— nutans —Broad-leaved Cordyline; handsome pot plant.		

HEDGE SEEDS.

Acacia Ornithophora (<i>Kangaroo Acacia</i>)—6d. per oz., or 4s. per lb.
African Box Thorn —The seed should be sown during the months of September, October, and November. 9d. per oz., or 8s. per lb.
Cape Broom —6d. per oz., or 5s. per lb.
Furze (<i>Whin or Gorse</i>)—6d. per oz., or 2s. 6d. per lb.
Osage Orange —Previous to sowing the seed it should be soaked in water for about two or three days, and then placed in damp sand until it commences to germinate (care should be taken to prevent fermentation), when it should be sown in drills. 1s. per oz.

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AUSTRALIAN FLOWER, SHRUB, AND TREE SEEDS.—Continued.

Pittosporum eugenoides—The most popular variety for hedge purposes. 1s. per oz.

— *nigrescens*—1s. per oz.

— *undulatum*—A much stronger-growing variety than the other two. It is also a very floriferous shrub, bearing an abundance of sweet-scented white flowers. 1s. per oz.

Ti-Tree—The well-known sea-coast hedge. Excellent for seaside residences. Seed very difficult to obtain. 1s. per packet.

ACACIA SEEDS.

(Wattles.)

Acacia decurrens (*Black Wattle*)—This is the variety chiefly used for tanning purposes. 6d. per oz., or 4s. per lb.

— *ornithophora*—(See Hedge Seeds.)

— *dealbata* (*Silver Wattle*)—1s. per oz.

— *lophantha* (*Cape or Crested Wattle*)—6d. per oz.

Acacia melanoxylon (*Blackwood or Lightwood*)—6d. per oz., or 6s. per lb.

— *pycnantha* (*Golden Wattle*)—Used for tanning purposes. 6d. per oz., 3s. 6d. per lb.

— *saligna* (*Weeping Acacia*)—1s. 6d. per oz.

The best time for sowing Acacia seeds is during the months of March, April, August, and September. As the seeds are hard, it is necessary that they should be soaked in boiling water, and left until the shells burst before sowing.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

6d. per Packet. Sow in September and October in boxes or seed pans.

Ailanthus glandulosa (*Tree of Heaven*)—Ornamental tree of rapid growth, 20 ft. 1s. per oz.

Arbutus unedo (*Irish Strawberry Tree*)—A lovely shrub, producing bunches of waxy-white flowers and scarlet berries resembling a strawberry, which are edible, 15 ft. 2s. oz.

Calycanthus floridus (*Allspice Tree*)—A Spring flowering shrub, highly scented; flowers brown, 4 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Ceratonía siliqua (*Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree of Scripture*)—Excellent tree for warm climates, 15 ft. 6d. per oz.

Cercis siliquastrum (*Judas Tree*)—Handsome flowering tree with red flowers, 12 ft. 9d. oz.

Clethra arborea (*Lily of the Valley Tree*)—Very pretty, with bunches of white flowers resembling Lily of the Valley, 9 ft. 3s. per oz.

Daphne mezereum—The seeds of this variety are used for medicinal purposes, 4 ft. 2s. per oz.

Genista Andreana—A most lovely variety of the common Broom, with the upper petals golden yellow and the lateral ones rich wall-flower-crimson. 3s. per oz.

Kalmia latifolia (*Mountain Laurel*)—A beautiful spring flowering shrub; flowers white, spotted pink; excellent for florists. 2s. 6d. oz.

Lagunaria Pattersoni (*Fugosia*)—A very handsome flowering shrub, of fine pyramidal habit, very hardy. 4s. per oz.

Larix Europæa (*The Larch*)—Succeeds well in the cool districts. 9d. per oz.

Laurus camphora (*Camphor Tree*)—A fine ornamental tree, 20ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Laurus nobilis (*Sweet Bay*)—A hardy ever-green shrub; the leaves are used for flavouring custards, etc.; 12ft. 6d. per oz.

Liquidambar styraciflua—A magnificent, deciduous tree; the leaves turn crimson in the autumn, 20ft. 2s. 6d. per oz.

Liriodendron tulipifera (*Tulip Tree*)—A lovely ornamental tree, with yellowish-red flowers which are shaped like a Tulip. 1s. oz.

Melia Azedarach (*White Cedar*)—A quick growing tree, excellent for dry districts. Largely grown in California, 35ft. 1s. oz.

Paulownia imperialis—A splendid, rapid-growing tree with large leaves and bearing great spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, 30ft. 1s. per oz.

Photinia serrulata—A hardy ever-green shrub; flowers white, 10ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Protea mellifera (*Cape Honeysuckle*)—A handsome flowering shrub, flowers pink and white, 6ft. 2s. 6d. per oz.

Sambucus nigra (*Elderberry Tree*)—This tree produces the berries which are used for making Elderberry wine, 15ft. 9d. per oz.

Prunus spinosa (*Irish Black Thorn*)—6d. oz.

Rhus succedanea (*Sumach*)—A deciduous shrub, with bright crimson flowers, 10ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Schinus molle (*Pepper Tree*)—A beautiful, hardy ornamental evergreen tree, excellent for dry districts, 15ft. 1s. per oz.

Sophora Japonica—A deciduous shrub, with white flowers. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Spartium junceum (*Yellow Spanish Broom*)—A very pretty shrub, with bright yellow flowers, 7 ft. 6d. per oz.

— *scoparium* (*Common Broom*). 6d. oz.

Tilia Europæa grandiflora (*Large-leaved Lime, or Linden Tree*)—A fine ornamental shade tree, 30 ft. to 40 ft. 1s. per oz.

Tamarix gallica (*Flowering Cyprus*)—A hardy graceful shrub, with pink flowers, 12 ft., 2s. per oz.

Viburnum opulus (*Guelder Rose, or Snowball Tree*)—A pretty flowering shrub, covered in the early spring with large heads of snow-white flowers, 10 ft. 1s. per oz.

Yucca filamentosa (*Adam's Needle*)—Pretty palm-like plant, excellent as single specimens for lawns, flowers white, 3 ft. 4s. per oz.

Yucca aloefolia variegata—A very pretty variegated variety, 4 ft. 2s. per oz.



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- E. Botryoides** (*Bastard Mahogany*).—This magnificent tree is now being extensively planted. It is far superior to the Sugar Gum, being quicker in growth, and is not affected with insect borer. Squatters of the Western District, who have seen this tree, say that they intend planting it largely as a break-wind and shelter tree. Undoubtedly it is the finest shade tree we have, and a most rapid grower. Attains a height of 80 ft. 2s. 6d. per oz.
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- E. Citriodora** (*Lemon-scented Gum*).—See Australian Flower, Shrub, and Tree Seeds, page 99. 2s. 6d. per oz.
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- E. Piperita** (*White Stringybark of Victoria and New South Wales*).—Grows to a great height; the wood is useful for many purposes. 1s. 6d. per oz.
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A perfect, safe and thoroughly efficacious non-poisonous specific for the cure of all Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and animals generally. It is mainly a vegetable composition and quite harmless. It is a great boon to large horse keepers and owners of all domestic animals, who require a cheap and simple remedy for Mange, Itch, Cuts, Collar Galls, Cracked or Greasy Heels, in Horses; Mange, Eczema, etc., in Dogs; and for Lice, Scurf, and other Skin diseases that trouble Cattle. It produces rapid growth of the hair on bare patches. It is also a certain cure for Scab in Sheep. Per bottle, 1s. 6d.

Mr. W. MANNING, Wingrave Poultry Farm, Bendigo, writes:—"Equisan" is the best article I ever used on horses, for cuts, etc. All my friends who have used it speak very highly of it."

TYZACK'S "VICTORIAN" CHICKEN MEAL.

This Meal contains Eight Separate Ingredients, including the right proportion of Bone Meal, is free from Pollard, Bran, and Outmeal, is specially prepared to prevent losses through Diarrhoea, and is cheaper and better than eggs. Chickens fed on this meal grow rapidly. Easy to use. Mix with a small quantity of warm water or milk. It must be mixed as dry as possible. In bags, 4 lbs., 1s.; 7 lbs. 1s. 6d.; 14 lbs., 2s. 9d.; 28 lbs., 5s. 3d.

BRINSMEAD'S HANDY TONIC FOR FOWLS.

Will keep your Fowls from di-ease and increase the flow of Eggs. Use daily when moulting and in hot weather; in cold weather, twice a week. Sold in bottles, 1s.; ½ gallon tins, 3s.; gallon tins, 5s.

The Largest Stock of Bird Foods, Sundries, &c., in Australia.

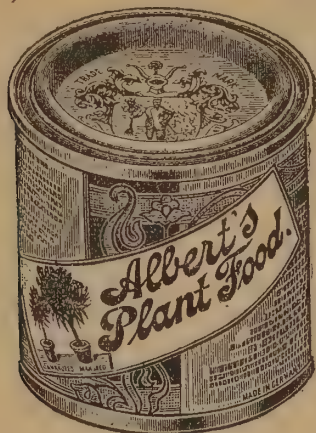
MANURES and FERTILISERS.

All Manures are sold for **NET CASH** only.

Delivered at Train or Wharf, Melbourne.

CARRIAGE EXTRA to any of the Suburbs.

Agricultural Salt—2-cwt. bags, 6s. each (net cash).



ALBERT'S PLANT-FOOD.

THE BEST FERTILISER FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

This celebrated plant-food, made in Germany, is a scientific preparation containing in a highly concentrated and easily soluble form the food elements required by plants. It is odorless, clean to handle, quick in its action and unequalled in its effects. It is put up in attractive tins with full directions for use printed on each, and containing inside a small spoon holding the exact quantity required for dissolving in a quart of water. By its application plants acquire a sturdier growth, fuller development and a manifold increase in bloom. For palms, ferns, bulbs and all kinds of pot-plants, it is by far the most complete, most effective, most economical and easiest applied fertiliser made. 6d. per tin; per post, 10d.

Albert's Concentrated Horticultural Manure (A.G.D.)—This is said to be one of the best manures in the world for florists and amateur gardeners who wish to grow plants and flowers for sale; also for market gardeners and orchardists. For Vegetables, 2 cwt. per acre is a good dressing; for Flower Gardens, 1 oz. per square yard, or 2 cwt. per acre; for Fruit (five to ten year old), 2 to 4 lbs. per tree is sufficient. Sprinkle on the surface as far as the roots extend, and harrow or rake it lightly in. Sow with the seed, or after active growth has commenced in the Spring. For Plants in Pots, dissolve an ounce in two gallons of water, and water the soil once a week with quick-growing plants, but only once a month with slow-growing ones, like azaleas, camellias, etc. Remember that 15 grains of this are as strong as 4 lbs. of cow manure. Bags, 5s. 6d. each; 18s. per cwt.

Albert's Concentrated Vineyard Manure (P.K.N.D.)—It is as valuable for peaches, apricots, nectarines, almonds, olives, plums, tomatoes, asparagus, and passion fruit also as for grape vines.

Apply 2 lbs. to each tree over five years old, or 4 ozs. to each vine, or 2 cwt. per acre. Spread it evenly on the surface, and harrow it in very lightly in the Spring. Do not put it on a hard-caked surface, nor dig it in deeply, as the dew and rain dissolve it and carry it down. 28-lb. Sample Bags, 5s. 6d. each; 18s. per cwt. (net cash).

Bone Dust—In 1-cwt. bags, 6s. each; per ton, £5 10s. (net cash).

Cuming, Smith & Co.'s Horticultural Manure—Invaluable for all Horticultural work in general. In 14-lb. sample bags, 1s. 9d.; 28-lbs., 2s. 9d. 1-cwt. bags, 9s.

Cuming, Smith & Co.'s Grass Manure—Invaluable for top-dressing Cricket, Tennis, Croquet and other Lawns. Put up in 14-lb. 1s. 9d.; 28-lb. 2s. 9d., or 1-cwt. bags, 7s. 6d.

Guano, Ohlendorff's Dissolved—In 14-lb. bags, 3s. each.

Nitrate of Soda—An excellent fertiliser. In 14-lb. bags, 3s. (net cash).

Standen's Manure—This valuable manure has been in use for over 50 years. For promoting a rapid, healthy, and finely-developed growth, with the highest excellence of colour, size, and quality of Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables. 1-lb. tins, 1s.; 3-lb. tins, 2s. 6d.

Sulphate of Ammonia—An effective, quick-acting fertiliser, for promoting and maintaining healthy, vigorous growth in plants. In tins, 1s. each; or 18s. per cwt. (net cash).

Superphosphate of Lime—In 1-cwt. bags, 6s. each; per ton, £5 (net cash).

LUNT'S CHRYSANTHEMUM MANURES.

Mr. Thomas Lunt, Keir Gardens, Dunblane, Scotland, has been a noted grower of Chrysanthemums for a number of years and attributes his phenomenal success as a grower to the Special Compounds he has used in the potting soil and subsequently in developing the flowers.

Lunt's Chrysanthemum Manure—For potting soil. Full instructions given with each package. In tins, 1s.

Lunt's Chemical Mixture—For developing Chrysanthemum Flowers. Full instructions given with each package. In tins, 1½ lb., 1s. 3d.

INSECT AND BLIGHT DESTROYERS.

"Incomparable" Slug Powder—A splendid preparation for destroying slugs, snails, etc. 1s. 6d. per tin.

Bluestone (Sulphate of Copper)—Used in the formation of various pest remedies. 6d. per lb.

Bordeaux Mixture (Dry)—The best fungicide for curing and preventing Black Spot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl on Peach Trees, Scab and other Fungoid Diseases on Fruit Trees and Plants. 1 lb. will make 5 gallons of spray. In tins, 1 lb., 1s.; 2 lbs., 1s. 9d.; 4 lbs., 3s. 3d.

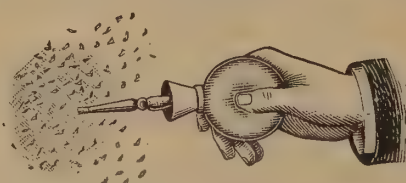
Firtree Oil—Effectually clears all Insects and Parasites from the roots and foliage of Trees, Vines, and Plants. Kills all Grubs, Flies, etc. Cures Mildew and Blight, and makes a good Winter dressing. In bottles, 2s. and 3s. each.

Flour of Sulphur—For Mildew on Roses, Vines, etc. 3d. per lb.; or 21s. cwt.

Gishurst Compound (Patented)—One of the oldest and best Insecticides yet introduced for destroying all kinds of Insect Life. 1-lb. boxes, 1s. 6d.; 3-lb. boxes, 4s.; 12-lb. boxes, 14s.

Hellebore Powder (English)—Very useful for destroying Pear and Cherry Slugs, Worms, Caterpillars, Slugs, etc. In tins, 1s. 6d.

Mortein—This is one of the best Insecticides for destroying Green Fly on roses, and all kinds of Insect Life. In tins, 9d. and 3s. 6d., per post, 11d. and 4s. 3d.



Mortein Spreaders—For using Mortein, Paris Green, Sulphur, and other Insect Powders. Highly recommended to amateurs who have only a few plants and do not wish to go to the expense of buying Sulphur Bellows (see cut), 9d. each, per post, 11d.

Nikoteen—A preparation containing about 30 per cent of nicotine. For all kinds of Scale, Aphis, and Codlin Moth; it is very effectual, and is easy to use.

In Bottles—Making from 4 to 5 gallons of Spray, 1s. 3d. each; 8 to 10, 2s. 6d.; 12 to 20, 3s. 6d.; 50 to 75, 12s.

Par-oidium—A most powerful Insecticide, and guaranteed to destroy Oidium, Mildew, Vine Parasites, Chlorosis, and all Parasitical Insects on Plants, Vegetables, etc., etc. It is largely used in France by Vignerons and others, and its superiority over Sulphur and other well-known Insecticides has been acknowledged. It cures Oidium radically, even when sulphur has failed. 3d. per lb., or 14s. per cwt.

Nicotine Soap—An unrivalled preparation for destroying Insect Life upon Plants without injury to the foliage. In jars, 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. each.

Paris Green—Poisonous; insoluble Powder, excellent for destroying Codlin Moth, Caterpillars, and all kinds of Insect Life. In 1 lb. packets only, 1s. 6d. each; in tins, 6d. and 9d. each.

Paris Green Paste (Blundell's Pure)—Ready for use. 1s. 6d. per lb. bottle.

London Purple—Excellent for destroying Codlin Moth, Caterpillars, and all kinds of Insect Life. In 1 lb. packets only, 1s. 6d. each.

Soaperine—An invaluable remedy for destroying Blight on Rose Trees, Insect Pests, etc., in Orchards and Vineyards. Excellent also for destroying Vermin on Dogs, Horses, and Cattle. 6d. per tin.

Pestide Compound—A safe and effectual remedy for Insect and Fungoid Pests. Snails and Slugs are easily destroyed and eradicated by it. Mixes with cold water, no sediment, and is easily applied. 10-oz. bottles, making from 3 to 5 gallons, 1s. each.

Tobacco—For fumigating. 1s. per lb.

Tobacco Powder—Kills Green and Black Fly, etc., dusted or blown on the foliage while moist. In tins, 1s. 6d.

Phosphorised Wheat—For exterminating Rabbits, Rats, Mice, Sparrows, Starlings, Parrots, and other pests. In tins, 1s. each, per post, 1s. 9d.; or in cases containing 60 lbs., 10s. 6d. per case.

Kilemquick—This Insecticide is invaluable for destroying Blight on Chrysanthemums and Roses. Guaranteed to give universal satisfaction. 1-pint tins, to make 5 gals., 1s.; ½-gal., 3s.; 1-gal., 5s.

"Kuolo"—Certain Death to Snails and Slugs. (See page 106.)

Horticultural Sundries.



NEW PATENT HOE.

The "New Zealand."

Price,
3/6.

Highly recommended for hoeing between potatoes and cleaning large patches of ground. As it cuts both sides, it does the work in half the time of an ordinary Dutch hoe.

"VAPORITE"

Kills Wire-worm, Grubs, Beetles, and all Worm and Insect Pests that Infest the Soil.

CERTAIN DEATH TO SLUGS. HARMLESS TO PLANT LIFE.

A trial tin of "VAPORITE" will demonstrate the unique advantages and wonderful efficacy of this latest process. Every harmful kind of worm or insect sheltering in the soil will be destroyed without injury to the tenderest plant growth. The process consists in distributing the powder in the soil. "Vaporite" slowly evolves noxious fumes which permeate the soil and from which your troublesome pests cannot escape. In the expert opinion of gardeners, florists, and agriculturists, "Vaporite" is one of the greatest of modern discoveries. The process is inexpensive, and absolutely certain in effect.

In tins, 2 lb. 1/-, 7lbs. 2/6.

"SURPAZOLL"—The Rose-Grower's Friend.

One of the Best and Safest Insect Destroyers on the Market.

This insecticide is a purely vegetable extract, and is one of the best, if not the best, insect destroyer on the market, and is guaranteed to be quite harmless to the tenderest foliage. For destroying the Green Fly on roses it is unsurpassed. It also destroys Scale, Caterpillars, Mealy Bugs, Thrip, Cabbage Fly, and many other insect pests. It is advisable when spraying insects of a greasy nature to add 1 lb. of soft soap to every 10 gallons of spray. *Full Directions on each Bottle.*

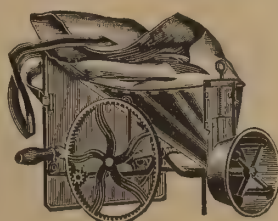
No. 1 size to make 7 Gallons of Spray, 1/6 each.

No. 2 ,, ,, 17 1/2 ,, ,, 3/6 ,,

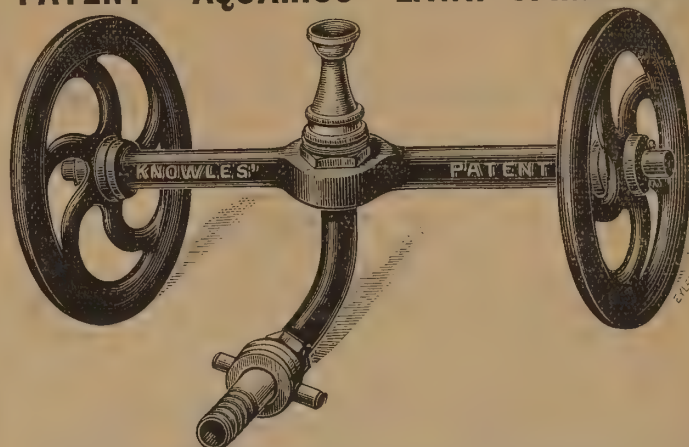
Cahoon Seed Sower.

Recognised everywhere as the World's Standard Seed Sower.

The easiest running and most perfect machine on the market. It not only saves two-thirds labour but 25 per cent. of seed. A man or boy can sow evenly any desired quantity at the rate of from 4 to 6 acres per hour. With careful usage it will last a lifetime, as everything used in its construction is of the very best quality. The weight of the machine when empty is 5 1/2 lbs. It will scatter the following distances:—Wheat or Rye, 30 to 36 feet; Barley, 27 to 33 feet; Oats, 21 to 25 feet; Clovers, Millets, and Lucerne, 20 to 24 feet; Timothy, or Couch Grass, 15 to 18 feet; Rye Grass, 8 to 12 feet; the breadth of cast being in proportion to the weight of seed. Price, 22/6.



KNOWLES' PATENT "AQUARIUS" LAWN SPRINKLERS.



The advantages these Sprinklers possess over all others are that they can be readily moved by means of the hose from one part of the Lawn to another without stopping the flow of water or getting the feet wet by walking on the wet grass. By attaching a length of cord they can be drawn back to any desired position. The nozzle is of an entirely new construction which causes the water to cover the grass evenly within a radius of from 24 to 30 feet, according to the pressure obtainable.

Made for 1/2-inch and 3/4-inch hose, 10/6 each.

The "AQUARIUS JUNR."—A smaller size, designed especially for those possessing only small Lawns, for which they are admirably adapted.

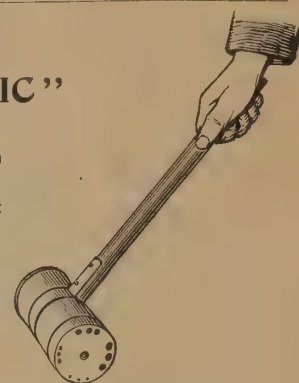
Made for 1/2-inch hose only, 5/6.

THE PATENT "RAPID-ECONOMIC"

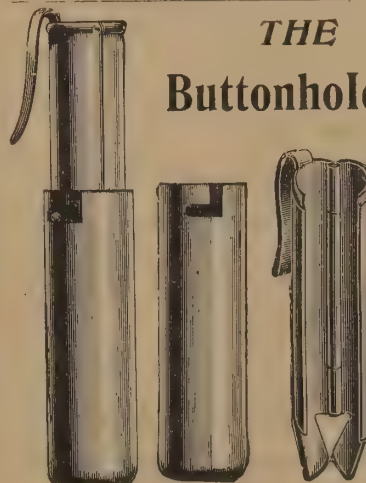
Hand Seed Sower

This Seed Sower is self-regulating. A boy can be trusted to distribute the seed evenly and without waste.

Price, 2/6 each.



THE "NATIONAL" Buttonhole Flower Holder.



The "National" allows the stems to be placed in the holder, gripped, and inserted in the water tubes without touching the flowers. This is a new, original and effective invention; there being no need to tie the stems, and no risk of spoiling the flowers by forcing them into the tube.

9d. each; per post, 10d.

Sole Agents for Murchison's Weed, Scrub, and Tree Exterminator. (See page 114.)

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

Beautiful and Artistic **"YOKO" MATS.**

For decorating Flower Pots, Table Centres, etc. In all shades.

1/- each, per post, 1/3.

We are the headquarters for "Yoko" Mats. Storekeepers, florists, and fancy goods dealers should write for samples and special prices; post free on application.

The **"Faultless" Sprayer.**

Invaluable to every Horticulturist and Florist. Made in Brass and Tin. Throws a Spray as Fine as Mist.

Kills, Drives Away, and Exterminates every living thing obnoxious to Yourself, Your Animals, or Your Crops.

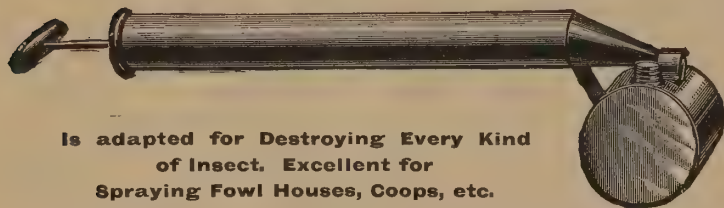
The "Faultless" Sprayer is absolutely the best-constructed sprayer of its class ever offered to the public. For strength and durability it has no equal. The tapering point to air chamber gives great force to the spray, carrying it to the greatest possible distance.

This tapering tube also allows the air chamber to be fastened to the tank in the most substantial manner. The tube of air chamber is soldered to top of reservoir, and also supported by a broad strap of metal passing over point of tube. The point of air chamber and small tube through which the liquid passes are thoroughly protected from damage in use or shipping. Piston rod is spring steel wire and cup leather plunger.

Price in Tin, 4/-

Price in Brass, 6/6.

Price in Tin, with Brass Reservoir (fine), 5/- each.



Is adapted for Destroying Every Kind of Insect. Excellent for Spraying Fowl Houses, Coops, etc.

India-Rubber Garden Hoses.

GENUINE "NORTH BRITISH."—Finest quality, 3 ply. Possesses strength and other qualities unequalled by most and surpassed by no other hose hitherto manufactured.

3/4 inch, 1/- per foot; 1/2 inch, 10d. per foot.

Sold only in 30 and 60 feet lengths.

"BEETLECUTE."

The Only Safe, Infallible, Non-Poisonous Exterminator of Ants, Beetles, Cockroaches, Woodlice, &c., &c.

Perfectly Harmless to Human Beings and Animals.

Used by all the leading Shipping Companies, and supplied to H.M. Government

Sold in Tins, 9d. and 1/6 each; Per post, 11d. and 1/10 each. Bellows filled with "Beetlecute," 1/6; per post, 1/9.

Full Directions on Tins and Bellows for Use.

KILLET'S A1 POWDER WEED KILLER.

In tins sufficient to make 25 gallons. Price, 2/6 per tin.

"KUOLO." "KUOLO."

"KUOLO."—This preparation has proved itself to be a sure and safe destroyer of Snails, Slugs, Crickets, Woodlice, &c.

This mixture is most effective in showery weather, and rain will not affect its virtue.

Full Directions on Tin. Price, 1/-; per post, 1/6.

"I want you to kindly send me 5 tins of 'KUOLO' for killing snails. It is excellent material I find.—S. B. CALVERT, 'Beverley,' Western Beach, Geelong, 21/11/04."

"I had a tin of 'KUOLO' last year. It was the most effectual slug destroyer I have ever used.—Mrs. C. E. WARE, Mackay Street, Wangaratta, 7/12/05."

The **"Wikeham" Patent Weed Eradicator.**

CAN BE EASILY USED BY A LADY.



The only instrument that will **effectually destroy** Dandelions, Docks, and other coarse weeds in Lawns, etc., without injury to the surrounding grass, being a new invention brought out for this purpose, consisting of a tubular staff (which may be used as a walking-stick), 36 inches long, fitted with a spike and self-acting valve. The upper part being filled with **Weed Killer**, it is so arranged that by merely stabbing the point into the plant, enough liquid is released into the tissues to destroy it.

When not in use, the point is protected by a cover, which may be screwed on or off as desired. Why spend money in useless efforts to dig up such pests as Dandelions, when it is impossible to get the whole of the root away? And it is well known that the smallest portion of such root will spring to life again with renewed vigour if left in the soil.

Price, 10/6.

"Willesden" Green Scrim.

ROT-PROOF, NON-ARSENICAL, DURABLE.

Awarded 8 Gold Medals in England.

Splendid shading for Conservatories, Greenhouse Blinds, and protection from the sun's rays. In use in all the principal gardens and estates in England for many years. **Sample free.**

Price, 1/9 per yard nett, 60 inches wide.

GREEN COTTON SHADING.

The best and most durable material on the market for

GREENHOUSE BLINDS, SHADING GLASSHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c.

SAMPLE FREE.

2/- per yard nett, 60 inches wide.

LANG'S HAND WEEDER.



This has been found to be by actual trial a first-class labour-saver. It will save its cost in a day. The special advantage of this over all other Weeders of this class is, that it has a band which passes over the fingers, which, when the tool is not in use, gives full use to the hand for pulling weeds and thinning out plants without laying down the tool. It is neatly and strongly made.

Price, 1/-; per post, 1/3.

"Kuolo"—Certain Death to Snails and Slugs. (See page 106.)

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

FLOWER POTS.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
3-inch ..	9d.	8-inch ..	3s. 6d.
4 " ..	1s.	9 " ..	5s. 6d.
5 " ..	1s. 3d.	10 " ..	8s.
6 " ..	1s. 6d.	12 " ..	15s., or 1s. 6d. each
7 " ..	2s. 6d.		

FLOWER-POT SAUCERS.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
4-inch ..	9d.	8-inch ..	3s. 6d.
5 " ..	1s.	9 " ..	5s.
6 " ..	1s. 3d.	10 " ..	6s. 6d.
7 " ..	2s. 6d.	12 " ..	9s.

SEED PANS.

	Each.		Each.		Each.
8-inch ..	6d.	10-inch ..	9d.	12-inch ..	1s.

SQUARE HARDWOOD STICKS (Colonial).

4-ft ...	1s. 3d. per doz.	5-ft ...	2s. 6d. per doz.
6-ft. ...	3s. per doz.		

COLONIAL WOODEN GARDEN LABELS.

In bundles of 100 each.

4-inch ...	1s.	8-inch ...	2s. 6d.
5 " ..	1s. 3d.	10 " ..	3s.
6 " ..	1s. 6d.	12 " ..	3s. 6d.
7 " ..	2s.		

GARDEN STICKS (Unpainted).

In bundles of 100 each.

1-ft. ...	1s. 3d.	2½-ft. ...	3s.
1½-ft. ...	2s.	3-ft. ...	3s. 6d.
2-ft. ...	2s. 6d.	3½-ft. ...	4s. 6d.

PROPAGATING GLASSES.

	Each.		Each.
4-inch ...	10d.	9-inch ..	3s. 6d.
5 " ..	1s.	10 " ..	4s.
6 " ..	1s. 3d.	11 " ..	5s.
7 " ..	1s. 9d.	12 " ..	7s. 6d.
8 " ..	2s. 6d.		

IMPORTED MANILLA WATERPROOF LABELS.

Used by Nurserymen for labelling Fruit Trees, Roses, etc. Per 1,000.

No. 1. Grey Manilla ...	4s.
No. 2. Square-cut Waterproof ...	5s.
No. 3. Best Waterproof ...	6s. 6d.

CHANDLER'S PATENT COPPER LABELS.

Wired ready for use. 9d. per doz.

Rose Tubes.

Largely used at all the principal shows for exhibiting rose and carnation blooms. 6s. per doz.



New Tanned Garden Netting.

For Protecting Vines, Fruit Trees,

Sizes:—2 x 50 yards, 10s. each.

4 x 25 yards, 10s. each.

8 x 25 yards, 20s. each.

The "Automatic" Tree Pruner.

One of the best Tree Pruners ever offered, will cut a branch 1½ inches in diameter. Can be fixed on to poles to cut at any height. Price, 10s. 6d. each.

Genuine Turkish Bird Lime.

For catching Cockatoos, Parrots, Sparrows, and all sorts of Birds. Thousands of these birds are caught annually with the GENUINE TURKISH BIRD LIME.

Small tins, 6d. each; by post, 8d.

Large tins, 1s. each; by post, 1s. 3d.

The "Victoria" Button-hole Flower Tubes.

Plain glass, with silver loop; best of all, 3d. each; per post, 4d.

Tebb's Universal Fumigators.

Specially recommended for producing a larger quantity of genuine Tobacco Smoke than any other Fumigator, and without the assistance of hot ash.

No. 0, 4s. 6d. each; No. 1, 5s. each; No. 2, 6s. 6d. each.

Secateurs.

For Pruning Roses, Fruit Trees, etc.

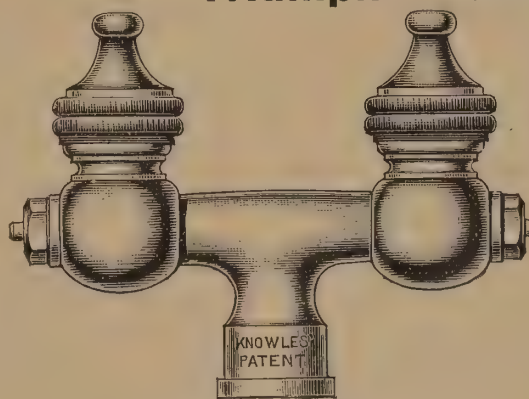
We keep a very large stock of all the best makes of these useful articles always on hand. Price, from 2s. to 10s. 6d. each.



The Mystic Lawn Fountain.

This Sprinkler can be regulated to sprinkle in a complete circle or reduced down to a half circle. This latter is a desirable feature where parties wish to sprinkle close to a building. Made in ½-inch size only. 4s. 6d. each.

Knowles' Revolving Double "Triumph" Nozzle.



Price, 10s. each.

Is far ahead of all other nozzles. It will throw a spray at any angle at which the arms may be set, and when turned upwards the underside of the leaves of Orange, Lemon, and other trees can be most effectively sprayed for Scale, etc. It can instantly be converted into a single spray by turning either of the arms backwards.



The "AERATOR"

A New Departure—A Distinct Mechanical Success Economises Time and Labour—Decreases the Weeds—Increases the Crops.

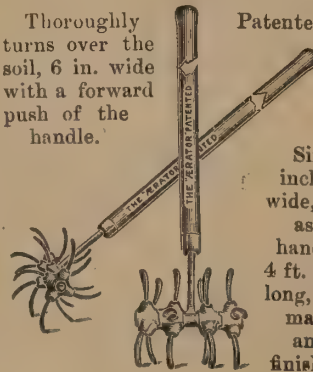
The "AERATOR" and its uses.—It will do six times more work in a given time than the ordinary Hoe. Should be used as soon as the young plants and weeds appear above the ground and then again after a short interval, especially if the weather has been dry and rendered the surface of the soil caked or hard. The "AERATOR" loosens the soil, admits air, prepares for the coming rain, rouses up the bacteria or insect world, stimulates root action, hastens the growth of the young plants, and at the same time destroys the weeds in their infancy, which otherwise, in time, rob plant life of available sustenance. In preparing the ground for small seeds, or the application of manure in powdered form, no tool could be better.

Price 7s. each.

"The 'Aerator' is a splendid contrivance for both kitchen and flower garden, stirring the ground in the way it does, stimulates the root action and kills all the weeds.—JOHN GAYWOOD, Raywood, 14/6/05."

"I am very pleased with the 'Aerator,' it does splendid work.—W. POPE, Euston, N.S.W., 18/5/05,

Thoroughly turns over the soil, 6 in. wide with a forward push of the handle.



Patented.

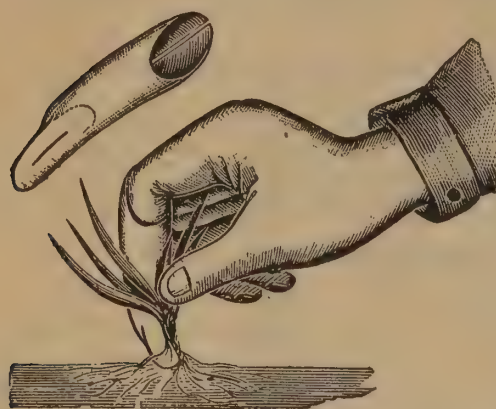
Six inches wide, on ash handle. 4 ft. 6 in. long, well made and finished.

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.**SAYNOR, COOKE, AND RIDAL'S PRUNING, BUDDING, AND GRAFTING KNIVES.**

Postage 3d. extra on Pruning Knives.



No. 194. No. 311. No. 196. No. 163. No. 186½. No. 188. No. 191. No. 191½. No. 02. No. 189. No. 195. No. 312. No. 187BC. No. 312½. No. 195½. No. 326. No. 325. No. 329. No. 327. No. 325½. No. 204. No. 207.

**BREEN'S PATENT "FINGER SPADE."**

"An Invaluable Weeding Implement; once used, always used."

THIS useful little implement is easily carried in the vest pocket. It is worn on the forefinger, or on two or more fingers if required; it can be worn with or without a glove. Weeding is greatly facilitated by its use, and the finger protected; it will expand and contract to suit any sized finger. Ladies who are fond of gardening should never be without them.

NOTE.—When ordering, please say whether wanted for a lady or gentleman.

Price 6d. each; per post 7d.

PRUNING KNIVES. (Per Post 3d. extra.)

EACH.		EACH.	
No. 194 ...	3s.	No. 02 ...	3s. 9d.
No. 311 ...	3s. 6d.	No. 189 ...	3s. 6d.
No. 196 ...	4s. 6d.	No. 195 ...	3s. 9d.
No. 163 ...	2s. 6d.	No. 312 ...	3s. 6d.
No. 186½ ...	3s. 6d.	No. 186 ...	3s. 6d.
No. 188 ...	3s. 6d.	No. 312½ ...	3s. 6d.
No. 191½ ...	4s.	No. 195½ ...	3s. 9d.
No. 191 ...	3s. 6d.	No. 187BC ...	3s. 6d.

BUDDING AND GRAFTING KNIVES. (Post free.)

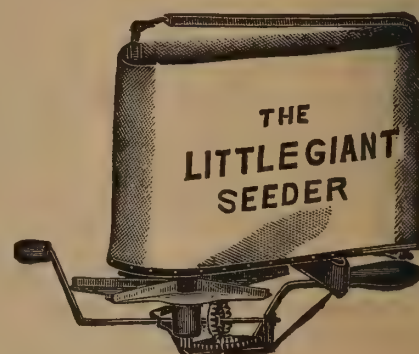
EACH.		EACH.	
No. 326 ...	3s. 6d.	No. 207 ...	3s. 6d.
No. 325 ...	3s. 6d.	SB ...	3s. 6d.
No. 329 ...	3s. 6d.	6NB ...	3s. 6d.
No. 325½ ...	4s. 6d.	3NB ...	3s. 6d.
No. 204 ...	3s. 6d.		

ELLIOTT'S

IMPROVED

SUMMER CLOUD SHADING.

AN excellent preparation for Shading Green-houses, Skylights, and all Glass Surfaces. A packet contains sufficient to shade a hundred feet of Glass well. In packets (with full directions for use), 1s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 11d.

**THE LITTLE GIANT HAND BROADCAST SEED-SOWER.**

THE GREATEST LABOUR-SAVING INVENTION OF THE AGE. With Metal Bow and Agitator or Force Feed.

A SPLENDID little machine. It saves one-fourth seed and two-thirds labour. Weighs but three pounds. Man or boy can sow perfectly even, any desired quantity per acre of clovers, lucerne, cocksfoot, ryegrass, flax, wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, corn, or other seed, fertiliser, and ashes, etc.

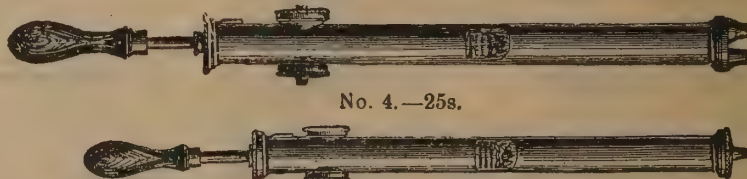
Price 17s. 6d.

.. LAWSON'S .. PATENT BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES (SELF-OILING).

THESE are most useful instruments for impelling water over plants in pots, wall trees, etc. When the object is merely to refresh the plants, the operator should stand at some distance from the plants, so that the water may spread and fall upon them like a shower; but if insecticides are to be applied, he should stand close to the plants, and drive it forth with greater force. With care these Syringes will last a life-time.

No. 1, 10s.; No. 1½, 12s. 6d.; No. 2, 15s.; No. 2½, 17s. 6d.; No. 3, 20s.; No. 4, 22s. 6d.

Colonial made Syringes 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. each.

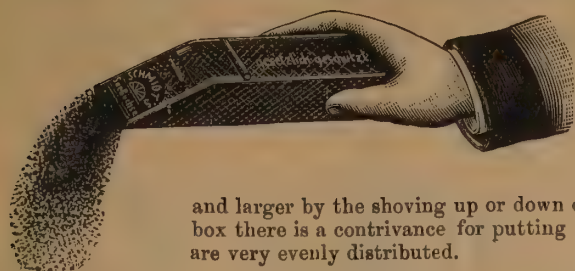


No. 4.—25s.

No. 1½.—15s.

"Kuolo"—Certain Death to Snails and Slugs. (See page 106.)

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.



Schmidt's Practical Sowing Box.

Just the thing for Amateurs.

It is not so easy for everybody to do sowing to the best advantage, for the seeds are very liable to come in heaps or to be too thinly scattered, which is bad in either case. By using Schmidt's Practical Sowing Box everyone can sow to perfection. This ingenious article is quite simple in construction. The opening, where the seeds come out, can be made smaller and larger by the shoving up or down of a movable arrangement in front in order to suit any size of seeds. On the upper side of the box there is a contrivance for putting in the seeds, which very readily can be opened and shut. By lightly shaking the box the seeds are very evenly distributed.

1s. 3d. each; per post (packed), 1s. 6d.

Zinc Labels for Trees, Plants, Borders, &c.

For Pots, Borders, etc. ... { No. 1, 5s. per 100.
No. 2, 4s. per 100.

No. 3, 4s. per 100.
No. 4, 4s. per 100.

For Suspending, { No. 5, 5s. per 100.
Nailing, etc. { No. 6, 3s. 6d. per 100.
No. 7, 3s. per 100.

No. 13, 3s. 6d. per 100
No. 14, 3s. per 100.
No. 21, 4s. per 100.

INDELIBLE INK, for writing
on Zinc Labels, in Bottles,
9d. and 1s. 3d. each.



GLOVE.



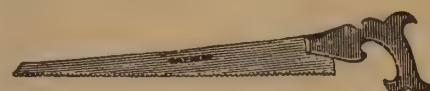
GARDEN REEL.



WATERING CAN.
The "Paxton."



WATERING CAN.



PRUNING SAW.



HEDGE SHEARS.

ANY ARTICLE NOT MENTIONED IN THIS LIST WILL BE PROCURED.

Aphis Brushes, for cleaning off scale, etc.,
2s. 6d. each.

Flower Cement—A perfect preparation for
fixing cut flowers. It dries quickly, and does
not leave any stain on the flower. Used
largely by florists. In bottles, 1s. each.

Forks, Digging, four and five pronged.

" Hand-weeding, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

" Manure, three and four prong.

Garden Lines, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s.

" Reels and Pins, 2s. 6d. each.

" Rakes, six to eighteen teeth.

" " American steel, sizes.

Garden Trowels, sizes, 9d., and 1s. each.

Gishurstine—An invaluable preparation for
rendering Boots, Leggings, etc., waterproof.
Used largely by all the gardeners in Great
Britain. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; per
post, 4d. and 6d. per tin extra.

Gloves, Men's Pruning or Harvesting, 2s.
per pair.

" Men's Pruning Gauntlets, 2s. 6d.
per pair.

" Ladies' Gardening, 2s. per pair.

" Ladies' Gardening Gauntlets, 2s.
6d. per pair; per post, 2s. 9d.

Gloves, Ladies' Chamois Gardening Gloves,
1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per pair; per
post, 2d. extra.

" Housemaids' (Chamois), 1s. per
pair; per post, 1s. 1d.

**If per post, 3d. per pair extra, ex-
cept where otherwise marked.**

Grafting Wax, New French Cold — Indis-
pensable for Grafting, Budding, etc., also
for healing all wounds in trees, and for
stopping the bleeding of vines. It is always
ready for use, and is easily applied with a
spatula or knife. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d.
each; per post, 3d. and 6d. per tin extra.

Green Moss (Dyed)—For decorating flower-
pots, &c. 6d. per bundle; per post, 9d.

Hanging Wire Baskets (plain and orna-
mental), for ferns.

Hoes, Dutch, sizes.

" Swan Neck.

" Turnip, sizes.

Hose Menders, "Simplex"—For mending
broken hoses; very simple and effective,
1/2-inch, 1s. 9d. box; 3/4-inch, 2s. box.

Hose Nozzles, 1/2-inch, 1s. 9d.; 3/4-inch, 2s. 6d.

Pencils (Wolff's Indelible), black, blue, and
red, with protectors, 6d. each; per post, 7d.

Raffia—This material is now very largely used
by Vignerons for tying Vines, and also by
Nurserymen. It is far superior to Russian
matting. 1s. per lb. (Special quotation
given for cwt. or ton.)

Royle's Unions, for connecting hoses to taps,
1/2-inch, 1s. 3d. each; 3/4-inch, 1s. 6d.

Saws, Pruning, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inches.

Scissors, Vine, 2s. 6d.

" Rose Pruners, 3s.

" Ladies' Flower Gatherers, finest
quality; nickel-plated, 3s. 6d.

Scythes, patent, sizes. Scythe Sneds.

Scythe Stones (Waterloo), 6d. each.

Shears, Hedge, 8-inch, 5s.; 10-inch, 6s.; 12-
inch, 9s.

" Sheep, for cutting grass edgings, &c.
1s. and 2s. 6d. per pair.

Shovels. Sieves, all sizes.

Spades, patent, sizes.

Sphagnum Moss — For filling wire baskets,
orchid culture, &c. 10s. per sack; 1/2-sack, 3s..

Sulphur Bellows, Porta's latest patent, 8s. 6d.
per pair.

Watering Cans, The "Paxton," 6s., 7s., and
8s. each.

THE "ADELAIDE" SPRINKLERS.

NOVEL, USEFUL, AND EFFECTIVE.

These will water any shape bed, and are set up with pipes to water circle, half-circle, and quarter-circle, and a long narrow bed. The advantage to many people, who have to do their watering in spare hours, is that you do not require to hold the hose, as you can fix the sprinkler, and move it about when required.

No. 1—To water circle only. 5s. each.

No. 2—To water circle, half-circle, quarter-circle, and long narrow bed,
6s. 6d. each.

"Rainmaker" Sprinkler, on Tripod Stand—Highly recommended.
27s. 6d. each.

"Rainmaker" Sprinkler, on Sledge Stand—40s. each.

Sole Agents for Murchison's Weed, Scrub, and Tree Exterminator. (See page 114.)

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

Knowles' and Myers' SPRAY PUMPS.

For Fruit Growers, Horticulturists, and Florists.

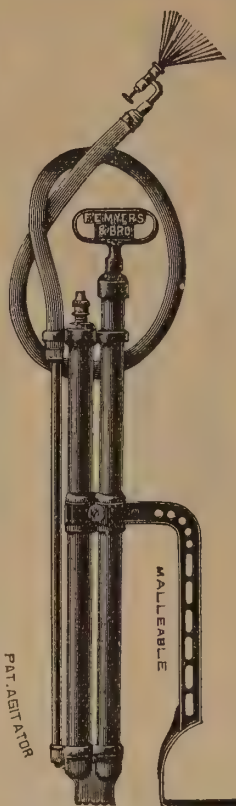


Knowles' "Victoria" Spray Pump.

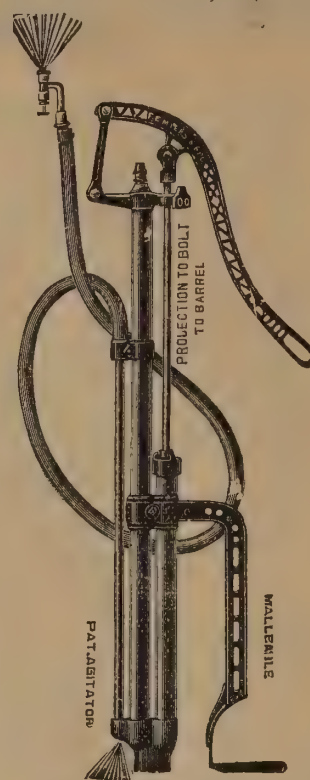
Knowles' "Victoria" Spray Pump—This Pump—an improvement on the "Excelsior"—is now made with a galvanised wrought iron lever handle, which greatly increases its power and ease in working. It will be appreciated by those who have up to five acres of fruit trees under cultivation. It is fitted with a cover, and has a dasher agitator, which will thoroughly mix all spraying compounds. A newly-designed metal ring grip of improved construction has been added, so that the pump can be removed from the pail, and refixed in a few seconds. It is of the best construction and workmanship. Being manufactured entirely of brass and gun metal, it is not injuriously affected by corrosive solutions; nevertheless it is advisable that the bucket be rinsed out and fresh water passed through the pump after each day's spraying. It is supplied with 6 feet of the best quality hose, an 18-inch galvanised iron delivery pipe, stopcock, agitator, and patent "Triumph" spray nozzle. **Price** (complete as shown), in 5-gal drum, £4 5s.; in 10-gal drum, £4 10s. If supplied with a Patent Double "Triumph" Nozzle, 7s. 6d. extra. (See cut.)

Myers' "Imperial" Brass Spray Pump—With patent agitator and fitted with malleable foot rest, also with "Vermorel" nozzle and return overflow cap. It is constructed entirely of brass, a material that is not affected by the poisonous arsenites used in different formulas for spraying fruit trees, vines, and shrubbery. It is so arranged that the labour of pumping is all done on the downward stroke of the piston, and nothing on the up. The effect of this operation while pumping is to hold the pump down. The foot rest steadies the pump, holding it in proper position. It is provided with a large air chamber, and has ball valves; the pressure is held uniformly in the air chamber and on the hose, so that the nozzle throws a continuous spray, and is not affected by the movement of the plunger. The operator is enabled to keep a constant pressure on the nozzle of from 50 to 100 lb., with very ordinary exertion. Will throw a solid stream 50 feet, and is of unusual value for washing windows and buggies, extinguishing fires, sprinkling lawns, flowers, etc. For spraying it is arranged so as to discharge a fine jet in the bottom of the bucket, to keep the solution thoroughly mixed and agitated, a feature peculiar to this pump only, and a very necessary feature to a spray pump. (See cut.) **Price, £1 5s.**

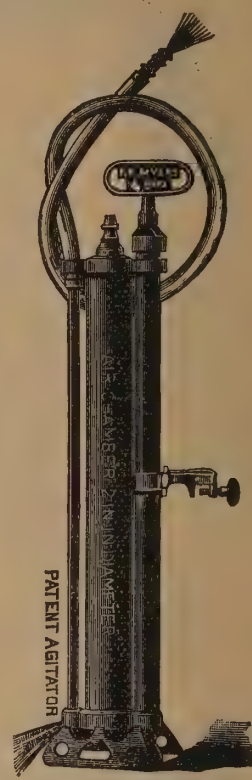
Myers' "Lever Bucket" Spray Pump—Fitted with lever and patent agitator, and can be used in a bucket or can be attached to the top of a barrel. It has all the advantages of the ordinary barrel pump and bucket pump combined, and has one half more air chamber than



Myers' "Imperial" Brass Spray Pump.



Myers' "Lever Bucket" Spray Pump.



Myers' "Perfect Bucket" Spray Pump.

any other make of bucket pump. Is made of brass with ball valves; handle and foot rest are malleable iron. The work is all done on the down stroke of the handle, and it can be operated with one-third the power required for any other old-style bucket spray pump. When used as a barrel pump, detach the foot rest and attach pump to top of barrel. (See cut.) **Price, £1 10s.**

Myers' "Perfect Bucket" Spray Pump—The air chamber has four times the capacity of the ordinary Bucket Spray Pump. By the use of this large air chamber the operator is enabled to charge the pump with liquid and carry it about the tree, and by simply working the plunger he is able to get a continuous spray for several minutes. The pump is built with a wide base, which enables it to stand alone, being a great convenience in using the pump. Has brass valve seats, brass cylinder and ball valves. All work is done on the down stroke of the piston. (See cut.) **Price, £1 10s.**

Knowles' "Villa" Spray Pump (Patented)—A splendid pump for use in the flower garden and conservatory. With ordinary care it will last a lifetime. The "Villa" is sent out complete, fitted in a strong galvanised iron pail holding four and a half gallons, with 6 feet of india-rubber hose, galvanised iron delivery pipe, stop-cock, and improved spray diffuser. **Price** (complete), £2 17s. 6d.

Knowles' "Lotus" Spray Pump—The "Lotus" is a marvel of cheapness and effectiveness, and is so well made, and its construction so perfect, that a large demand for it is certain, especially from those who suffer from the ravages of the green aphid on their roses, the black aphid on their chrysanthemums, or scale on their shrubs. It is supplied with 4 feet of india-rubber hose, a 9 inch galvanised iron director and spray nozzle, and fitted into a strong galvanised iron pail containing 4 gallons. **Price, 35s.** If supplied with 6 feet of hose and an 18-inch delivery pipe and stop-cock, 40s.



Bordeaux Spray Nozzle.

BORDEAUX SPRAY AND SOLID STREAM NOZZLE.

Use this Nozzle for Whitewashing.

THIS nozzle will throw a fine fan shaped spray and will readily free itself, should it become clogged, by turning the cock handle. It will throw a solid stream or may be shut off altogether, as desired. (See cut.) **Price, 4s.**

"Kuolo"—Certain Death to Snails and Slugs. (See page 106.)

LAWN MOWERS.

Imported Direct from the Manufacturers.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN MELBOURNE TO SELECT FROM.

CADET.—This is one of the best and cheapest Lawn Mowers ever offered. It has adjustable brass bushings for taking up the wear in the revolving cutter journals, flexible bed knife, and noiseless rollers. The adjustment is used on makes of high-grade mowers. The gears are fine cut, and it is in every respect what is needed at the present time, viz., a mower that will do good service and at a cost but little higher than the poor trash that is put out so freely at any price and are guaranteed to be lawn mowers. Not adapted for cutting Buffalo grass.

Drive Wheels, 8in. in diameter. Three Blades each.
SIZES—10in. cut, 20/. 12in. cut, 21/6.



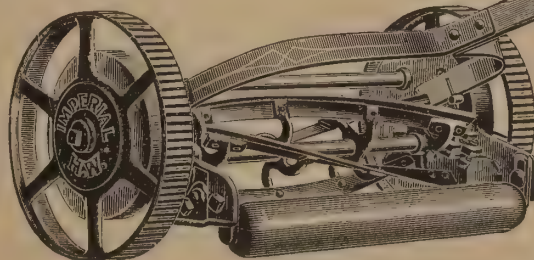
THE GEM.

THE GEM.—A splendid machine and built of the best materials. The principal points are—Fine blades in the revolving cutter, which causes the mower to cut particularly fine; adjustable brass bushings for taking up the wear in the revolving cutter journal; flexible bed knife, causing the mower to run easier, and causing less wear on the knife than would otherwise be noticeable; noiseless roller and easy adjustment. It has the same ratchet and adjustment that are used on many of the high-grade Lawn Mowers. The gears are cut fine, and it is a machine that can be recommended.

Drive Wheels, 8in. in diameter. Five Blades each.
SIZES—10in. cut, 25/. 12in. cut, 30/. 14in. cut, 35/. 16in. cut, 40/.

HIGH-WHEEL "IMPERIAL."—One of the best mowers offered, the principal feature being that the knife-bar is securely bolted to the sides, thus insuring a perfect rigid frame. The knives are adjusted by means of a new patent hanger, and a locking screw holds them securely in place. This hanger is so constructed that all wear can be taken up in the bearings. The triple-pawl ratchet is the simplest and most durable on the market. The gears will outwear those of any other mower, as they are stationary when the mower is running backwards. This is the only Lawn Mower on the market constructed for mowing terraces. It can also be sharpened in a few minutes without removing any of the parts. This machine is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Drive Wheels, 10in. in Diameter.
Four Blades.
SIZE—14in. cut, 55/ each.



HIGH-WHEEL "IMPERIAL."

THE "LAKEWOOD" BALL-BEARING.—The best medium-priced ball-bearing mower on the market. The great feature of this machine is the simple but positive and reliable adjustment of the bearings. One screw does it all, while a locking screw prevents it from getting out of adjustment. This is the only Mower on the market having this device.

Drive Wheels 9in. in diameter. Four Blades each.
SIZES—12in. cut, 40/ each. 14in. cut, 42/6 each.

GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style A (all steel).
—This mower excels all others, it being the only ALL STEEL mower made in the world. The points of superiority are much lighter weight, consequently it is the lightest draft Mower made, and, being made entirely of steel, it is by far the most desirable.

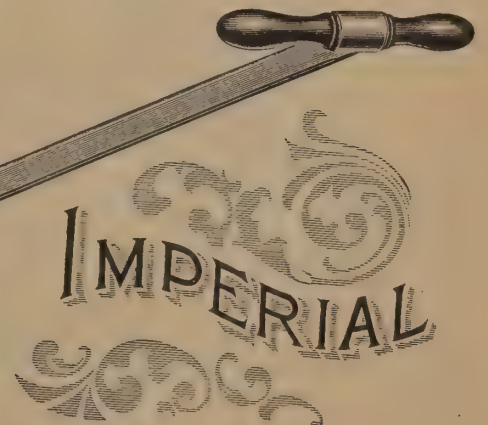
With Four Blades, 10in. Wheel, 6½in. Cylinder, Train of 3 Gears.
Double Ratchet.
SIZE—15in. cut, 75/.

GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style K.—For all-round general purposes this is one of the best style mowers on the market. With its high wheels it runs light, and with five knives it cuts smooth and even, with the principles of construction so evenly balanced that it has the greatest amount of durability. Of our STANDARD GOODS this is the most popular, the sales having been greater than any of our lines for the time it has been on the market. It always gives satisfaction.

Five Blades, 10in. Wheel, 6½in. Cylinder, Single Pinion.
Geared on both sides.
SIZE—14in. cut, 50/.

GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style D.—One of the most popular of machines manufactured by the Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co. Excellent for private gardens.

Three blades, 7in. Wheel.
SIZE—10in., 30/. 12in., 35/.



Planet Jr. Farm & Garden Tools.

No. 4.—COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, AND PLOUGH.

Steel Driving Wheel. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.
Weight, packed, 47 lbs.



No. 4.—COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

This tool combines in a single implement a hill-dropping seeder dropping seed 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, a continuous row seeder, a single wheel hoe, a furrower, a wheel cultivator, and garden plough. A most complete tool for all kinds of garden work, accomplishing as much work in one hour as would require half a day the old way.

Price, as shown, £3 10s.

Price, as a Hill and Drill Seeder only, £2 15s.

No. 16.—SINGLE WHEEL HOE CULTIVATOR, RAKE, AND PLOUGH.

Packed Weight, 26 lbs. Frame, Malleable Iron.



No. 16.—SINGLE WHEEL CULTIVATOR.

This tool is lighter than our double wheel, has quick-change pattern frame, adjustable handles. Wheel can be changed in height and to the far side of the frame to hoe both sides of row. Plough very useful, not only for making gardens, but for ploughing up poultry yards.

Price, as shown, £1 15s.

No. 17 same as No. 16, but without Rakes and Leaf Guard. Price, £1 10s.

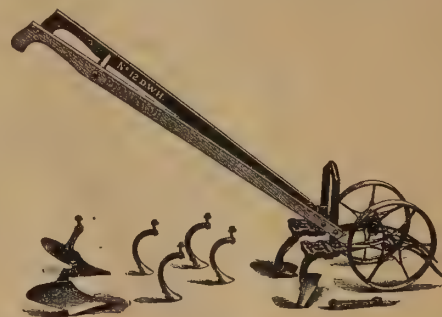
No. 17½ same as No. 16, but without Rakes and Plough. Price, £1 5s.

No. 18 same as No. 16, but with 6-inch Hoes only. Price, £1.

No. 12.—DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, AND PLOUGH.

Can be used as Single Wheel Hoe.

Frames of Malleable Iron, with adjustable Steel Arch.



No. 12.—DOUBLE WHEEL HOE AND PLOUGH.

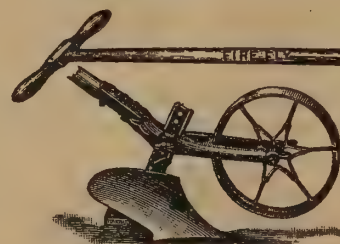
This tool has a quick-change pattern frame. Tools changed to any position without removing nuts. Frame can be set at three different heights. Arch will straddle crops 20 inches high. Handles adjustable. Wheels can be set for 9 or 11 inches apart for wide rows, 7 inches for narrow rows, or 4 inches for use as a single wheel hoe. Angle of hoes changed by raising or lowering wheels.

Price, as shown, £2.

No. 13 same as No. 12, but with one pair 6-inch Hoes only. Price, £1 5s.

FIRE FLY GARDEN PLOUGH.

Packed Weight, 13 lbs.



FIRE FLY GARDEN PLOUGH.

This tool is very useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide and 1 to 3 inches deep, and deeper by going twice. Furrows for manure or seeds can be opened and covered, Chicken raisers find it of great advantage in ploughing up their scratching yards.

Price, 12s. 6d.

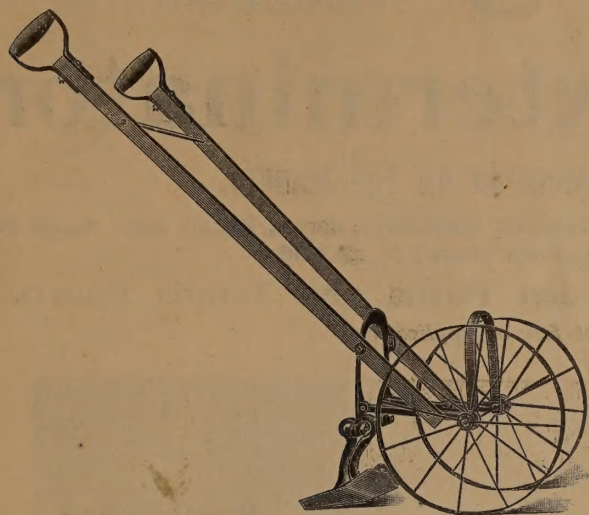
A Descriptive Planet Jr. Catalogue Free on Application.

ALL PLANET JR. TOOLS WARRANTED.

"Kuolo"—Certain Death to Snails and Slugs. (See page 106.)

FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS—Continued.

DOUBLE-WHEEL "EXCELSIOR" HAND HOE AND CULTIVATOR.



DOUBLE-WHEEL "EXCELSIOR" HAND CULTIVATOR.

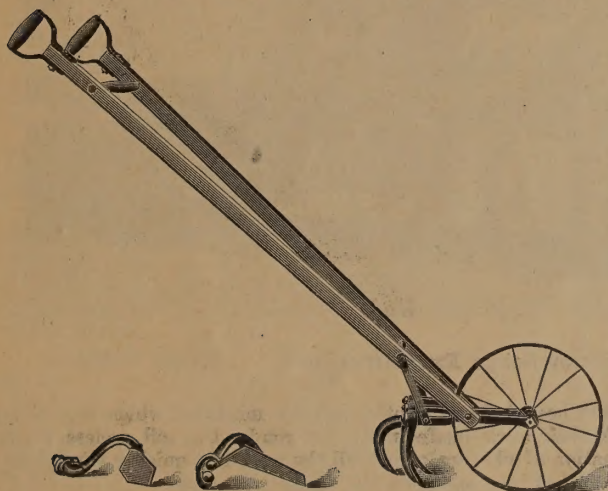
This tool has steel wire wheels, 16 inches in diameter, with tires 1 inch wide, set 14 inches apart. Arch and stirrups are malleable iron; handles, white ash with D handle grips; has adjustable joint for changing angle of hoes, and high arch for working saddle rows. Tools consist of one pair of hoes, and two gangs of three cultivator teeth each. One gang of teeth can be attached to each stirrup, making tool wide enough for two rows of Onions, or similar plants.

A rotary disc attachment fitting this and similar tools is extra.

Price, £1 7s. 6d.

With Disc Attachment, £1 15s.

SINGLE-WHEEL "EXCELSIOR" HAND HOE AND CULTIVATOR.



SINGLE WHEEL "EXCELSIOR" HAND CULTIVATOR.

This tool is made to work between the rows, and is equipped with one pair of hoes and one set of three cultivator teeth which attach to frame:—Hoes, with patent joints, which should be set with bent end blade out. This can be done by passing one eye bolt through the front of and back slots in frame.

A good garden and field tool.

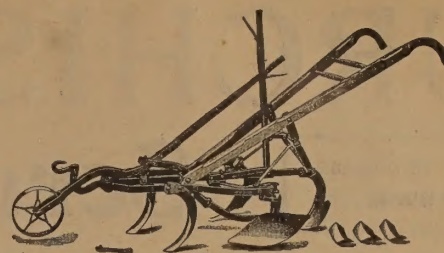
Price, £1.

With Disc Attachment, £1 7s. 6d.

PLANET JR. HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.

Weight,

82 lbs.



Weight,

82 lbs.

PLANET JR. HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.

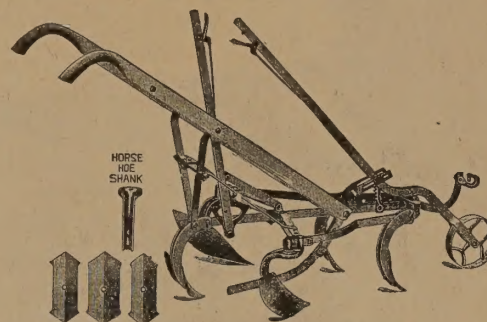
This tool, although imitated, has never been equalled for strength in design or workmanship. The patent frame of this tool is made of stiff steel, is extra long and high; standards are hollow steel, and interchangeable; handles are adjustable to right or left, or up and down. Horse Hoes quickly adjusted to any angle. Planet Jr. teeth outwear two of all other makers.

Price, as shown, £2 10s.

Without Runner or Depth Regulator, £2 9s.

Hilling Attachment, extra.

INCOMPARABLE CULTIVATOR.



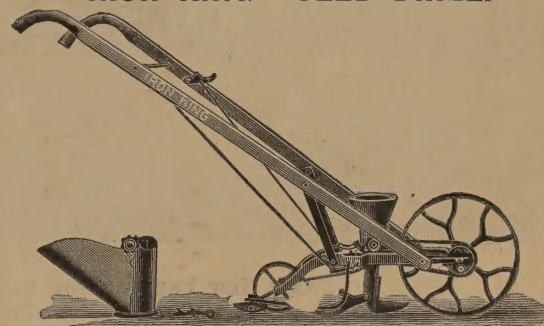
INCOMPARABLE CULTIVATOR.

This tool has stiff steel frame, fitted with pressed steel standards. Horse Hoes adjustable to any position desired. Handles can be set to right or left for work among trees.

Price, as shown, £2 10s.

With Potato Hiller Attachment, £3 3s.

"IRON KING" SEED DRILL.



"IRON KING" SEED DRILL.

This drill is light, durable, easily adjusted, dropping and covering seed perfectly. All metal except handles. Hopper has adjustable seed plate, with nine different size holes, varying from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. Opening Plow is V shape, which prevents seed from scattering. Wheel has wide tire. Marker can be operated without stooping. Handles adjustable in height. Two seed agitators are sent with each drill. For sowing beets and larger seed use star agitator, marked X, in place of No. 11.

DIRECTIONS.—Holes in seed plate are numbered from 1 to 9; No. 1, for Cabbage and like seed; No. 2, Carrot Seed; No. 3, Onion Seed, 3 lbs. to acre; No. 4, Onion Seed, 4 lbs. to acre; No. 5, Radish Seed; Nos. 6 to 9, Beets, Peas, Beans, Corn, etc.

Price, £1 14s.

With Interchangeable Hopper for Fertiliser, £2 2s. 6d.

SOLE AGENTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

MURCHISON'SWORLD-
RENOWNEDPatented throughout
the World.**Scrub Exterminator.**

THE ONLY RELIABLE WEED AND SCRUB EXTERMINATOR ON THE MARKET.

This is the only known Specific for effectually eradicating Scrub, Ferns, Thistles, Blackberry, Sorrel, Prickly Pear, Furze, Couch Grass, Briars, Gum Trees, Weeds, and Noxious Vegetable Growth of all kinds.

Specially adapted for Killing Weeds on Garden Paths and Tennis Courts.

For full particulars see special Pamphlet, post free on application.

OUR NEW PREMISES FOR THE SOLE MANUFACTURE OF SCRUB EXTERMINATOR.

OWING to the great success attained by our Scrub Exterminator, other firms have been induced to offer inferior mixtures, which they call Scrub Exterminators, but should really be called Land Destroyers, as they not only do their work ineffectually, but render the soil useless for further cropping for several years; but we claim for our mixture, that, by the combination of chemicals used, all the poison is quickly eliminated from the soil, leaving its fertility uninjured, and seeds can be sown in the ground upon which it has been applied a few weeks afterwards.

Although there have been several specifics for destroying scrub brought out since we started its manufacture, no others have found favour with the public. Indeed, all of them have been more or less imitations of our mixture, but as the mixing of the ingredients and their proportions is a secret known only to the inventor, all the imitations have turned out miserable failures. Arsenic by itself has been used, but in this form remains in the ground and injures its further fertility. Salt also permanently injures the soil, and gas water has also been tried, but it is not only expensive, but poisons the soil for years. But it will be found that the Scrub Exterminator can be applied to the ground in large quantities without any of these injurious results.

Owing to the enormous increase in the local sales of our Scrub Exterminator, and the growing trade with India, Fiji, New Zealand, and the sister States, we have found it necessary to open a Factory for the sole manufacture of MURCHISON'S SCRUB EXTERMINATOR, and have been fortunate in securing commodious premises in the City, where we keep a large quantity always on hand, ready to be forwarded to any part of the world.

SOLD IN BOXES—10 lbs., 4s. 6d.; 20 lbs. 8s. 6d.; 50 lbs., 20s.; 100 lbs. 40s.

"Kuolo"—Certain Death to Snails and Slugs. (See page 106.)

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